"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer, to-day; rain to-morrow; high southeast winds, shifting to westerly by to-morrow.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,429. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SEARCH IN VAIN FOR POLICE 'SQUEAL BOOK'

Assistant District Attorney Moss Ransacks Headquarters for the Crime Record Corrigan Cited.

MAYOR AGAIN SPEAKS OUT

In a Letter to McAdoo He Says Cropsey's Reports Show There Is No Crime Wave.

Mayor Gaynor again defended his administration yesterday, contending that the attacks on the Police Department by Magistrate Corrigan and others were unwarranted. In a letter to Chief Magistrate William McAdoo the Mayor drew attention to the fact that Police Commissioner Cropsey's report of last Sunday's excise violations showed only twenty-seven, although there are 10,775 barrooms in the city. Detective Dillon, attached to the District Attorney's staff, testified before the Grand Jury on Monday that seventy-five complaints for excise violations on Sunday had been reported to the District Attorney's office.

In his letter the Mayor also called attention to Commissioner Cropsey's report regarding disorderly women. He said the report showed that 1,439 such women had been arrested since Mr. Cropsey became Commissioner, 1,357 being convicted. The Mayor points out that "persons whose heads are filled with what they call vice" have stated that less than twenty such women have been brought into court and dealt with in the Cropsey régime. Here is the Mayor's letter:

The Mayor's Letter.

Office of the Mayor.
April 4, 1911.

Dear Judge McAdoo: Since you spoke to me yesterday about the excise matters, I have received the Police Commissioner's report for last Sunday. As you know, every barroom in the city is observed from the outside by the police each Sunday, to see if the curtains are down and all obstructions removed so that the bar and all of the room are visible to passers-by, as the statute expressly requires; and also to see if business is going on or if there be any one therein, which is forbidden by law.

Last Sunday this inspection was made with great care under the direction of the Commissioner. The result is that of the 10,775 barrooms in the city only 27 were found to have any curtain or other obstruction, or any person inside. This statute was put in force for the first time after I became Mayor, and has been steadily enforced; and yet I suppose some good people believe the extravagant statement that the barrooms are wide open on Sunday. Never were so few open.

The report about the unfortunate women came along to-day also. Instead of less than 20 having been brought into court and dealt with since Mr. Cropsey became Commissioner, as is being asserted by persons whose heads are filled with what they call vice, 1,439 have been arrested and tried, of whom 1,357 were actually convicted. But I do not mention this in any note of exultation or triumph. I rather feel of it as Jesus the gentle and the kind did when he said to those who brought the unfortunate woman before him:

"He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."

How many hearts have sobbed over this scene.

May I again congratulate you and your brother Magistrates on what you have all done to uplift and make even, orderly, and respectable the administration of justice here. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Hon. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, New York City.

Police Deny There's Such a Book.

There were several new developments yesterday in the investigation which is being made into police conditions. In the afternoon Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, who, with George Gordon Battle, has charge of the investigation before the Grand Jury, went to Police Headquarters and made a search for the famous secret "Squeal Book," which Magistrate Corrigan charged in his City Club speech last Saturday contains a startling list of crimes that haven't been detected.

Although Mr. Moss made a thorough search of the building, he could find no trace of the book. He was told that no such book existed. Police officials explained that, while such a book was kept several years ago, it had been done away with when the card index system of tabulating crime was installed at Headquarters by Rhinelander Waldo, who was First Deputy Police Commissioner under Gen. Bingham.

Mr. Moss left the building convinced that if any such a book exists as Magistrate Corrigan described, it must be in some station house. Mr. Moss is inclined to think that the book the Magistrate had in mind was one of those kept in every station house, and in which all complaints are entered. Into these books are pasted the pink slips, also referred to by Magistrate Corrigan, containing detailed information as to what the police have accomplished in regard to each complaint.

None of the police officials would discuss the absence of the "Squeal Book" from Headquarters, but there was a rumor that it had been taken away shortly after Magistrate Corrigan made his speech.

Mr. Moss was plainly disappointed at not being able to discover the interesting book. He was shown through all the departments in the building and made copious notes from the card index. These notes will be used to check up the stories told by witnesses before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, it was said, is not likely to get much benefit from examining the cards on file at Headquarters. For instance, it was explained, it would be easy for any one to remove as many cards as desired and replace them when the investigation was over.

Mr. Moss spent about two hours at Headquarters. He put in most of the time examining Inspector Russell's records in the Detective Bureau. When he left the building he was asked about the visit.

Got Some Useful Data.

"I came here to get some police data," he explained. "Plenty of stuff I looked over will be used, but much of it will not be touched upon. I was not able to find the so-called 'Squeal Book.' They told me that no such book existed, and that all records were kept by the card index system. We will have to do the best we can with this data."

When Mr. Moss returned to the District Attorney's office he was met by Mr. Whitman, who had just returned from Boston. The two held a long conference, and later sent for Magistrate Corrigan. The Magistrate reached the building at 6 o'clock, and was with Mr. Whitman and Mr. Moss for half an hour. When he left he said that he would appear before the Grand Jury to-day and divulge all the information regarding police conditions that he has in his possession. It is known that Magistrate Corrigan did not tell all he knew at the City Club, and it was said that the information he withheld will be more startling than any that has yet come to light.

Assistant District Attorney Reynolds was kept busy yesterday examining witnesses who voluntarily appeared to tell of conditions about the city. So many are appearing that it will take one man all his time to hear their reports and learn if their information is worth put-

Continued on Page 2.

G. W. CRITCHFIELD IS SHOT.

American Associated with Venezuela Asphalt Claims Ambushed in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—George W. Critchfield, an American, was shot from ambush at his ranch, near Tuxpan, Mexico, and probably fatally wounded, according to a telegram received to-day by the State Department from United States Consul Miller at Tampico. The department immediately ordered the Consul to make a thorough investigation of the shooting.

The Consul's report said that Mr. Critchfield was a citizen of New Jersey and had recently been a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in that State. Aside from the statement that it is not believed that the wounded man could recover, the dispatch contained no details of his injury or any information setting forth by whom the shooting was done.

The family of George W. Critchfield of 3 Emory Street, Jersey City, who received word yesterday that he had been shot from ambush near his ranch in Tuxpan, Mexico, believe that he may have been attacked by a former employe whom he had discharged on his last trip to Mexico because the man, after a quarrel, had threatened to kill him. Mrs. Critchfield was overcome by the news, and was unable to accompany her son, Grant, a student at Stevens Institute, who started for Mexico immediately on receipt of the news of his father's condition.

Young Critchfield was accompanied by his uncle, W. T. Critchfield of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, which Mr. Critchfield practically represented throughout South America. Young Critchfield and his uncle will go direct to the ranch, in the hope that reports of Mr. Critchfield's serious condition may prove to be untrue and that they may see him alive.

George W. Critchfield left here for Mexico on Jan. 24 last. He was interested in the exploitation of asphalt mines and fields in Mexico and Venezuela, and only last Fall oil had been struck on the property he owned in Mexico. It was said that a gusher was casting thousands of barrels of oil a day over the countryside and that this was running to waste in near-by streams. It was to develop this that Mr. Critchfield took the trip.

Mr. Critchfield was born in Missouri in 1862, and in his youth taught school in Kansas City, later going to Chicago, where he engaged in newspaper work. He came to this city seventeen years ago, and soon became interested in the asphalt business, which carried him to South America.

He acquired considerable asphalt property in Venezuela, which was seized by the Venezuelan Government some years ago. It was in Cleveland's Administration that Mr. Critchfield finally forced that Government to reimburse him for his losses.

In Jersey City he was prominent in politics. He ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1908, but was defeated.

NEW ANGLO-JAPAN TREATY.

Instrument Just Ratified Makes Tariff Rates Higher.

TOKIO, April 5.—The Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty to replace the old commercial treaty, which expires July 1, was ratified to-day.

TOKIO, April 4.—Ratifications of the American-Japanese commercial treaty were exchanged this afternoon following a luncheon given at the palace by Emperor Mutsuhito in honor of American Ambassador O'Brien. Premier Katsura and Foreign Minister Komura were present at the luncheon, preceding which the Emperor received Mr. O'Brien in private audience.

After the luncheon the Emperor personally handed to Mr. O'Brien an English translation of his formal message to President Taft.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—As soon as President Taft received from American Ambassador O'Brien at Tokio Emperor Mutsuhito's message of cordiality, he cabled the Japanese ruler a reply of similar vein.

The Emperor's message read:

Attaching the highest importance to the perpetuation of the relations of friendship and good understanding which have so long united our two countries, and believing that the treaty just ratified will serve to strengthen and render still more enduring these relations, and knowing the important part you took in bringing about the fortunate results, I desire to express to you the sense of my high appreciation of your successful efforts and an assurance of my continued friendship.

President Taft replied:

I beg to assure your Majesty of my deep appreciation or the friendly message sent through the American Ambassador on the occasion of the consummation of the new treaty between our respective countries. I am happy to join with your Majesty in the confident expectation that the treaty will result in binding still closer the ties that have so long united the peoples of the United States and of Japan in amity and peace. I also beg to assure your Majesty of my hearty reciprocation of the sentiments of cordial friendship.

TORNADOES IN THE SOUTH.

Widespread Storm Wrecks Telegraph Wires—Snow in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 4.—It is reported to-night that a tornado struck Tuscaloosa, Ala. Wires are down in that locality and no details can be obtained. A storm struck Rigoletts this afternoon doing considerable damage. New Orleans was cut off from the East for several hours on account of wire trouble.

At Anniston a terrific windstorm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, swept the city and surrounding country late to-day. Street car service was demoralized and telegraph and telephone wires were torn down in several places. An old cotton warehouse and several small buildings were destroyed.

A heavy wind and rain storm passed over Birmingham, Ala., delaying all trains and putting many telephone and telegraph wires out of commission. No serious damage has been reported.

Montgomery was visited by the worst wind, rain, and hail storm known in years. Uniontown and Selma reported considerable property damage. Wires are down in nearly every direction. In the vicinity of Montgomery there was a deluge of rain, and the wind reached a velocity of 88 miles an hour.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A storm reaching over all the Middle West and extending as far east as the Atlantic Coast caused telegraph companies considerable trouble today. It was centred over Arkansas and Oklahoma during the first part of the day. Many wire prostrations were reported, and telegraph and telephone companies were compelled to reroute considerable of their business outside of the trunk lines.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—A Spring snowstorm swept over Boston to-night and for four hours snow fell steadily until an inch or more covered the ground. With the exception of a delayed disturbance in 1908 it was the latest snowstorm that the records of the season for a score of years can show. Before midnight the snow turned to hail and then into rain, which continued through most of the night.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Rotterdam, incoming from Rotterdam, was reported 1,472 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:10 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday afternoon.

Arrived—SS America, Antwerp, March 21.

HARRISON DEFEATS MERRIAM IN CHICAGO

Is Elected Mayor for Fifth Time, Beating the Republican Candidate by 17,182.

BALTIMORE MACHINE WINS

Milwaukee Socialists Defeated for School Board—Democrats Carry Hartford, Republicans Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of Chicago for the fifth time by a plurality of 17,182 over Charles E. Merriam, Republican, who ran on a reform platform. Harrison's plurality so far is 17,082, the vote being: Harrison, 177,358; Merriam, 160,276.

The victory of the five-time Mayor, considering the defections from his own party, is one of the most notable in Chicago's history. Had he been supported by all factions of his party, Harrison's plurality probably would have reached 65,000. It is estimated that 20,000 Dunne supporters and 5,000 followers of Roger C. Sullivan knifed the Democratic ticket and voted for Prof. Merriam. The defections from the Republican ranks, however, due principally to the newspaper support that Merriam had, more than offset this Democratic desertion.

Despite the unfavorable weather, the total vote was the largest ever polled at a Mayoralty election in Chicago, exceeding the previous high-water mark for the two leading candidates by about 21,000 voters.

The total vote for Busse and Dunne four years ago, which was the high-water mark up to that time, was 316,481. The total Harrison and Merriam vote was 337,634. The total vote cast for all candidates was 368,912, of which the Socialists rolled up 22,294. There was very little scratching of the tickets, the voters on both sides voting straight for the most part.

Mr. Harrison's big victory carried into office both his running mates on the Democratic ticket—Francis D. Conroy for City Clerk and Henry Stuckart for Treasurer. He also carried to victory several Aldermanic candidates who cast their fortunes with his forces. The new City Council will be safely Democratic and one that will work in harmony with the new Mayor.

A cursory poll of the new Council indicates that the public utility corporations and corporation influences in general have been swept aside and lost their grip entirely on the municipal government.

Throughout all the west, north, and southwest districts, where the so-called Lorimer vote is well organized, Harrison more than doubled the big pluralities given Judge Dunne four years ago.

The unofficial returns indicate that Prof. Merriam has not carried more than eight wards out of the entire thirty-five in the city. He polled a big vote in the Sixth and Eleventh Wards, but his last faint hope of stemming the tide vanished when the returns came in from the Twenty-fifth Ward, the banner Republican ward of the city, embracing the Lincoln Park district and the "silk stocking" residence territory along the city's lake shore drive and Sheridan Road on the north.

In this ward, with a registration of more than 20,000 and normally Republican by from 7,000 to 10,000, the college man suffered heavily. The unofficial returns show that he has not carried the ward by more than 4,500. Even in his home ward, the Seventh, Prof. Merriam failed to exceed the normal Republican plurality.

Mr. Harrison in a statement issued tonight declares he will clean out the City Hall gang, that he will fight for 70-cent gas, subway and traction changes, and that personal liberty will not be interfered with.

The "open Sunday" is to be permitted, but vice will be sequestered.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS LOSE.

Candidates for School Board Beaten by Catholic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—An outpouring of women voters, especially those belonging to the Catholic Church, aided by a non-partisan movement to oppose the Socialists in their efforts to capture a Circuit Judge and gain membership in the School Board, has resulted, according to early returns, in a defeat of the Socialist Party, which had been in power in Milwaukee for a year. No municipal offices were to be filled, the election being for five members of the School Board for a full term (two to fill vacancies) and for Judges, one Circuit Judge and one Civil Judge being opposed for re-election by the Socialists.

The entrance into the field of a Catholic ticket, used as the chief issue of the campaign by the Socialists proved a boomerang. The Catholic Social Union nominated four candidates. The Socialists charged the Church was trying to control the public schools. The Catholic Union declared that the ticket was not so much a church ticket as a ticket designed to get out the Catholic vote to defeat the Socialists. That this was true in part is shown by the fact that the five leading candidates whose names appear first on the ballot include names approved by the Voters' League, Catholics, and by several of the local newspapers in an anti-Socialist slate. In the list of those apparently elected to the School Board are three on the Catholic ticket, one being a non-Catholic and one a Jewish woman. The Socialist candidates, limited to two by the primary which eliminated the other three, happened to rank low on the list of candidates on the voting machines, and are apparently defeated.

The women voted by ballot and the men by machine. The non-partisan advocates claim that the apparent defeat of the Socialists is evidence that the reign of Socialism has not proved satisfactory to Milwaukee voters. The fact that a Jewish woman and a Protestant are among the victors refutes the Socialist claim that the Catholic Church won the victory.

The two candidates to fill unexpired terms on the School Board, who were on a non-partisan ticket, were unopposed by the Socialists, and were elected.

WICHITA REJECTS SOCIALISTS.

Candidate for Mayor and Four Others Decisively Beaten.

WICHITA, Kan., April 4. — Socialism was decisively defeated to-day when J. K. Graham, an independent candidate for Mayor, was elected over A. H. Blase, Socialist, by 1,500 majority. Four Socialist candidates for Commissioner were defeated also by majorities more decisive than Graham's. The defeat of the Socialist nominees is attributed largely to the votes of women.

Girard, Kan., elected H. P. Houghton,

Continued on Page 4.

AFTER THE GRIPPE
Dawes's Port Wine and Olive Oil.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 338 Fulton St., N.Y.
—Adv.

ROGER W. BABSON
will contribute to next Sunday's Times the fourth of his important series of articles on the financial crises of the country.

RETAINING WALL CRUSHES TENEMENT

Family of Six Caught in the Ruins, Girl Crushed to Death, and Her Father Badly Hurt.

TENANTS OUT IN MAD PANIC

Fear Bronx Tenements Supported by Wall May Fall and Families Are All Ordered Out.

A thin stream of discolored water trickled from beneath the stone and concrete retaining wall in the rear of the row of tenements in Third Avenue, between 174th and 175th Streets, yesterday, to lose itself in the lake of rain water with which the downpour filled the yard of 4,064 Third Avenue.

The wall, 35 feet high, and nearly 250 feet long, rises, 20 feet back from the rear of the tenements, to support the back yards of the houses in Fulton Avenue which is nearly 50 feet above the level of Third Avenue. No heed was paid the small rivulet flowing from beneath the wall, and all day it continued, sapping at the strength of the stone and concrete until at 8 o'clock last night, a section of wall nearly 75 feet long, undermined at last, toppled with a roar like the sound of surf, to crash against the rear of 4,064 Third Avenue, sweeping before it the whole rear wall of the lower floor and burying in the wreck of what had been the kitchen of their flat, William Graff, his daughters Catherine, 15 years, and Eva, 5, and his sons, John, 11; Fred, 8, and Henry, 7.

The sound of the falling wall and the report like that of an explosion of dynamite when it struck the rear of the tenement startled every member of the fifteen families who dwell there. At the sound many, still seated about their dining tables, sprang up in terror. As the wall struck the building they were flung from their feet by the force of the concussion, which shook the building from its foundations, knocked bits of plaster from walls and ceilings, and smashed windows in even the upper flats.

Instantly the house was in a panic. Men, women, and children fled screaming from their rooms and dashed down the stairs, intent only on reaching the street and safety. Few knew what had happened, and these were no less anxious than the most ignorant in the throng to reach the street. They feared that in another instant the building would collapse.

But above even the cries of the crowd came the terrified screams of the Graff children. Only Mr. Graff and Catherine had been completely buried. The boys, cut by glass and plaster and bruised all over their bodies, were covered only by the clouds of white dust which rose from the debris of lath and plaster. John and Henry, with little Eva, rushed for the street. Fred tried to follow, but sank down. His right leg was broken.

Outside the tenants gathered too excited for an instant to think of the Graff family, but William Seideman of 1,789 Fulton Avenue, who was passing the house when he heard the crash of the wall, with Policeman Raymond of the Tremont Station, pushed through the crowd into the wreck of the Graff flat. They found the rear room in ruins and heaped high with stone, brick, and concrete. There was no one in sight except Fred, lying on the floor of the room next to the kitchen.

"Father and Catherine are in there," the child cried, pointing to the kitchen, and Raymond, leaving Seideman to carry the boy out, ran to a fire alarm and telephone, summoning Truck Companies 27 and 32 and Capt. Brennan with the reserves of the Tremont Station. Then he ran back to the flat.

From one part of the pile of stone came feeble groans, and Raymond and Seideman, tearing away the rock and concrete with their hands, pulled Graff from beneath the pile that buried him. The man was unconscious when they got him out. His clothing was on fire, for the mass which buried him had pressed him against the kitchen stove. He was carried to a store near by, and there a surgeon was summoned from Fordham Hospital.

The crews of Truck 27 under Capt. Curran and of Truck 32 under Capt. Hock had arrived meantime and the firemen, with axes and shovels, attacked the heap in the Graff kitchen. They worked in relays, for few men could swing axe or shovel at the same time, but it was more than three-quarters of an hour before they uncovered the body of Catherine. The child had been crushed to death.

Graff, the surgeon found, had a broken back and was suffering from internal injuries as well as from severe burns on the body. He hurried him to the hospital, taking the boys also. Physicians living in the neighborhood had come to the house, and they found many persons who needed their attention, principally for cuts inflicted by the glass from the shattered windows. Julius and Jennie Cohen, children of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Cohen, who occupy the flat above that of the Graffs, were the worst injured, although their hurts consisted only of cuts and bruises.

Of the Graff family only the mother escaped unhurt. She had run over to a neighbor's for a call just before the accident. The death of her daughter was kept from her, the mother being persuaded that the child was in the hospital with the father and brothers, none of whom was she permitted to see. At last she was persuaded to go to the home of friends for the night.

Every one else in the house was obliged also to seek shelter elsewhere, as were the tenants of 4,068 and 4,068. Capt. Brennan notified the Building Department as soon as he heard of the accident, and when no representative appeared in response to repeated messages he ordered the tenants out of the wrecked building. It was 10 o'clock when Inspector Henderson of the Building Department reached the house and he then ordered out the tenants of the two other houses. Part of the falling wall had struck against both of these houses also, although not with force sufficient to break through the rear wall.

The tenants were taken in at the Bronx Church House, 171st Street and Fulton Avenue, where most of them spent the night.

CATCH SOLDIER AT A SAFE.

Police, Looking for a Gentleman "Burglar," Arrest Corporal Hall.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—Lying in wait for a "gentleman burglar," seen on several occasions when operating in stylishly cut clothes and kid gloves, officers early to-day arrested Corporal Parker Hall of the local army recruiting office, alleged to have been caught in the act of opening a safe in a Main Street cigar store.

Hall is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He is a native of New York.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 21 Maiden Lane—Adv.

DEMOCRATS FRAMING A RECIPROCITY BILL

Plan to Displace the McCall Measure, Which Is Favored by Taft.

OPPOSITION BY SENATORS

Hope to Kill It by Objectionable Amendments—Other Nations Expecting Similar Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Despite the failure of Speaker Clark in his speech in the House to-day to mention ratification of the Canadian reciprocity agreement as one of the things to be done by the Democrats in Congress at this session President Taft expressed himself late this afternoon as well satisfied with the situation in both House and Senate.

It was easily understood why the new Democratic Speaker had omitted the legislative item on account of which the extra session was called. He was merely recounting the campaign promises which his party is expected to make good now that it is in position to act, and reciprocity had not been heard of, even by the Republican leaders, when the election took place.

The President expects early action in the House. Mr. McCall introduced to-day the bill he fathered at the last session and which was passed then by the almost solid support of the Democrats and in the face of opposition by a majority of the Republicans. It is well understood now, however, that it will not be the McCall bill which will be passed this time. The bill which is to go through will be fathered by a Democrat, probably Mr. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It will not be introduced for about ten days, but when it is dropped into the bill basket the signal will be given for prompt action.

That is the Democratic plan to-day. There is no necessity for any great delay on the bill. The hearings held at the last session developed all the information essential to a through understanding of the question, and it is the expectation of the Democratic leaders that a very few days will suffice for the final action of the House.

When the bill gets to the Senate it will encounter whatever real danger is before it. The attitude of its opponents there, Democrats and regular and insurgent Republicans alike, has not changed in the interval since March 4. The plan is to accomplish the defeat of the measure, if possible, through amendment under the guise of putting additional articles on the free list, and so readjusting the balance between the natural products favored by the reciprocity agreement and the manufactures left to pay the Payne-Aldrich rates of duty.

The intention of the Senate opponents of reciprocity to follow this course has attracted no little attention abroad, and dispatches from London and Paris published here this afternoon show that Europe is beginning to ask if there may not be an opportunity to force concessions as a result of the Senate's treatment of the Canadian agreement. The President is much interested in that possibility.

It is of course apparent that the mere ratification of the Canadian agreement will not involve this country in the necessity of making similar concessions to any other country under the "most favored nation" clause of any existing treaties. This country has consistently held that the "most favored nation" treatment does not cover such agreements because they are of a special character, and the concessions made under them are always made in return for equivalent concessions.

But concessions made to Canada in the shape of amendments putting additional articles on the free list might come in a different category. It could well be contended by other nations that the balance of considerations had been fixed in the negotiations which produced the reciprocity agreement, and that additional concessions made by Congress would be gratuitous and without corresponding consideration from Canada. Such a situation might impose an obligation on the United States to grant similar concessions to other countries. If, for instance, an amendment should be adopted as has been proposed, putting on the list automobiles coming from Canada, France would be in a position to contend that no consideration had been given by Canada for this concession, and that, therefore, under her "most-favored-nation" treaty with us, France should have the right to ship automobiles here free of duty.

The traditional policy of the State Department regarding the construction and application of the "most favored Nation" clause would not meet that contention on the part of France, and this Government would either have to stretch its argument to the point of contending that the whole Canadian agreement, as finally amended, constituted the real balance of considerations, or yield to France.

Similarly other nations may raise different questions. If meat is put on the free list, as has been proposed, the way will be open to Argentina to demand free entry for her meats, or if not that, at least that this country make an agreement with her similar to that with Canada.

These possibilities make the outcome for the reciprocity agreement somewhat uncertain. President Taft is confident that he has a substantial majority in the Senate. He has been making the same kind of personal poll that he made at the last session, and has the assurances of fifty-five Senators that they will vote for ratification. How many of those who are opposed to the agreement will vote for amendments that may kill it, or, at least, cripple it, has not developed. Nor has it developed how many of those who have promised to vote for it will also vote for some amendments. The President, however, is prepared to make a red-hot fight for the agreement as framed, and the prospect is that he will get it.

PARIS, April 4.—At a meeting to-day of the joint Commission on Customs of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Pilchon reported that in the course of a study of the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement he had found that the United States gave to Canada advantages not accorded to France on a variety of articles. Thereupon the commission instructed their President to call the attention of the Cabinet to this discrimination under the interpretation of the favored nation clause of the Franco-American treaty for examination and appropriate action.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Edward Grey indicated in the House of Commons to-day that the British Government contemplates asking the United States to accord to Great Britain the reduced duties granted to Canada under the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Replying to the hecklers who sought to draw him again into the much-discussed subject, the Foreign Secretary said that he was unable at present to make a definite statement, but added significantly:

"There are complicated points involved in the question of the most-favored-nation treatment, now under examination. These must be settled before I can say what steps we shall take in laying our view of the matter before the United States Government."

Mediterranean, B'way & 30th St. Famous German Restaurant. Tables are not Reserved. Luncheons & Dinners, a la carte.

WILSON URGES INCOME TAX.

Asks Senate to Reconsider Its Defeat of President Taft's Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—Gov. Wilson sent to the Senate to-night a special message urging it to reconsider its recent defeat of the Federal income tax proposal and follow the example of the Democratic Assembly which passed the resolution.

He called attention to the fact that the plan originated with a Republican President and a Republican Congress, and could not, therefore, be called partisan legislation.

EARTHQUAKE RUINS CHURCH.

Wrecks Railway Station Also at Lorqui, Spain.

MURCIA, Spain, April 4.—Reports from Lorqui, in this province, state that a church and the railway station at that place were ruined by the earthquake which was felt here yesterday.

The shock lasted for five seconds. Some damage was done here.

WILL JOIN HARRIMAN FORCES.

John F. Stevens Gets His Choice of Places from Judge Lovett.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 4.—John F. Stevens, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, whose resignation of the Presidency of the Hill roads in the Northwest was announced Saturday, is about to enter the Harriman fold, according to reports in active circulation here, the position he will assume according to these reports is one of the highest within the bestowal of Judge Lovett.

Stevens, since his resignation, has contented himself with the mere announcement that he was going to rest. What he will do after he has rested he declines to say. According to the report in circulation, Judge Lovett made overtures to Stevens several months ago.

BRIDEGROOM 70, BRIDE 76.

Aged Couple Steal Away Before Daughter of Woman Can File Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 4.—About two months after his first wife died a year ago, Robert C. Rodley, 70 years old, asked Mrs. Mary J. Buzzell, 76, who had nursed his first wife during a long illness, to wed him, and to-day they were married.

Mrs. R. E. Croft of 88 Hovenden Avenue, a daughter with whom the bride lived, objected to the match because of her mother's age. The pair stole away before protests were registered with the authorities.

The City Clerk did not question the couple as to their age and no permission of parents was demanded.

REFUSES VOTE TO WOMEN.

Bay State House Rejects Suffrage Bill by 161 to 69.

BOSTON, April 4.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected the bill granting suffrage to women late to-day by voting 161 to 69 not to substitute such a bill for the adverse report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The measure was ably supported before the Legislature this year, one of the hearings being attended by hundreds of suffrage advocates, including Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the English leader. Last year's vote against the bill was 148 to 47.

THE RECTORS RECONCILED.

Son Rejoins His Father in Management of the New Hotel.

After an estrangement that has lasted over two years, Charles E. Rector announced yesterday that he had become reconciled with his son, George W. Rector, who had been managing the Café Madrid, and that in future the two would work together in the Hotel Rector as they did in the old restaurant before the quarrel took place over the son's marriage to an actress.

George W. Rector said he had sold his interest in the Café Madrid and took charge of the dining room at his father's hotel yesterday at noon. Fred C. King, the manager, engaged by Mr. Rector from the Hotel Plaza, resigned on Saturday and goes back to his old post under Mr. Sterry.

During the last few days there have been reports that J. B. Martin of the Café Martin was to become a partner of Mr. Rector, but both denied it.

MURIEL ALGER SUES.

Seeks Divorce from English Scion of Nobility, Alleging That He Beat Her.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., April 4.—Mrs. Muriel Alger Dalrymple, who has been spending her six months in Reno with her mother, filed to-day a suit for divorce against D. F. N. Dalrymple of London, England. He is a grandson of Lord Napier and cousin to the Earl of Stair.

The contents of the complaint have not been revealed, but Mrs. Dalrymple, who has been also known in Reno as Lady Dalrymple, has told friends here that her husband often beat her, almost from the very day of their wedding in New York. She spoke of him as "the little devil," declaring that her mother-in-law, writing to her mother, Mrs. Alger, a short time after the marriage, remarked that all that she could say of him was that he was the son of a gentleman. Dalrymple's mother, according to Muriel Dalrymple, advised Mrs. Alger to take her daughter home.

Mrs. Dalrymple is the daughter of Edgar G. Alger of New York. She has been quite exclusive since coming to Reno, and has had very little to do with the other divorce candidates.

NO SERVICE BOARD ATTACK.

Public Hearing on Commission's Work Here Brings No Complaints.

John N. Carlisle, the former up-State Public Service Commissioner, appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate the operation of the Commission of the First District, opened the public inquiry in the Engineering Society Building yesterday morning, but no one appeared with a complaint. Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad, who has published various letters criticising the commission, sent a letter stating that he did not care to "take the initiative."

Mr. Carlisle said he had received various letters, most of them from cranks, telling him how the commission ought to be run. He indicated that the two most important questions which he has under consideration are the rapid transit situation and the cost of the commission's work. Mr. Carlisle believes that divided authority is responsible for much of the delay in getting more transit facilities, and he will consider the work of the commission on the transit problem on its merits.

As to the matter of expense, Mr. Carlisle says he is now and has been for some time in conference with different department heads of the commission, and expects in a month to complete his inquiry and be in a position to report to the Governor. Meantime he is making his headquarters at the Hotel Belmont and will receive complaints or criticisms concerning the commission.

CONGRESS OPENS; CLARK SPEAKER

Great Enthusiasm as Democrats Rule the House for First Time in Sixteen Years.

BRYAN AND HARMON MEET

Hold Rival Receptions on the Floor of the House as the Galleries Cheer.

INSURGENTS WIN IN SENATE

Regular Republicans Agree to Give Them One-fourth of Majority Committee Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At noon today the tap of the Vice President's ivory gavel in the north wing of the Capitol and the whack of Clerk McDowell's heavy mallet in the south end announced the convening of the extraordinary session of the Sixty-second Congress, called by President Taft to consider the Canadian reciprocity agreement. For the first time in sixteen years the House met to obey a Democratic majority and sit under a Democratic Speaker, while the coming in of seventeen new Senators, twelve of whom are Democrats, showed that the political cyclone had done its work in both branches of Congress. For the first time a Socialist took his seat in the House—Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee.

The day's business in both houses, while important as signposts of change, came calmly, as confirmation of what has long been expected and foretold. The House without delay proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and Champ Clark was chosen by the strict party vote of 217, against a scattering Republican vote of 148. Of the Republicans, 131 voted for James Mann, a regular, of Illinois, who becomes minority leader; the other seventeen votes went sixteen to Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin and one to Mr. Norris of Nebraska, both insurgents.

In both houses new members were sworn, and each house appointed a committee to wait upon the President and invite his communications. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Bacon of Georgia represented the Senate, and Messrs. Underwood of Alabama, Bartlett of Georgia, and Mann of Illinois represented the House. They were informed that the President would communicate with Congress "in writing" at a later date, and this is known to mean that the President will send his message on Canadian reciprocity to both houses to-morrow.

Republican Senators Agree.

The most important event on the Senate side was the Republican caucus, but everything agreed on in advance was adopted unanimously in accordance with the programme outlined by the insurgents and the regulars. This means that the insurgents will have one-fourth of the majority places on all important committees, and will have their own say as to which insurgents get the particular committee assignments. Mr. Cullom of Illinois was unanimously elected Chairman of the caucus, and Mr. Curtis of Kansas was elected Secretary. The important Committee on Committees and the Steering Committee will be announced by the Chairman in two days.

That is all routine, but the fact stands out clearly that the opening of the session to-day marked the formal opening of the Presidential campaign of the Summer of 1912. The President has called the houses together for the technical reason that he is pledged to obtain Congressional sanction for the Canadian reciprocity agreement, if possible. But from the President's own side of the case the real significance of the session will lie in whether or not he can make good with enough of his legislative programme to start him well on re-election.

This phase of the session's significance stands out with especial clearness in the House. There the Democrats will have their first chance in a decade and a half to try their hands at constructive statesmanship, and every wise move they make will shove Champ Clark a step nearer the Presidency, for which he is all but an avowed candidate. If the House under Mr. Clark's Speakership makes a good legislative record it is certain that Mr. Clark will go to the Democratic National Convention in 1912 with a powerful, if not an overwhelming, delegation at his back. He will have the full support of the Bryan wing of the party, and his National game will go far toward overshadowing other Democrats at present fairly prominent.

Clark Ignores Reciprocity.

That the new Speaker realizes that his elevation to his present post is but a step in the direction he wants to move was indicated clearly in his speech of acceptance this morning. He pledged himself briefly to impartial rulings and then branched out into a political speech, based on the promises of the Democratic Party for the coming session, chief among which was downward revision of the tariff, election of United States Senators by popular vote, changes in the House rules to permit proper consideration of public measures, economy in handling the purse strings of the country, the publication of campaign contributions, and the early admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood. These he discussed at some length under six heads, but it is an extraordinary fact that, though the President's proclamation calling Congress together for the sole purpose of enacting the Canadian agreement had just been read, not one word did Mr. Clark say about Canada or reciprocity. The Democrats will pass the reciprocity measure without fail, but they intend to play it down as much as possible and make of it a single item in their rather heavy programme.

The aspect of the galleries alone showed that the interest centred chiefly in the House of Representatives. These were packed in both houses, but it was in the galleries of the popular branch that the notables gathered. There Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Charlie Taft, and the President's brother, Horace D. Taft, were gathered. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Col. Roosevelt's daughter, was there, and most of the diplomats who went to the Capitol at all watched the organization of the Democratic House and not the dignified proceedings of the continuing body of the Senate.

The political complexion of the Sixty-second Congress is as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 50; Democrats, 41; vacancy, 1.

House—Democrats, 228; Republicans, 161; Socialist, 1; vacancies, 2.

In the Sixty-first Congress, which was

adjourned on March 4, the Senate membership was: Republicans, 59; Democrats, 32; vacancy, 1. The House membership was: Republican, 217; Democrats, 174.

The Senate vacancy is from Colorado, the Legislature being Democratic. Iowa is expected soon to elect a successor to the late Senator Dolliver, whose seat now is occupied by Lafayette Young.

The House vacancies are from the Ninth Iowa and the Second Pennsylvania Districts.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Demonstration for Clark, Bryan, and Harmon—New Speaker's Address.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was a day de luxe for the Democrats in the House. What matter if it was raining and the skies lowered outside? Within it was summer in the hearts of the faithful, who had waited sixteen long years to come into their own again. The rain stopped no one who wanted to come, and they all came early, for the galleries were full to overflowing at 10 o'clock, and the corridors were crowded with those who could not get in, but yet waited in the hope that some kind fate would make a place for them. The members of the new House gathered early in the chamber, and greetings and congratulations blended in a joyous babble close upon the moment of noon.

Half an hour before the sound of the gavel would be heard calling the House of the Sixty-second Congress to order William Jennings Bryan came into the chamber from the Speaker's lobby, smiling benevolently and easily at home in the midst of applause. He made his way forward to the diagonal aisle and advanced to the seat once occupied by his political godfather, William M. Springer of Illinois, the man who opened wide for him the door of opportunity when he made his advent as a new member in the Fifty-second Congress in 1891.

The doors had hardly swung shut behind Mr. Bryan before scores of members saw him and a shout went up that made forty-five glass coats of arms in the ceiling quiver. Everybody rose to his feet, and the scene began to look like some of those that the peerless and his Democratic brethren have gone through in numerous National conventions. For the next twenty minutes members crowded around him and shook hands with him, while he greeted one after another in rapid succession.

Suddenly Gov. Harmon of Ohio was seen coming down the aisle from one of the cloak rooms. He hastened to Mr. Bryan's seat, where the two men hailed each other heartily and engaged in conversation for a few minutes, when Gov. Harmon stepped a few seats to his right and sat down between Swager Sherley of Kentucky and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York. But hardly had he taken his seat before members began to crowd around him and take him by the hand, and there were two receptions going on within a few feet of each other.

In a lull of the applause Gov. Harmon got up and went over to Mr. Bryan, and the two engaged for a moment in some serious conversation. Mr. Harmon had something to say, and as he said it the beaming smile on Mr. Bryan's face suddenly vanished, and a cold, severe expression came in its place. Gov. Harmon gesticulated almost vehemently, and then turned on his heel and took his seat, to meet those who still wanted to shake hands with him.

One of the pretty incidents of the day was a hearty cheer for Mr. Mann, which Judge Clayton started as the Illinois Member entered the Chamber.

At the precise instant of noon Clerk McDowell, a venerable old gentleman with snow-white hair and Yankee beard, struck the desk of the Reading Clerk with the Speaker's gavel, called the House to order, and, swinging his arms aloft, announced the prayer by Mr. Couden, the veteran blind Chaplain.

McDowell, who has been clerk through eight Congresses, made a brief valedictory in which he alluded to seventy-eight members who had died during his service and "gone beyond the river where they are waiting patiently and silently for the Supreme Committee on Committees to place them." This provoked a laugh, and the old gentleman groped around the desk for a manuscript of his speech, to which he wisely adhered during the remainder of his remarks.

"For what my Democratic friends are about to do me they have my thanks," said the old clerk, "and wherever and whenever you meet me hereafter you will be welcomed and have a glad hand."

The roll call by States showed a quorum present. As the names of one after another of the prominent men of both sides of the House were heard, applause greeted them, and when Champ Clerk's was called there was a long outburst that stopped the roll for a moment, Mr. Bryan and Gov. Harmon cheering with the first and the last who sought to honor the new Speaker.

Former Speaker Cannon's appearance was not noticed, but when his name was called as a member of the Illinois delegation there was a round of applause.

Cheers for Champ Clark.

At 12:30 Mr. Burleson, the Chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated Mr. Clark for Speaker in a ringing, clear voice, and again there was a salvo of cheers. Mr. Currier, the Chairman of the Republican caucus, named Mr. Mann for Speaker, and Messrs. Spears, Tilson, Bartlett, and Legree were called to the desk to act as tellers. As the roll was called each member responded with the name of his candidate. The insurgents placed no candidate in nomination, but they voted for Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, that gentleman voting for Judge Norris of Nebraska. There was a round of applause when the name of Victor Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, was called, and he sang out, "Not voting."

The roll call resulted in 217 votes for Clark, 131 for Mann, 16 for Cooper, and 1 for Norris, and Mr. Clark was declared duly elected Speaker. Mr. Norris of Nebraska and Mr. Madison of Kansas, both insurgents, voted for Mr. Mann. Representative Theron Akin, New York, elected as an independent with the indorsement of the Democrats, voted for Mr. Cooper.

Messrs. Underwood, Mann, and Vreeland were appointed a committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair. The House had not long to wait before the committee was seen edging its way through the crowd at the main door, and Mr. Clark came in, leaning on the arm of Mr. Mann, who accompanied him up to the Speaker's dais.

The first thing the new Speaker did when he stood before the House was to turn to the members' gallery, where Mrs. Clark, with some friends and her daughter, Miss Genevieve Clark, all in white, with a large cluster of violets in her hand, with her brother, Bennett, had seats. He gave one sweeping look of recognition and then turned again to the scene before him. Mr. Mann stood a moment as if poising his mind for a speech and then said simply:

"It is a great office and it is filled by a great man. I take pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. Champ Clark, your Speaker."

More words would not have added to the pleasure of the House in the presentation, and the resounding applause that followed was in part for Mann as well as for the Speaker. The Democrats took every means at their command to show their delight. They pounded desks and flapped the lids. They cheered until tired and then yelled and yodeled, and brought it all Bryan and Harmon lustily did their best with the others to show that they were glad, too. When quiet came Mr. Clark delivered his inaugural address. He said in part:

"My Democratic brethren, coupled with the joy of once more seeing a house, a large majority of which is of my own political faith, is a keen sense of our responsibility to our country and our kind. It is an old adage worthy of acceptation that where much is given, much is required.

"After sixteen years of exclusion from power in the House and fourteen years of exclusion from power in every department of Government, we are restored to power in the House of Representatives and in that alone. We are this day put upon trial, and the duty devolves upon us to demonstrate not so much by fine phrases as by good works that we are worthy of the confidence imposed in us by the voters of the land and that we are worthy of their wider confidence.

"We could not if we would and we would not if we could escape this severe test. We will not shirk our duty. We shrink not from the responsibility. That we will prove equal to the emergency in which we find ourselves placed through our own efforts and through our own desires, there can be no doubt, and the way to accomplish that is to fulfill with courage, intelligence, and patriotism the promises made before the election in order to win the election.

"By discharging our duty thoroughly and wisely, subordinating personal desires to public good, personal ambition to an exalted love of country, we will not only receive the endorsement of the people but what is far better—we will deserve their indorsement. Chief among these promises were:

"1. An honest, intelligent revision of the tariff downward in order to give every American citizen an equal chance in the race of life and to pamper none unduly by special favor or privilege, to reduce the cost of living by eradicating the enormities and cruelties of the present tariff bill, and to raise the necessary revenue to support the Government. Bills are already far advanced in preparation looking to the accomplishment of these beneficent ends.

2. The passage of a resolution submitting to the States for ratification a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote. This resolution has already been introduced and will soon be passed by the House. Let us hope that we will send it to the Senate by the unanimous vote of the House.

3. Such changes in the rules of the House as are necessary for the thorough and intelligent consideration of measures for the public good, several of which changes are accomplished facts. If other changes are deemed wise they will be promptly made.

I congratulate the House and the country, and particularly do I congratulate the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, upon the success of the important and far-reaching experiment of selecting committees through the instrumentality of a committee, an experiment touching which dire predictions were made and concerning the operation of which grave doubts were entertained, even by some honest reformers.

Urges Federal Economy.

4. Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened. The literal fulfillment of that promise, which so nearly affects the comfort and happiness of millions, we have begun—and we began at the proper place—by cutting down the running expenses of the house by more than $188,000 per annum. Economy, like charity, should begin at home. That's where we began. We cannot with straight faces and clear consciences reform expenses elsewhere unless we reform them here at the fountainhead. The Democratic caucus deserves well of the country for taking this long and important step in the direction of economy all along the line.

5. The publication of campaign contributions and disbursements before the election. The bill to accomplish that desired reform has been prepared and introduced. It will be speedily passed by the house.

6. The admission of both Arizona and New Mexico as States. I violate no confidence in stating that, so far as the house is concerned, they will be speedily admitted, and they will be admitted together.

"These are a few of the things which we promised. We are not only going to fulfill them. We have already begun the great task. What we have done is only an earnest of what we will do. We this day report progress to the American people. The rest will follow.

"No man is fit to be a lawgiver for a great people who yields to the demands and solicitations of the few having access to his ear, but is forgetful of that vast multitude who may never hear his voice or look into his face.

"I suggest to my fellow-members on both sides of the Big Aisle—which is the line of demarkation betwixt us as political partisans, but not as American citizens or American representatives—that he serves his party best who serves his country best.

"I am now ready to take the oath, and ask that it be administered by Mr. Talbott of Maryland."

The Maryland member was selected for this distinction as his service in the House dates further back than that of any other Democrat, although it has not been continuous. Gen. Bingham of the Pennsylvania delegation, who is the father of the House by reason of thirty-six years of continuous service, was unable on account of ill-health to be present. Mr. Talbott entered Congress in the Forty-sixth Congress with Gen. Bingham.

Then followed the swearing in of the members of the House by groups of State delegations, the Speaker administering the oath and reciting it eight times without a break, the ancient adjuration fitting his tongue's end as if the words were his own thought. Few men in public life know that oath, and Mr. Talbott had to read it from a manual of rules.

At the end of the roll of States the four Quakers of the House, Messrs. Butler, Mitchell, Palmer, and Griest of Pennsylvania, and Heald of Delaware, who are by their faith averse to taking an oath, came forward and "affirmed."

The delegates from the Territories, and then the new House officials, who had been elected on the adoption of a resolution by Mr. Burleson, came into the space before the Speaker's desk and were sworn in.

Messrs. Underwood, Bartlett, and Mann were appointed to join the Senate committee to wait on the President and inform him the House was organized and ready for business, and then the exciting business of choosing seats was begun.

By stipulation Mr. Underwood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of Appropriations; Mr. Mann, the minority leader; Mr. Henry, the Chairman of Rules; Mr. Jones of Virginia, because of his long service in the House; Gen. S. Sherwood, Mr. Payne, the former Chairman of Ways and Means, and ex-Speaker Cannon were allowed to select their old seats.

How the Seats Were Chosen.

The clerks at the desk tied a bandage around the eyes of a page and had him draw from a box marbles with numbers on them to correspond with the names on the alphabetical list of members, and as each member was called he came forward from the space back by the cloakrooms and made his choice. The Democratic majority being greater than the number of seats on the Democratic side of the Chamber, the section known as the Cherokee Strip, under the gallery on the south side of the Republican side, was allotted to Democrats. The first man to be called was Mr. Scully of New Jersey, who took the first seat in the front row next to the main aisle.

The drawing went on rapidly and merrily as the untoward luck of many prominent members raised a laugh, and one after another of the strong men of the Democratic side, such as Ollie James, Martin Littleton, Sulzer, Claude Kitchin, Burleson, Hughes, Lloyd, Burton, Harrison, Bartlett, and others had to take the best they could find in the Cherokee Strip.

Berger, the Socialist member, who had from choice sat on the Republican side, because he was "part of the Opposition," took a seat in the back row, alongside of Stennerson of Minnesota. The last man to draw his seat was Judge Smith of Michigan, the former Chairman of the District Committee.

Mr. Henry, the new Chairman of the Rules Committee, then offered the new rules and gave notice he would call up his resolution for their adoption to-morrow. It was agreed to print them in parallel columns with the old rules, and the leaders agreed that there should be the fullest debate desired on them to-morrow, and it is expected that the entire day will be spent on them.

There were over a score of new bills introduced to-day, some of them being local and of slight importance. The first bill was Gen. Sherwood's Dollar-a-Day Pension bill. Mr. Burleson introduced one to modify the tax on oleomargerine, and Mr. Hull of Tennessee to provide an excise tax on all business having an income of over $5,000 a year.

The House adjourned at 3:10 o'clock.

INSURGENT SENATORS WIN.

Force Regulars to Give Them One-Fourth of Committee Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The caucus of Republican Senators this afternoon resulted in a complete victory for the insurgents. At their private conference yesterday afternoon the insurgents had flatly demanded that they receive one-fourth the majority representation on all the important committees, coupled with the right to name their own members. To-day this demand was coupled with the threat to remain out of the caucus unless it was assented to in toto, and the regulars, who all along have been reconciled to granting concessions to the increasing body of progressives, yielded outright.

This point was formally settled at a conference held before the caucus between Senators La Follette, Cummins, and Bristow on the part of the progressives, and Senators Penrose, Crane, and Smoot for the regulars. The result was that when the caucus was called to order by Mr. Frye, the father of the Senate, the insurgents were present, and no mention whatever was made of the question of factional distribution of assignments, that being all taken care of in the agreement previously entered into.

This arrangement will mean that in all the big committees the regulars will be outnumbered whenever the insurgents and Democrats unite. As there are 41 Democrats to 50 Republicans in the Senate the majority and minority ratio in committees will be 5 to 4, with one-fourth the Republicans of the insurgent complexion. The insurgent Democratic combine will outnumber the regulars in the ratio of 5½ to 5.

On the calling of the caucus to order, Mr. Frye stated that he knew it was the custom for the senior Senator of the party to be Chairman of the caucus, but that in his own case he declined further to serve, and asked that the next in seniority, Mr. Cullom of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, be nominated.

Mr. Frye's health has not been of the best recently, and that, combined with his great age, has determined him to avoid the active duties of the Chairmanship. Mr. Cullom was thereupon unanimously elected.

Mr. Penrose then nominated Mr. Curtis of Kansas for the secretaryship, and this nomination likewise was carried unanimously. Mr. Curtis is the regular colleague of the insurgent Mr. Bristow, is a great supporter of the Administration regardless of the occupant of the White House, and in rounding up the votes and acting as Republican whip is second only to Mr. Crane of Massachusetts.

The really important business of the caucus came last. This was the resolutions authorizing the Chair to appoint the Committee on Committees and the Committee on the Order of Business, better known as the Steering Committee. Both these committees were increased from their old strength of nine, to eleven. Mr. Gallinger made the motion in regard to the Committee on Committees, and he will be its Chairman. Mr. Warner made the motion for the Steering Committee, but as Mr. Cullom will be an ex officio member, it is expected that he will himself be Chairman of the committee.

On both these committees the insurgents will have three members—slightly more than the one-fourth stipulated in the agreement. Indeed, it was said this afternoon that had it been understood that the insurgents would have three members, with the committee only nine strong, and that they might get four under the new organization, though this is not considered likely.

While nominally keeping up its full membership of nine, in reality the term "Steering Committee" had come to be applied to any one who, for the time being, was in the confidence of Mr. Aldrich. With the "general manager of the United States" no longer in the Senate, however, such a condition could not continue, and it is now expected that the Steering Committee, divided according to a fixed ratio between the regulars and insurgents, will assume a more active role, instead of vesting all authority in a single hand.

The personnel of the two committees will not be announced for two days, as Mr. Cullom asked that length of time to complete the slates. After the Committee on Committees is appointed, it will probably be two or three weeks before the committees of the Senate are announced.

At the conference of insurgents and regulars it was also agreed that in the assignment to committees the rule of seniority should control as far as practicable. By this agreement the insurgents will gain several Chairmanships. Clapp of Minnesota will be at the head of Inter-State Commerce, Jonathan Bourne is likely to go to the head of Post Offices and Post Roads, although President Taft is urging Murray Crane to take that place, to which by seniority he is entitled. Mr. Crane, however, does not want that Chairmanship, as it would compel him to relinquish the control of the Committee on Rules, of which he is now Chairman.

When the Senate met to-day the extraordinary change in the personnel of that body was obvious at a glance. Until ten minutes before the Vice President called the body to order the seats were practically deserted, save where in the front row Senators Frye, Cullom, and Gallinger—almost the sole survivors of the Old Guard—sat silently side by side.

Then the Senators began to drop in. Mr. O'Gorman, the new Senator from New York, came in with his Republican colleague, Mr. Root, and was presented to the older Senators. Henry Gassaway Davis, a leader in the last Democratic Senate and the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in the Parker campaign, was also on the floor, while Vice President Sherman, before mounting the rostrum, mingled with the Senators. Prayer by Chaplain Pierce followed immediately upon the fall of the gavel.

Mr. Root at once presented Mr. O'Gorman's credentials, and Mr. Dixon of Montana did the same for his Democratic colleague, Mr. Myers. That brought up the question of procedure, Mr. Sherman holding that the new members should be sworn in before the roll was called, and Mr. Bailey of Texas arguing that the roll should be called first in case any obstacle should be raised to the seating of a new member. Mr. Bacon of Georgia pointed out, however, that it was conceivable that in war or revolution so many of the Senators already sworn in might be killed that a quorum could only be formed by swearing in new members.

"I base my position," said Mr. Bacon, "on the fundamental principle that less than a quorum can always do that which is necessary to obtain a quorum."

The debate stopped at that and the seventeen new members were called up along with such other Senators as were re-elected to terms beginning on March 4. All the new Senators were present except the insurgent, Mr. Poindexter of Washington. Alphabetically arranged the new Democratic members are Mr. Bryan of Florida, Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, Mr. Johnston of Maine, Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Mr. Kern of Indiana, Mr. Lea of Tennessee, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Myers of Montana, Mr. O'Gorman of New York, Mr. Pomereme of Ohio, Mr. Reed of Missouri, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

The five Republicans are Mr. Lippit of Rhode Island, Mr. McLean of Connecticut, Mr. Poindexter of Washington, Mr. Townsend of Michigan, and Mr. Works of California.

The calling of the roll then showed eighty-six Senators present. There is one vacancy, and five Senators were absent.

Mr. Cullom then moved that the House be informed of the convening of the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Gallinger the special committee was appointed to join a similar House committee to wait upon the President.

As a concession to the insurgents Mr. Brown of Nebraska was allowed to offer the perfunctory resolution fixing noon as the regular hour for the convening of the Senate. Mr. Bailey renewed his old fight for a later hour, but finally withdrew his amendment for the present on a statement from Mr. Lodge that the President's message would be received to-morrow, and that the Senate should be in session to receive it at the same time it went to the House.

JUDGES FELICITATE O'GORMAN.

Supreme Court Tenders Him Best Wishes for His Senatorial Career.

The following telegram was sent to Senator James A. O'Gorman at Washington from the County Court House yesterday:

All of your colleagues, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Department thereof, tender you their warmest and heartiest congratulations and express their wishes for a career of great usefulness and distinction in the service of your country.

The telegram was signed by Justices P. Henry Dugro, Henry Bischoff, Samuel Greenbaum, James A. Blanchard, Joseph E. Newburger, John Ford, Nathan Bijur, Edward E. McCall, Charles L. Guy, Peter A. Hendrick, M. Warley Platzek, Alfred R. Page, E. J. Gavegan, Samuel Seabury, Irving Lehman, James W. Gerard, B. B. Ameud, John W. Goff, John J. Brady, F. M. Pendleton, Vernon M. Davis, Mitchell Erlanger, John J. Delany, Leonard A. Giegerich, and James Fitzgerald.

OUST RED CROSS OFFICIAL.

Joseph H. Steinmetz Indicted as Seller of Stolen Stamps.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The American National Red Cross to-day requested the resignation of Joseph H. Steinmetz of Philadelphia as Chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Red Cross, because of his indictment by the Grand Jury here yesterday in the case of Arthur M. Travers, former Chief Clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, charged with the embezzlement of stamps. The indictment, in one count, alledged that Steinmetz did the actual selling of the stamps.

In a telegram the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, through Secretary Magee, said:

"The committee sincerely hopes that you may be proved wholly innocent of the charge."

PALM SUNDAY AT
Atlantic City
WEEK-END TOUR
Pennsylvania R. R.
April 8, 1911
$10 or $12
according to hotel selected
Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board
Through trains leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 10:12 A. M. and 3.04 P. M. Parlor Cars. 1:30 P. M. Saturdays only. 8:12 A. M. Sundays.
Tickets at Stations, or U. Tickets Office, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FEDERAL RAIDERS PICK UP W. G. MOTLEY

Promoter of Goldfield Noble, Goldfield Century, and Various Other Mining Prospects.

ACCUSED OF MISUSING MAILS

Quite Indignant When Placed Under Arrest in His Elaborate Offices at 32 Broadway.

William G. Motley, who has been widely known through certain sections of the financial district as a mine promotor and stock selling specialist, was arrested yesterday in a raid by the Post Office Inspectors and Headquarters detectives, charged with using the mails to defraud. From the elaborate offices which Motley has been maintaining at 32 Broadway a wagon load of books and papers were taken to the Federal Building. The Post Office Inspectors say they found a "sucker list" nearly as extensive as the one picked up in the offices of Wisner & Co. last week.

Motley has in various years of various schemes described himself as a descendant of John Lothrop Motley, the historian, and is about 55 years old. He has served in the British Army in New Zealand, and there and in Australia went into the mine promotion business. In 1888 he came to the United States and located in Colorado, and finally came into New York to make this city a basis of operations. In the last year or so Motley's companies have included the Goldfield Noble Mining Company, the Goldfield Century Mining Company, the Cold Spring Quartz Company, the Channel Mining Company, the Victory Wonder Mining Company, and the Loyal Mining and Leasing Company.

Complaints against Motley and his methods have been coming to the police and postal authorities, and finally, in the clean-up of mining promoters, the Post Office Inspectors got around to him. Acting on the complaint of Dr. D. J. Wallin of Brooksville, Bracken County, Ky., a warrant was obtained by Inspectors Kincaid and Reddy, and when sufficient assistance had been obtained from Police Headquarters to insure a successful attack the descent on the Motley offices was made.

Motley was very indignant when the Inspectors placed him under arrest, but his protests did not avail much and he was taken, along with several of his employes, to Police Headquarters, and then before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination on Friday. The complaint accuses him of devising a scheme to defraud in connection with the Gold Star Mine, at Allegheny, Cal., and declares that he told Dr. Wallin that he had just made a trip to the mine and found it in excellent condition. The complaint also charges Motley with paying dividends on the Gold Star stock which were not earned.

SEARCH IN VAIN FOR POLICE 'SQUEAL BOOK'

Continued from Page 1.

ting before the Grand Jury. Several detectives attached to the District Attorney's staff who are investigating stories told by these and other witnesses also report each day to Mr. Reynolds. Last night Detectives Flood and Thomas were sent out to verify certain information which Magistrate Corrigan laid before Mr. Whitman. Just what it was no one would say.

The Grand Jury was much interested yesterday in the charge made by Alfred C. Farrell, an attorney, in the West Side Court, that a man named Brown, who tried to rent the premises at 153 West Forty-fourth Street, had told him that the street was full of protected gambling places and that the gamblers were paying Deputy Commissioner Flynn's men $100 a week for protection.

This information came out during the examination of the men who were arrested in a raid on an alleged gambling house in West Forty-fourth Street. The men were Charles E. Shea, a butcher, of 358 East 167th Street; William Brown, a clerk, of Delancey Street and the Bowery; Andrew Jenkins, a negro waiter, of 344 West Fifty-ninth Street; Thomas McDowell, a clerk, of 212 West Forty-first Street; George Gray, a clerk, of 145 East 123d Street, and Samuel Marks, a waiter, of 263 West 112th Street.

The first five men were held in $1,000 bail each as common gamblers for examination on April 11. Marks, who was caught in a raid three doors from the other place, was held in $500 bail.

When Marks was arraigned two affidavits made before Magistrate McAdoo last Sunday were put in evidence. One was by a Mrs. Evelina Denning of 153 West Forty-fourth Street, who swore that she was the owner of the premises at 153 West Forty-fourth Street, and that "the said tenants were maintaining and carrying on an unlawful business without her permission or consent."

Deputy Commissioner Flynn last night made this statement:

"I do not care to discuss the matter further than to say that I think the action taken last night in raiding the place was an answer to the situation. I asked this man, after his arrest and identification if it were true that he made the statement about the payment of protection money. This he denied most emphatically and continued his denial in the face of the complaining witness, Alfred C. Farrell. It was evidently a statement made by Brown to Mrs. Denning, the owner of the property, to impress her with the fact that he would not be molested by the police."

"Did the prisoner name the man in your office?" Flynn was asked.

"No, because he denied that he ever said any such thing."

"Will there be an investigation?"

"No, I see no need for one under the circumstances."

Appealed to Flynn.

It was learned at Headquarters last night that the raid on Monday night, in which Marks was arrested, was made by Flynn as a result of an appeal to him by Mrs. Denning and Farrell. The couple visited Headquarters on Monday and saw the Deputy Commissioner.

Mrs. Denning told of having rented a room in the basement of her home and later of having seen a table with figures on it in use in the room. She said she had heard men talking about betting and had seen many men coming and going from the room. She said she didn't like the appearance of things. Farrell took up the tale to tell Flynn that a man named Brown had tried to rent the whole basement of the house, and had admitted that he wanted it for gambling purposes.

"I told him that I didn't want any gambling on the premises," said Farrell, "and he replied: 'Oh, that's all right. The street is full of gambling, and I'm paying one of Flynn's men $100 a week for protection.'"

Flynn took Mrs. Denning and Farrell in his automobile to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, where they made affidavit to what they had told him. Meanwhile the Commissioner had sent two of his men to the Denning home with orders to try to get in and gamble. These men reported shortly that they had obtained entrance and played craps. The Commissioner, having arranged another raid in the same street, determined then to make a raid on Mrs. Denning's basement at the same time.

Another case the Grand Jury showed deep interest in was that of Henry McMannus, who was arrested last Sunday charged with giving Mathius Kuck a counterfeit fifty-dollar bill. McMannus's case will come up before the Grand Jury to-day. He was arrested through the detective work of M. B. Goldberger, proprietor of the Abingdon Hotel. Kuck met McMannus shortly after leaving Goldberger's hotel, it is charged, and the latter asked him to change a fifty-dollar bill. Kuck handed over the money and received, it is said, the counterfeit bill in exchange. Goldberger reported the case to the police, and detectives worked on it, but could not find McMannus. Then Goldberger went on a hunt and found McMannus without difficulty and had him arrested. Goldberger testified before the Grand Jury about conditions on the lower west side last Friday.

At the Methodist Conference, being held in this city yesterday, Mayor Gaynor's policy in handling the liquor traffic was severely censured. The Rev. Ferdinand C. Inglehart of Dobbs Ferry, City Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said:

"Policemen in uniform cannot enter or get evidence against saloons, and yet there are 5,000 'blind tigers' in this city which those responsible for law and order say they cannot discover. The Mayor cut off all the plain-clothes men and the police in uniform can do nothing. I don't think that Mayor Gaynor intended to help saloon men but to curtail the evil of the saloon system. But the change has not worked properly."

At the request of Mr. Inglehart the conference adopted this resolution unanimously:

Since there is the widespread prevalence of crime in New York City, high-handed, shameful, and shocking, we hereby protest against the lax enforcement of the excise law, especially with reference to prohibited hours on Sunday and other days.

That we do not impugn the good motive of Mayor Gaynor, but we are not surprised at the present carnival of crime when we remember how lenient his administration has been to the saloon, the parent of crime.

Many of the clergymen didn't think it just right to charge the saloons with being the parent of all crime, but the resolution was allowed to stand.

RAIDS ALLEN STREET RESORT.

Flynn Takes 101 Prisoners in Place Corrigan Referred To.

Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn raided a resort in Allen Street last night. He believes it is one of the resorts of crooks referred to by Magistrate Corrigan. Mr. Flynn arrested 101 men found in the place as common gamblers.

Fifteen of the prisoners are said by the police to be well-known thieves, and besides the equipment for the stuss and dice game conducted in the place, the police gathered in an interesting collection of skeleton keys.

The resort was in a one-story building originally built as a store. The place was supposed to house the Delaware Social Club, an organization incorporated in 1904. Detectives are said to have made reports about the character of the club at various times, and last night Mr. Flynn decided to look it over for himself. He took with him Lieuts. Collins, Peabody, and McMullen, and about ten detectives. Mr. Flynn did not have any warrants, but decided to raid it anyhow.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood when the news of the raid spread, and the reserves had to be called from Delancey Street to keep order.

Mr. Flynn was asked if this new method of raiding without warrants and arresting everybody in sight was to be followed generally. He denied this.

MERCHANTS' ANTI-THIEF LEAGUE

Haberdashers to Organize for Protection Against the Crooks.

Plans are under way for the organization of what will be known as the Haberdashers' League of New York, the metropolitan haberdashers having concluded that co-operation is necessary to run down what they describe as an organized band of thieves which has recently stolen thousands of dollars worth of merchandise. Announcement of a meeting, called for April 11 at the Hotel Brevoort, at which the organization of the league will be perfected, is contained in the April number of The Haberdasher, out to-day.

The announcement states that representatives of practically all the large haberdashers have signified their intention of attending the meeting and joining the league.

"While it is planned to have the league take concerted action in numerous different directions in which such an organization may prove beneficial to all its members," says The Haberdasher, "the real inspiring motive toward prompt formation has been the discovery of an organized band of thieves which has been making haberdashers of the metropolitan district its victims. The depredations of these men have been widespread and have involved the stealing of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.

"The haunts of the gang are known and their methods are known to a few men. They have gone so far as to obtain positions in shops as salesmen in order that they might operate in conjunction with confederates posing as customers."

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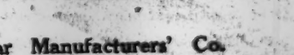
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The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

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Gregg's Cafe, 1st Avenue and 124th Street, N. Y. C.
Franck Brothers Restaurant, 33rd Street and 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.
Mt. Morris Hotel, 125th Street and Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
Koster & Grahl Bowling Alleys, 163 3rd Avenue, N. Y. C.
Whiteside & Salter, 47 Leonard Street, N. Y. C.
Morris Pool Rooms, 102 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
Berlin & Trosky, 21 E. Houston Street, N. Y. C.
Brooklyn Storage Warehouse Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Hunter Company, 2,336 3rd Avenue, N. Y. C.
The A-Z Company, 527-529 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.
Clark's O. N. T. Thread Works, Newark, N. J.
The United Cigar Manufacturers' Co. N. Y. C.
John W. Crawford Co., 69 Beekman Street, N. Y. C.
A. H. Eastman Co., 473 Broome Street, N. Y. C.
General Drug Co., 14 Vesey Street, N.Y.C.
Thomas Garner, 181 William Street, N. Y. C.
Smith & Hemingway, 152 Chambers Street, N. Y. C.
Barlow Manufacturing Co., 750 Broadway, N. Y. C.
George Schlegel, Printer, 138 Centre Street, N. Y. C.
Electrose Manufacturing Co., N. 10th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rothchilds, 43 Leonard Street, N. Y. C.
Sag Harbor Lighting Co., N. Y. C.
Ricksecher Brothers, 143 Lenox Avenue, N. Y. C.
Thatford & Ackerman, 2,471 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co., 526-528-530 W. 25th Street, N. Y. C.
Velleman & Co., 579 Broadway, N. Y. C.
United Metal Manufacturing Co., 525 to 535 W. 26th Street, N. Y. C.
Lehmann & Schaefer, 321 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bach & Sterne, 74 W. 36th Street, N.Y.C.
Sloss-Flanagan Manufacturing Co., 514-516 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Eldorado Restaurants, N. Y. C.
E. M. Candow & Co., 48th Street and 6th Avenue, N. Y. C.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. C. (8 plants)
MacFadden's Restaurants, N. Y. C.
Nassau Boat Club.

WE SAVE THE CONSUMER MONEY, GIVE A BETTER LIGHT, AND MAKE A LARGE PROFIT DOING IT.

Our business is growing very rapidly, and as it grows these profits increase.

Money which we must have to take care of the business offered us every day and to extend our sales throughout the United States, will come back many times over in increased profits.

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Ask the man who owns one

NEGRO COLONEL STIRS SAN ANTONIO CAMP

Presence of Illinois Guard Officer Embarrasses Regulars, Who Must Act as Hosts.

HEAD OF NEGRO REGIMENT

Gov. Deneen Says All Illinois Colonels Go In Rotation—Convenient to Send Negro First.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4. — A somewhat delicate situation has developed here as the result of the designation by the Governor of Illinois of J. R. Marshall, the Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, a regiment of negroes, as one of the National Guard officers from that State to serve a tour of duty with the division of regulars mobilized here under command of Major Gen. William H. Carter. The name of the Illinois Colonel was sent in several days ago, but it was not until yesterday that the report that he was a negro was heard here. One of the Illinois National Guardsmen announced that "Col. Marshall, who is a colored man from my State, is on the way here." Marshall himself arrived here to-day.

The discovery of Col. Marshall's race caused a stir, because under the instructions issued by the War Department, for the instruction of National Guardsmen, it stated that the National Guardsmen are to be assigned for purposes of instruction and also for tentage and mess purposes to officers of equal rank in the regular service. A strict interpretation of this would mean that one of the regimental commanders here would have to look after the negro Colonel from Illinois. In fact all the militiamen are being assigned to the regiments, the Colonels to the Colonels of the regulars, the Lieutenant Colonels to officers of the same rank in the regular establishment, and so on down the line grade by grade. Already so many Colonels of militia are on the scene that there are not enough regular Colonels to go around, the result being that many of the regular regimental commanders have two National Guard regiment commanders under their wing.

Col. Van Orsdale of the Seventeenth United States Infantry already has two Colonels assigned to him, so it is reasonably certain that he will not be asked to care for any more Colonels for a week or two at least. Among the other Colonels here who are having National Guard officers of like rank assigned to them in pursuance of War Department instructions are:

John F. Guilfoyle of the Ninth Cavalry, a native of Maryand; James Parker of the Eleventh Cavalry, a native of New Jersey; Joseph H. Dorst of the Third Cavalry, a Kentuckian; Henry A. Greene of the Tenth Infantry, a native of New York; Robert H. R. Loughborough of the Thirteenth Infantry, a native of Virginia; Walter S. Scott of the Fifteenth Infantry, a native of Arkansas; Thomas F. Davis of the Eighteenth Infantry, from New York; Alfred Reynolds of the Twenty-second Infantry, a native of Pennsylvania; Leonard A. Lovering of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, of Vermont; Lotus Niles of the Third Field Artillery, of Illinois, and Col. Eli D. Hoyle of the Fourth Field Artillery, who is a native of Georgia.

When the report spread that Col. Marshall was a colored man it is understood to have been suggested that he be assigned to Capt. Young of the Ninth Cavalry, who is himself a negro. Under the instructions governing the assignments this was out of the question, however, and besides Marshall is an infantryman. To-night it is rumored that the Eighteenth Infantry is the regiment to which Marshall has been assigned.

None of the officers will talk for publication of the matter. Some of them, however, thing that Gov. Deneen made a diplomatic mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Gov. Dineen, when told to-night that there was embarrassment at San Antonio, Texas, among the white officers owing to the presence of a colored officer of the Illinois National Guard said:

"All the Colonels commanding regiments in the Illinois National Guard requested to be sent to San Antonio, and it was decided to send them there in the order of their convenience. It was convenient for Col. John R. Marshall, who commands the Eighth Regiment, the colored regiment, to be sent at this time. That is all there is of it."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Col. John R. Marshall, whose presence in camp at San Antonio is disturbing the white officers, is a light-colored mulatto, commanding the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and is a resident of Chicago, in which city is located the First Battalion of his regiment, the members of which are negroes. Col. Marshall is the ranking officer of the eleven militia officers of the State of Illinois designated to attend the San Antonio camp by Gov. Deneen. Inasmuch as all the other officers detailed by the Governor to attend the camp from this State are white men, his action in including Col. Marshall as the ranking officer has evoked no little criticism.

Illinois Guardsmen are loyal soldiers, and despite their heart-burnings at having a colored man accompany them and their ranking officer they gave no outward evidence of their chagrin. Ordinary citizens, however, were not slow to criticise the action of Gov. Deneen and predicted trouble.

Col. Marshall and his colored regiment went to Santiago, Cuba, thirteen years ago, and, after being in the trenches before the capitulation of that Spanish stronghold, relieved some of the regular troops. At that time there was much dissatisfaction on the part of the white officers of the white regiments at having to receive Col. Marshall on an equal footing. Marshall it was said obtruded his presence and his company upon the officers of the white regiments.

Marshall, who is said to have begun life as a cook, is somewhat of a politician and controls a not inconsiderable portion of the colored vote in the State of Illinois. His regiment consists of three battalions, one being in the City of Chicago and the other two in other parts of the State.

An officer of the Illinois National Guard said to-night that a possible reason for the selection of Col. Marshall by the Governor was that he was the only regimental commander in the State who had finished his annual inspection.

PATROL DUTY FOR NEGROES.

Orders in Preparation to Remove Ninth Cavalry from San Antonio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Army officers were quick to-day to minimize the effect of the news, told in a dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, that President Taft has decided to send the negro Ninth Cavalry away from San Antonio because of resistance of the troopers to the "Jim Crow" regulations on street cars. Gen. Carter sent a denial of the charges made by Representative Garner and the authorities of San Antonio, saying that there had been no race troubles.

Nevertheless the Ninth will be sent to the border on patrol. Orders for the transfer, under the direction of President Taft, are being prepared to-day.

AMERICAN NEGLECT AROUSES MEXICANS

Bishop Aves Writes That the Human Element Has Been Ignored in Our Exploitation.

NOTHING DONE FOR PEOPLE

So Many of Them Have Come to Consider Americans as Industrial Invaders and Spoliators.

The Right Rev. Henry D. Aves, Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, presents in the issue of The Churchman for April 8 his views on the "Church and Social Unrest in Mexico." A growing animosity toward American residents in Mexico, he says, has been the manifestation of one of the many grievances lying back of the present eruption. From it, however, he believes, will come ultimate good, in a better appreciation by the people of the United States of the fundamental needs of Mexico. He believes the Americans who have done so much for the country's material prosperity would have done more for the social, industrial, and educational interests of the people if they had realised the importance of the human element.

After setting forth that the Church interests have not as yet been deleteriously affected to any considerable extent by the disquietude, the Bishop says:

"However the present manifestation of popular discontent may eventuate, it will probably effect some ultimate good, not only by accentuating the necessity of heeding certain growing political grievances, but by revealing more conspicuously certain social and industrial conditions that must be remedied before this Government can ever hope to rest on a basis of permanent stability. The better knowledge of these conditions that our people in the United States will gain by reason of the present outbreak will not only give them a more general, intelligent, and sympathetic appreciation of the great fundamental needs from which Mexico is suffering to-day both as a people and as a nation, but will, I believe, quicken in them a livelier sense of neighborly responsibility and a deeper desire to render neighborly service.

He speaks of the wide severance of sympathy and interest between the privileged class and the vast nether class of the ignorant "whose chief reminder of the dignity of citizenship is a monthly poll tax," and places the hope of the republic's future on the slowly developing middle class, whose present phase is a growing political, social, and industrial discontent.

"Unfortunately," he remarks, "the dominant Church of the country has not shown any very keen activity or interest in the intellectual enlightenment or social uplift of the submerged masses, and, although it wields a powerful influence over the minds of the uneducated, it seems to lose much of its controlling influence as the people become more enlightened and able to think for themselves."

"There can be no doubt," he says later, "that among the many grievances that lie back of the present political eruption is one that has been manifesting itself in a growing animosity toward American residents in Mexico. I am not now referring specifically to the outbursts of violence that occurred in several localities last November, for these, though excited by a feeling of resentment against the brutal treatment of a fellow-countryman on American soil, were only a symptom which the occasion brought to the surface of a latent feeling of older and deeper origin. The American has become disliked not because he is American—for there is remarkably little of race prejudice in Mexico—but because he represents vested rights, pre-emptions, privileges, concessions, and advantages that are felt to be prejudicial to the best interests of the native people.

"Much is said of the splendid part American enterprise has played in the development of the natural resources of Mexico—the railroads built, the mines and forests opened, the oil, rubber, and fibre industries planted, the water power harnessed, the irrigation plants established, &c.; and it is all quite true American capital, enterprise, vision, venture, and push have done very much toward forcing the land to yield its increase.

"But the shield bearing this truth has its other side and color, and from the viewpoint of the thoughtful native, who is jealous for his people and nation, it looks more like an intrusive exploitation—an industrial invasion and spoliation of rich resources by a people to whom they do not naturally belong. And the Government is faulted for thus giving to foreigners concession that admit them to the chief sources of the country's riches; and the grievance has voiced itself with growing loudness in what has become a political slogan: 'Mexico for Mexicans! Down with the Gringo!'

"We are told that less than a billion of American dollars are invested in the development of the material resources of Mexico. Great things have been done, certainly; and yet Humboldt's saying of 100 years ago is true to-day: 'Mexico is a beggar sitting on a bag of gold.' And if the governmental fabric is felt to tremble a bit ominously to-day, may it not be because the 'beggar' has been forgotten in the eager interest for his bag of gold?

"It is fair to believe that very many of the Americans who represent large financial interests in Mexico, and who are credited with having done very much for the country's material prosperity would have done more than they have done for the social, industrial, and educational interests of the people if they had but realized, as the present trouble may help us to do, the importance of the human element in a country's development, prosperity, and national stability.

"Of all the great American mining and smelting companies delving after gold and silver in Mexico, not one, so far as I am able to learn, has placed here an institution of any kind for the intellectual, moral, social, or spiritual betterment of the people. The Spaniards did better than that.

"Not so very long ago an American oil company entered Mexico and created a market for itself by giving away its lamps, filled and lighted, (how wise are the children of this world!) and since then they have developed not only a market, but a field from which untold fortunes have been realized, and yet, if there is a single institution, school, home, hospital, or library in this country that represents the humane interest of any member of that great corporation in the millions of poverty-stricken people here sitting in darkness, it is not generally known.

"American iron interests in Mexico have been great. The name of one good and great ironmaster is stamped on the thousands of miles of steel rails that span the republic; and yet there is no monument to the beneficence of that good name among all the destitute and illiterate millions that represent two-thirds of the social fabric of the nation.

"Aside from a few mission chapels, schools, and hospitals, two or three branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a Crittenden Home, there is little to remind the Mexican that his robust and prosperous brothers beyond the Rio Grande has any interest in his personal welfare. And yet if the present strife—whatever may be its outcome—will only call the attention of that brother at the north to the fact that he is his brother's keeper in a more intimate and personal sense than is contemplated by the Monroe Doctrine; if it will show him that the best help that can be offered to this country, because the help it most needs, is help to strengthen the foundations upon which its Government must rest if it is ever to rest securely—a moral, social, and educational help in the development of its people into a righteous, intelligent, patriotic, and peace-loving citizenship—then neither this nor the revolutions that may follow will be entirely in vain."

REBELS CLOSE ON CHIHUAHUA.

Madero, with Outpost Eight Miles Off, Scouts Diaz Concessions.

MADERO'S CAMP, Near Chihuahua, April 4.—A declaration that all talk of peace is futile so long as President Diaz refuses to resign and that the Cabinet changes at Mexico City have served only to convince the insurrectos of their ultimate success was made by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the so-called Provisional President, in an interview to-day. The interview was an amplification of one which he gave to The Associated Press a few days ago. Madero declared he was confident of "the final triumph of arms in overthrow of Diaz."

In all Northern Mexico, he said, the insurrecto movement was spreading, until now the Federal troops were confined to the garrison towns, "at which the insurrectos are preparing to strike a decisive blow."

Referring to his father and Gustavo A. Madero, his brother, who were reported to have initiated peace plans with Minister of Finance Limantour, with a view of ending the war, the insurrectionary leader intimated strongly that they had no authority to act for him, and he would not accept any proposals which were not addressed directly either to himself or to Dr. Vasquez Gomez, his confidential agent in the United States.

"The change in the Ministry is a concession to an armed revolution," said Madero, "but it comes too late, and is not sufficient."

Meantime, while no immediate attack on the city is expected, the insurrectos are now within eight miles of Chihuahua, and it is known that extraordinary precautions have been taken for the safety of the citizens. People living in the outskirts have been warned to move within the city, and large outposts of Federal troops have been stationed on surrounding hills.

The insurrecto and Federal outposts are within sight of each other and small skirmishes are frequent.

Precautions have been taken to prevent destruction of the railroad south. This is now the only means of transportation. Insurrectos have served notice that civilians only may be transported, as hauling of troops will result in the destruction of the road and a siege of the city. President Diaz's message has produced no visible effect on the relations of the Federals and insurrectos in the field.

DIAZ ENVOY MET GOMEZ.

De la Barra Discussed Peace Hope with Rebel Agent on Eve of Leaving.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An important peace conference, the first meeting between the Mexican Ambassador here and a representative of the Mexican revolutionists, was held in Washington on Sunday, March 26. The fact that this meeting was held was learned to-night.

Señor de la Barra, formerly Mexican Ambassador to the United States, it was learned, conferred with Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency of the revolutionists and the authorized representative of Francisco I. Madero, the insurrecto chief. The few hours before de la Barra left for Mexico City to take up his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of President Diaz. The conference was arranged after Señor de la Barra was named Minister of Foreign Affairs by a mutual friend here, who had previously asked both men if they were disposed to talk with one another.

The two men met at the residence of the Ambassador and talked an hour, thoroughly discussing the situation in Mexico. Dr. Gomez has been handicapped since then in being unable to communicate with Francisco I. Madero, his chief, either by telegraph or mail, and the latter therefore is as yet unacquainted with the details of that conference.

Through a mutual friend to-night a request was sent to Mexico City that in order that peace negotiations may be initiated permission be granted for the transmission of certain dispatches relative to peace to Francisco I. Madero in Chihuahua from Dr. Gomez.

It is believed that the cordial meeting of Dr. Gomez and Señor de la Barra before the latter's departure, informal as it was, may lead to the speedy settlement of the Mexican troubles.

Señor de la Barra as well as Dr. Gomez at the outset of their conversation referred to the fact that they had no instructions covering such a conference and could only express personal opinions, but Señor de la Barra remarked that he thought "patriotism counseled searching for adequate means for terminating the difficult situation" which existed.

Señor de la Barra refuseet to discuss the question of the resignation of Gen. Diaz. Dr. Gomez had stated that the revolutionists would not insist on the immediate retirement of Gen. Diaz, fearing that anarchy might result if proper provision were not made for a successor.

Dr. Gomez urged that if peace negotiations were begun they be formal and be held in Washington, so that the proceedings might be published widely, the world bearing witness to the promises of the Mexican Government. Señor de la Barra declared the Government never would consent to such negotiations, because it would amount to recognition of the belligerency and the rebellion, injuring the credit of Mexico abroad, which already had suffered. Both men deplored the ill-effects of the rebellion. Señor de la Barra said he would not be able to discuss the subject further until after he had taken up personally with his colleagues the Cabinet points in dispute.

MADEROS TO VISIT CAMP.

Leader's Relatives Get Mexican Passports for Peace Mission.

EL PASO, Texas, April 4.—Because Francisco I. Madero, Jr., leader of the Mexican revolution in Chihuahua, does not trust the word of President Diaz, guaranteeing his safety for a trip to El Paso to discuss peace, his father, Francisco I. Madero, and his brother Alfonso to-day determined to make the trip to the rebel camp on the Bustillo Ranch, sixty miles west of Chihuahua.

Information as to the younger Madero's refusal to make the trip was contained in a telegram from Gov. Ahumada of Chihuahua to Rafael Hernandez, who is representing the Mexican Government in the present pour pariers. The Provisional President was assured by Gov. Ahumada that President Diaz had stated that formal passports would be given him through the Federal lines, but he politely declined to place himself at the mercy of the Federals.

Telegraph lines were kept hot between this city and Chihuahua and Mexico City all day. Gov. Ahumada telegraphed finally that the Maderos here were to have passports and a military escort to Bustillo's ranch. Gen. Navarro, commanding the troops now at Juarez, issued the necessary orders.

The date for the departure of the Maderos could not be learned. The trip of 250 miles will be made in automobiles and, barring mishap, is expected to require thirty hours. The route lies through the desert, but most of the road is hard, although wells are few.

DENIAL BY STANDARD OIL.

Officially Repudiates Charge of Lending Aid to Mexican Uprising.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday issued a formal statement denying reports that it is and has been financing the revolt in Mexico. The statement follows:

A series of false reports in the English press, notably one in The London Star of March 3, have sought to convey the impression that the Standard Oil Company is and has been financing the revolt in Mexico. Later a news item has been appearing widely in the Mexican papers under the heading "Allied with the Revolutionists" and stating that letters proceeding from Austin, Texas, reports that the Standard Oil Company has granted a subsidy to the revolutionists." And these and similar reports are absolutely untrue. The Standard Oil Company in its character as a citizen of the United States has strictly held itself apart from all interference in the affairs of the Mexican Republic, with which it has no connection, moral or material.

This statement is signed "Standard Oil Company, by H. C. Folger, Jr., Secretary."

B
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WOULD CHANGE LAWS ON THEATRE SAFETY

Borough President McAneny Urges This as First Step in Fire Loss Prevention.

NEW RULES FOR EXITS

Alderman Dowling Declares Factories Should First Receive Attention—Asch Building Victims to be Buried To-day.

Borough President McAneny, in the belief that he was taking the first practical step toward enacting into law the lessons of the Triangle Waist Company's fire disaster, introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution calling for immediate and radical changes in the Building Code. The changes called for are to affect Section 109, which deals with methods of fire control. For the reason that more data were available on theatres and places of amusement than on factories Mr. McAneny chose the theatres as an opening point of attack. He omitted mention of the factory situation altogether, and for this was criticised by Alderman Dowling, leader of the Democratic side of the house.

Before the McAneny resolution was taken up a resolution introduced by Alderman Joseph Schloss was unanimously passed. It recommended to the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate that water mains be laid in the Subway so that in case of collision between trains a water supply would be immediately at hand to prevent fires in the wooden cars. It was pointed out that in such a fire, following a collision in July, 1908, a number of empty cars were burned up before the Fire Department could render any aid.

The Borough President's recommendations as to changes in the theatre laws and the explanations of present conditions were:

(1) The limitation of authorized seating capacity, as well as the authorized number of "standees," to the capacity of the exits. The present Section 109 fixes the widths of stairways and entrances arbitrarily, and apparently without any particular rule. This results in insufficient accommodations in some buildings, while demanding excessive widths in others. Under the amendment the combined capacity of entrances and exits is obtained by allowing one foot of open width for each twenty persons. For a gallery accommodating 500 people, for instance, a breadth of twenty-five feet in entrance and exit stairs would be necessary, equally distributed on each side. The number of seats permitted, as well as the extra allowance for "standees," would be determined by this test. For "standees," at least three square feet per person will be required in all parts of the auditorium where they are permitted, exclusive of aisles, passageways, and lobbies.

(2.) A requirement for the installation of right fireproof curtains, to be made of steel concrete on of steel frames with asbestos panels, strong as a bulkhead door and stiff enough to withstand the pressure of any gases that may be created by fire on the stage.

This is a result of the lessons of the Iroquois Theatre disaster in Chicago, since which time no other type of curtain has been permitted in that city.

(3.) Strengthening of the requirements for the construction and operation of ventilators over the stage.

(4.) Requirements with regard to the installation of automatic sprinklers and hose equipment, bringing these into line with the most modern equipment of either sort.

(5.) Provisions bringing motion picture shows seating over 300 people under the same rules as theatres.

(6.) Detailed provisions for the protection of roof gardens and other entrances and exits.

(7.) The prohibition of the use of wood in any part of the auditorium of fireproof buildings, the permission accorded by the old code to use wood sleepers and wood floors being stricken out.

(8.) Provision for emergency exit stairs to be placed in towers at the sides of buildings, and designed to encourage the construction of what is known as the "fire tower" type of fire escapes. A premium is placed upon the erection of this type of exit by permitting a larger allowance of seating and standing capacity where they are used.

"I can see some advantage to water mains in the Subway," Alderman Dowling declared when the McAneny resolution regarding theatres came up, "but this code now proposed has been rejected. If it goes through it will not affect any theatre now owned by the syndicate, but will absolutely prevent any one else from building theatres. It will make requirements for new theatres so strict that no one will wish to build one.

"Why, if the revision is to be attempted, does not this one strike directly at the factories? Why not enforce the present code provisions if they are not enforced?"

President McAneny retorted that the Fire Department last Fall gave the Asch Building a clean bill of health, and that the fire escape provisions were considered ample at the time it was built ten years ago.

In defense of his proposed changes in the code President McAneny said they had been drawn up by a conference which included the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Building Trades Employers' Association, the Board of Fire Underwriters, and the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

Alderman Dowling, rising to pay his respects to "scientific men," remarked that he had observed they had a way of using their highly scientific minds in favor of things they were interested in personally.

President McAneny replied that the council which assisted him is a permanent one, whose character is well known. He said that he had heard of hardly any important fire prevention measures suggested since the Asch Building disaster that could not be secured through a revision of the Building Code by the Board of Aldermen. He held that there is no need for delay in effecting this remedial legislation, and that all that is necessary is to continue in other fields the same scientific research which has resulted in the recommendations submitted by him. Many of the provisions of the rejected code of 1908 should be enacted as amendments, he held.

Factory and loft provisions to be submitted a little later by Borough President McAneny will be backed, he asserted, by the recommendations of the same bodies as those who have approved the proposed amendments for theatres.

MILLER DENIES RESPONSIBILITY

Gives His Views on Duty of the Building Department.

Superintendent of Buildings Rudolph P. Miller gave his views yesterday upon his departmental responsibility for conditions prevailing in the Asch Building, when it was burned with a heavy loss of life. Mr. Miller was away on a Panama trip when the fire occurred. Fire Marshal Beers reopened his inquiry yesterday to hear Supt. Miller.

He held that his duties largely ended, except as to the condition of the elevators, when the building plans were approved in 1901; that his department had almost wholly to do with buildings in course of construction, and that interior partitions of a temporary character do not concern him or his investigators.

The heavy mortality, he declared, was due to locked doors, the panicky condition of the shirtwaist operators in the presence of fire, and the presence of machinery so fixed that aisles were narrow and circuitous if one were planning a speedy rush to a fire exit.

In 1901, when the Asch Building plans were approved? Mr. Miller was Chief Examiner of the bureau. He has been continuously connected with it since, serving from 1904 to 1910 as its consulting engineer, and then becoming Superintendent. The Commissioner, when the plans were approved, was Thomas J. Brady.

"On what do you base your conclusion that there were locked doors?" Fire Marshal Beers asked soon after Mr. Miller commenced to make his detailed statement.

"On this affidavit," Mr. Miller replied, passing over to the official stenographer the sworn statement joined in by Josie Nicolasi and Rosie Vassantino, two of the survivors. It set forth that the Washington Place doors were locked on the eighth floor until a man broke through the jam of girls that collected near them and forced the lock.

Mr. Miller said his department had never inspected the Asch building from the time of its completion ten years ago until the day after the fire. The Building Department, he said, did not know that it had been converted from a loft building into a factory and housed in the upper floors a large number of working girls. The law, he insisted, does not require periodical inspections of completed buildings, or any inspections except when structural changes are planned.

Asked about the exact nature of his supervisory work, he replied that it "does not cover any of the interior fixtures or the contents of any building, or any non-structural feature except the elevator service. That we inspect quarterly. The State Factory Inspector should supervise the machinery and fixtures of factory buildings."

"But wouldn't it seem a little ridiculous," interposed the Fire Marshal, "if the Factory Inspectors should control, say the three upper floors of the Asch Building, while your Inspectors should control the floors immediately underneath?"

"I shouldn't say so," Mr. Miller replied, "I know that there is no provision in the law requiring owners of buildings to report to us when they change occupants. We have to do with structural matters. Provision should be made, I think, for certificates of occupancy and inspection of tenants by some one other than Building Department Inspectors, who are trained to look into structural matters only. There is now no penalty for reporting improperly the class of tenants occupying a building, and we have found we cannot trust owners to report accurately on this matter."

"Has your department ever tried to set aside aisles to allow speedy escape from rooms filled with machinery?"

"No. It has been the custom to allow owners or tenants to arrange machinery as they please. We have no jurisdiction over this."

"How about partitions?"

"We become interested only if they call for structural changes in the building. We are not concerned with partitions from the standpoint of their convenience or inconvenience to the tenants. At the same time I do not believe the crowding of machinery to the exclusion of aisle space should be allowed, but I cannot prevent it."

At the conclusion of his testimony Mr. Miller was asked by reporters if politicians had ever interfered with him. He said they had often tried to get him to overlook little matters and not be too strict in elevator inspections, but that they had never succeeded in influencing the department. The politicians, he said, came from all parties.

Fire Marshal Beers said on closing the investigation that he would immediately report to Commissioner Waldo that the fire originated from a cigarette or a match and that he could not determine whether or not the Building Code was fully complied with.

At the District Attorney's office it was announced that four detectives are at work gathering data to be submitted to he Grand Jury on Thursday.

Shortly before noon yesterday the body of Bessie Dashefsky, 25 years old, of 35 Jackson Street, was identified by her brother, Jacob, who recognized dental work upon her teeth.

This reduced the number of bodies to be buried by Charities Commissioner Drummond to-day to seven. The labor parade will pass up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Thirty-fifth Street and back to Union Square on Fourth Avenue, and the floats will proceed under an escort to Evergreen Cemetery, where the floral tributes will be placed upon the grave.

In order to help along the movement for increased fire protection a conference of social workers was called at the United Charities Building yesterday by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Robert W. De Forest, Vice President of the Russell Sage Foundation, who presided, announced that the call had nothing to do with the mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, but was intended to bring together those "who were accustomed to work patiently year in and year out for results and were familiar with methods of carrying on concerted action for reform."

It is the intention of the conference, as expressed in resolutions unanimously passed, to carry on a fire-prevention propaganda along the lines of the tuberculosis crusade. To this end a committee of 100 well-known social workers will be formed, their initial data to be gathered in co-operation with the committee provided for by the Opera House mass meeting.

Upon the conclusion of the Charities Workers' Conference a committee of five, named by it, met with the committee appointed as a result of the mass meeting. They jointly appointed a sub-committee of eleven to prepare and submit on April 10 exact data on all fire prevention legislation proposed by the city and State authorities and other bodies, and to propose a plan for organizing a permanent committee on fire prevention. The Chairman of the sub-committee is Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following contribution to the fire relief fund yesterday:

Mrs. Philip N. Aronson	5.00
Freydberg Brothers	25.00
Employes of Freydberg Brothers	30.75
Employes of Lazarus Raincoat Co.	50.00
Employes of C. S. Fishman & Bro.	46.00
From friends	8.00
Previously acknowledged	2,231.83
Total	$2,390.60

To Mayor Gaynor The New York Herald Company sent $475.71, the Norton & Gorman Contracting Company $100, the employes of J. C. Stratten & Co. $100, and eleven others sums ranging from 00 cents to $50, bringing the total received by the Mayor up to $20,274.65.

The two hundred-odd cloak and suit manufacturers comprising the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association raised by assessment the sum of $2,282.25, which will be forwarded to Jacob Schiff, as Treasurer of the Red Cross Fund.

A representative of the Hinkle Iron Works called at THE TIMES office yesterday to explain that the $500 demanded of his firm by a Building Department Inspector had not been paid to the Inspector. He thought an inference that the firm had paid the money could be gathered from THE TIMES's account of Commissioner Fosdick's report. He also stated that the iron plates in a building about which the Inspectors complained were not "defective, as represented, but were alleged to have been too few in number.

Mrs. Frederick L. Marshall is arranging an entertainment for the benefit of the fire relief fund at the Café Boulevard, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, Friday afternoon, April 7.

Alexander E. Jacobs of 84 West Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, sent to Jacob H. Schiff yesterday a suggestion for the prevention of deaths in fires where victims are forced to jump from windows. He said that he was sending it in lieu of cash, of which he could not spare any.

"First," wrote Mr. Jacobs, "let each fire station be provided with one-inch wire cables of a length required to stretch across the street from building to building, in some cases, and from the L pillars to a building in other cases, each cable to be fitted with rings at each end. Then compel property owners to insert strong steel hooks at the first floor of their buildings, these hooks to be placed about four feet apart.

"The next part of the equipment will consist of a number of mattresses (presumably asbestos) approximately 18 feet long by 12 feet wide, made on the order of the mattresses that are used in covering plate glass platform trucks.

"This arrangement would provide a life net that could be swung into position in a very few minutes and would carry tons of weight. The cables could be carried as part of the hook and ladder equipment, and the mattress could be rolled up into a space approximately 12 feet long and 2 feet high."

Two hundred cloak and suit manufacturers, who are members of the Manufacturers' Association, accompanied a donation of $2,282 to the fire relief funds yesterday with resolutions in which they said:

"We are cleaning house in our industry. We care for the lives, the health, and the property of those who work for us. We mean to deal humanely and justly by them.

"We take this opportunity to renew our pledge to establish in the cloak industry standards of safety and health that will protect our employes' lives."

REMEMBER THIS!
We Bond More People Than Any Other Company In the World!
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY
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WOMAN UPSETS EDWARDS.

Prevents Approval of His Pension Plan by Fifth Avenue Association.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards was invited to speak about the work and needs of his department before the Fifth Avenue Association, in Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and to his surprise, at the very close of his stereopticon lecture, he discovered that there were women in the audience.

He had been advocating the passing of the bill now before the Assembly calling for the pensioning of all men in his department who could be credited with twenty years of active service. The audience seemed favorably disposed, and a motion was put to signify the association's approval of the bill. It was seconded and about to be passed, when there was a commotion in the rear of the hall.

"Mr. Chairman," said a feminine voice, "I don't belong to your association, but I should like to know whether I may vote on this question."

The Chairman, Robert Grier Cooke, said that she might.

"Then I desire to vote against the motion," said the voice.

"Do I mean to understand, Mrs. Cohen," said the Commissioner, apparently surprised at the objection, "that you and the Woman's Municipal League are not in favor of the Pension bill?"

The woman, who was Mrs. Julius Henry Cohen, representing the Woman's Municipal League as an invited guest, thereupon came to the front and said that the league was not opposed to the bill, but that she thought The Fifth Avenue Association was not well enough versed on the questions which the bill involved to pass upon it at this time. It would cost the city a great amount of money, she said, but that no one had yet figured out just how much, and until that amount could be determined she believed that any motion favoring it should be tabled.

Her protest caused the question to be put in the hands of the Executive Committee, composed of Joseph W. Harriman, John D. Crimmins, R. H. Haan, Walter Stabler, Samuel Untermyer, and William Turnbull, and it will not come up again until the next monthly meeting in May.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the movement started at the citizens' meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday to establish a permanent organization whose special function shall be to promote fire prevention in this city. The establishment of the office of a Deputy Commissioner of Labor for New York City, with an adequate staff of inspectors, was recommended.

It was also announced that, beginning next Monday night, there would be a profuse lighting of stores along Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Forty-seventh Streets, with the intention of making Fifth Avenue a more popular promenade at night.

CITY HALL TOWER A TARGET.

Dynamite Exploded Under New Springfield Building Does Little Damage.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4.—An attempt to blow up the tower of the new Municipal Group of buildings early this morning with dynamite resulted in very slight damage. The contractor said to-night that 100 bricks and a few hours' work would put it in as good shape as ever.

The explosion tore a hole in the base of the tower. This hole is about four feet in diameter on the outside and tapers to a diameter of three feet or less on the inside. The police station, which is only four feet distant from the spot where the explosive was inserted, had its west windows blown in, and some of the plastering in the detention room fell, burying a Polish prisoner. The Polander, although badly frightened, was not hurt.

The tower is a massive structure, and aside from the small fissure in the abutment shows no sign of the force of the explosion.

Labor troubles are hinted at as probably the reason for the explosion, although the authorities do not know just what grievance the workmen had against the construction company. It is recalled that about six months ago Peter Bowman, foreman for the company that is constructing the tower, had a personal encounter with some structural steel workmen. The police have a theory that perhaps one of these workmen, in the hope of avenging a private grudge, may have caused the explosion.

Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the city for the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the explosion.

KNEIPP DISCIPLE DIVORCED.

Court Holds That Hockstadter's Wife Deserted Him After Refusing Barefoot Cure.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 4.—Ernest Hockstadter, 74 years of age, a retired contractor of this city, was to-day granted a divorce on the ground of desertion from Gunda Schneider Hockstadter, now residing in Waco, Neb.

Thus ends a romance which began in the Spring of 1906. The couple were married on May 26 of the same year. Six weeks later Mrs. Hockstadter, who was twenty years the junior of her husband, left him because, as she declared, he had insisted on her arising in the early morning hours to join him in barefooted excursions through the dewy fields. Hockstadter was an ardent advocate of the Kneipp cure and wanted his wife to share its benefits.

Later the bride went to Germany. On her return to America she took up her residence in Waco. Hockstadter has a large country estate near this city. He is prominent in the support of the German Lutheran Church. Miss Schneider was housekeeper at the Lutheran parsonage when he first knew her.

OYSTER BAY DEMOCRATIC.

Democrats Also Carry the Hempsteads Except One Supervisor.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, N. Y., April 4.—Nassau went Democratic at the town elections held to-day in its three towns. Democratic Supervisors were elected in Oyster Bay and North Hempstead and a Republican in Hempstead. The full returns are not yet in on the proposal to establish a county almshouse in place of having one in each town. The returns made seem to indicate that the sentiment is against the county house.

Oyster Bay voted on local option, and the returns indicate that the town remains wet. The indications are that the drys are beaten by about 100.

Philip J. Christ was re-elected Supervisor of North Hempstead Town by 479. Thomas T. O'Connell was chosen Town Clerk in place of Monroe S. Wood, who has held the place for many years, by 370.

Oyster Bay Town elected the whole Democratic ticket. James H. Cocks is chosen Supervisor by about 250, Charles Meeks is elected Town Clerk.

In Hempstead the election was close and it was not until all the districts were in that the result could be told. Morris Craft was elected a Supervisor by 87. He is a Republican, the only Republican Supervisor chosen. The other Republican candidates in the town are elected by about 30. Thomas Gilbert is elected town clerk. The result for Town Treasurer is in doubt and very close. It appears that, unless there is an error in the returns William S. Hall, Democrat, is elected over Ernest C. Bosta, Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., N. Y., April 4.—Babylon remains Democratic. The Democratic ticket, with the exception of town Clerk was elected to-day by a large majority with the exception of Warts, Republican, for Town Clerk. Edward Daly, Democrat, is again chosen Supervisor. The fight was over the Justiceship. James B. Cooper being re-elected over Leroy M. Young by 150.

NEW JUDGE IN COX CASE

Unsatisfactory to Prosecutor Hunt—Was Classmate of Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—It is predicted in Cincinnati to-night that when the Criminal Court opens to-morrow morning Prosecutor Henry T. Hunt will offer an affidavit swearing Judge William L. Dickson of the Common Pleas Court off the bench. Judge Charles J. Hunt of that court to-day named Judge Dickson to hear the Cox case. This afternoon Prosecutor Hunt, Assistant Prosecutor Coleman Avery, Assistant Prosecutor Dennis Cash, and Assistant Prosecutor William Weinig held a conference in Hunt's office, which lasted until almost 6 o'clock.

Following this conference, Assistant Prosecutor Cash met the newspaper men and detailed the extent of the proceedings to-day. He was asked if Hunt will attempt to swear Judge Dickson from the bench, but would say nothing whatever as to that phase of the case.

Five plain clothes detectives and six officers in uniform guarded George B. Cox to-day from an attempt to seize him by the Deputy Sheriffs of Clermont County and take him there to answer to Judge Frank Davis of the Common Pleas Court. Attorneys for Cox said to-day that this was the meaning of the presence of so many officers near the Cincinnati Trust Company, of which Cox is the President. They said that he was being watched until such time as Presiding Judge Charles J. Hunt of the

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

London Police Puzzled by a Series of Violent Deaths.

EUGENE TRUSH, INVESTIGATOR, TAKES UP CASE.

Missing Schoolboy Thought To Be Involved.

The mysterious disappearance of Tony Upton, schoolboy, and a succession of deaths by violence in or near Hyde Park at daybreak—these are the elements which bewilder the police at the opening of E. W. HORNUNG'S "THE CAMERA FIEND," a detective story based upon psychical research, just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

This is the situation when Upton's father sets in search of his son, Eugene Trush. "Investigator"—a detective very different from the now conventional Sherlock Holmes type.

The Camera Fiend

Thrush is no "Superman." In the first place he has a tremendous sense of humor; then his deductions, inductions and intuitions, though exceedingly sharp, are the easily acknowledged result of thorough observation and a remarkable power of concentration. He follows up his trail through a tangle of false clues, until it leads to a startling climax in the dramatic death of a criminal, cold blooded in the extreme, who yet inspires the pity of the reader, and a certain admiration. The book displays not only Mr. Hornung's originality and plot, but a faculty for bringing great human interest into his work.

Everybody would like Thrush, everybody would like Tony Upton, and everybody would like the girl who shares the horrors of Tony's adventures, and who he himself likes very much before the end.

"The Evening Post" describes the book as "an excellent one of the kind gas companies grow rich on." It is only fair to say in warning that you should read it by day if you are economizing on gas or electricity.

Its price is **$1.20** net; postpaid, **$1.30**.

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You wouldn't like your competitor to beat you out on getting a $300,000 piece of business—gilt edged, sure credit, net cash business, would you?

You would travel to Chicago, to San Francisco, to Europe, to get the business, wouldn't you?

You would send your sales manager and your best salesman off for a two months' trip to land this business, wouldn't you? Well, $300,000 of new business is only equivalent to the saving we make every year to competitors of yours or to concerns who operate exactly as you operate in a very similar line of business.

You don't have to go to Chicago, to Frisco, to Europe. All you have to do is to write and ask us "How?"

Don't you want to have us send you reproductions of letters from three buildings full of our tenants, showing just HOW we save them money and WHY we save them money? Don't you want to learn WHY the other fellow can undersell you and get an idea of just how much he can undersell you and still make money?

Write and ask us "HOW?"

Bush Terminal Co.
100 Broad Street,
New York City.

DE MARINIS MAKES STRING OF DENIALS

Camorrista, He Says, Never Received Arena's Letter and Never Had Cuocolo's Ring.

DECLARES LATTER BOGUS

What the Prosecution Has to Reveal in Regard to These Material Pieces of Evidence.

VITERBO, April 4.—The jury in the Camorra trial listened to-day to the interrogation and defense of Gennaro de Marinis, who is charged with having planned the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, Maria. De Marinis has been frequently arrested in Naples, the accusations against him including robbery, assault, and murder, and he has served brief sentences of imprisonment.

The Camorrista was not in good voice to-day, but he shouted his denials with considerable vehemence and with considerable effect, at least upon the spectators. He denied any part in the assassinations, and asserted that he had been involved in the revelations of the informer Gennaro Abbatemaggio because of the latter's personal spite. He had discharged Abbatemaggio from his employ, he said.

In forging the chain of evidence against the Camorristi the Carabinieri assert that they found in de Marinis's house a letter addressed to him by Luigi Arena and asking for the death of Cuocolo because he had betrayed the writer to the authorities. In telling the story of the murders Abbatemaggio had said that such a letter had been written and that immediately upon its receipt by de Marinis the assassinations were planned.

The letter episode is covered by Abbatemaggio as follows: After a robbery committed in the early Sprig of 1906 at the Ponte di Chiaia, in which were concerned di Martire, Porcaro, and Luigi Arena, Cuocolo in his character of "basisto," having planned the affair, Porcaro and Arena were arrested and convicted through information lodged with the police by Cuocolo. Abbatemaggio then continues:

"This was particularly unfortunate for Arena, for he was obliged to leave his sister, named Concetta, in misery. La Concetta wrote to Enrico Alfano a letter of denunciation against Cuocolo, relating the circumstances of the attempted robbery at 5 bis. Chiatamone, (another case where Cuocolo was accused of playing false.)

"Toward the end of April, 1906, de Marinis received a letter from Luigi Arena at Lampedusa, (prison,) (verso la fine dell' aprile, 1906, giunse al de Marines una lettera da Lampedusa di Luigi Arena,) in which he complained about Cuocolo and lamented that he had not been punished for his treason.

"De Marinis communicated the letter to Alfano, Nicola Morra, and Ferdinando de Matteo, who were all interested in the Chiatamone affair. A few days later there arrived another letter from Arena, also directed to de Marinis, in which he insisted anew that he be revenged."

It was because of these letters, Abbatemaggio declares, that the Court of the Camorra was called at the Bagnoli tavern to try Cuocolo.

The informer also said that de Marinis took possession of Cuocolo's ring for the purpose of sending it to Arena, who was in prison, as evidence that he had been avenged. Subsequently the Carabinieri claimed to have found the ring at the home of a woman friend of de Marinis.

It has already been related in these columns that the prosecution has fifteen witnesses, who have identified the ring with the monogram "G. C." as having belonged to Cuocolo; that the ring, according to Abbatemaggio, was taken from his finger by Sortino, given to de Matteo at the Caffe Molo after the murder, and the next day consigned to de Marinis by order of Alfano; how de Marinis, fearing to have this material evidence about him, subsequently transferred it to Giuseppe Salvi, at whose house it was discovered in the presence of the Carabinieri, by Salvi's sister and sweetheart, and other witnesses, all of whom signed statements to this effect on the spot.

Against this evidence, which will be introduced at the proper time, are the denials of the prisoners, that they ever saw the ring before, and an anonymous letter received by Alessandro Lioy of Naples, who, with Felice Battaglia of Viterbo, is defending Arena. The letter reads as follows:

"Nota bene:—In the Via Roma, (Naples,) not far from the Piazza della Carita and opposite the palace of the Dukes of Pescalanciano, is a little goldsmith's shop, kept by a worker in precious metals, named Argenio.

"There came one day to him an individual arrayed in a garb something between that of a cook and a sportsman, but with the cape of a Carabiniere over his shoulders, and on his head a cap of thread-bare velvet.

"The man appeared ill at ease, but finally approached the goldsmith and inquired whether it were possible to have made a gold ring with the monogram "G. C.," according to a design he handed forth.

"The goldsmith took the commission, and in time finished it, and delivered the ring.

"A few days later they found the ring at Salvi's house."

The interesting point about this quaint letter is that it is true. Fortunately, however, Signor Argenio keeps books, and his record shows that the ring was ordered on Feb. 20, 1907, (just twelve days after the ring, in the possession of the prosecution, had been found at Salvi's house,) and delivered on March 2.

Where the "leak" occurred is a matter of conjecture. The report of Maresciallo Capizzuti states: "We made two copies of them. (Statements of the women who found the ring.) One, with the ring inclosed, we sent to the Royal Prosecutor of Naples, the other to the Commander of the Suburban Company of the Reali Carabinieri of Naples."]

Replying to questions by President Bianchi, de Marinis said that Arena had never written him. He could not recall ever having met the man. He denied that he had received the ring supposed to have been taken from the hand of the dead man. As for the Cuocolos, he did not know either of them. At the time of their deaths he was in Naples.

De Marinis admitted that he was a usurer, but declared that he was innocent of the crimes charged. Abbatemaggio in involving him was satisfying a personal grudge, he said. This he explained as follows:

"Abbatemaggio was for a time my stable boy, receiving from me $15 a month. He proved a very bad young man. He stole a gold chain from my porter, assaulted the porter's sister, and bit my coachman, drawing blood.

"When I heard of his foul deeds I dismissed him from my employ, saying: 'Tell that ruffian never to come into my presence again; otherwise I will cripple him with a club.' This was the cause of Abbatemaggio's rancor leading to the present attempt at a terrible revenge."

De Marinis, who is an expert in jewelry, when handed the ring, declared to President Bianchi that the ring had never been worn, that it showed no signs of wear, and that it was too small for Cuocolo.

Turning to Abbatemaggio, de Marinis asked which finger Cuocolo wore the ring on. To this the informer replied:

"How do I know? It was not I who removed it."

De Marinis has asserted that on June 5, 1906, in the evening of which the double murder took place, (of Cuocolo at Torre del Greco and his wife in Naples, seven miles away,) he had arrived from Nola with his friend Flaumeno, and that they went to the Trattoria del Gallo, or Inn of the Cock, for supper, and that by 8:30 or 9 he went home because he "was much in love with the sister of the porter."

His principal witness in proving this alibi is his coachman, Ambrosio, who swears that de Marinis was at Nola and that he returned to Naples with Flaumeno by carriage, while Ambrosio returned by car.

COHALAN MAY BE JUDGE.

O'Gorman's Seat on Supreme Bench Likely to be Offered to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—Daniel F. Cohalan can have the place on the Supreme Court bench which has been vacated by James A. O'Gorman, who was elected a United States Senator last week. The suggestion has been made that in view of the attitude the Democratic insurgents assumed toward Mr. Cohalan's candidacy for the United States Senate some difficulty might arise in the State Senate, which body must confirm any nomination made by Gov. Dix for the Supreme Court, but this suggestion is not taken seriously by the friends of Gov. Dix, who believe that the Democratic Senate may be depended upon to confirm any nomination made by the Governor.

As far as is known here Mr. Cohalan is not a candidate for the place, although it is believed that if Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy should ask him to take it he might abandon his law practice to serve out that part of Senator O'Gorman's term which must pass before a successor can be elected in the usual way. Mr. Cohalan, should he decide to become a candidate, would serve only until Jan. 1.

Gov. Dix, upon his return to the Capitol to-night, said that he would have nothing to say about the matter for a week or so, but that he expected there would be no dearth of candidates. Other men who have been mentioned for the place are Robert L. Luce, a Tammany lawyer, who was recommended by Mr. Murphy for the position of Surrogate that became vacant through the death of Surrogate Fitzgerald; William Temple Emmett, a New York lawyer, who has been affiliated with the Democratic State League, and George Gordon Battle, a former Assistant District Attorney, who is well thought of by Gov. Dix.

MADMAN FIRES SHOTS AT ST. PETER'S CANONS

Seeks Vengeance on Pope and Is Overpowered Only After Wounding Policeman.

PRIESTS HIS RUIN, HE SAYS

Long in Prison After Killing of Rich Uncle and Aunt Who Left Their Property to Religious Institutions.

ROME, April 4.—A man subsequently identified as Pietro Pesanti and undoubtedly insane entered St. Peter's to-day, armed with a revolver, and without warning fired upon the canons who were engaged in the recitation of the breviary "in choir." The shot went wild, and the man was seized and placed under arrest. He fought savagely and slightly wounded a policeman. The worshippers were much alarmed until the madman was secured.

After he had been seized by the police the man declared that he hated the Pope and priests, who had been his ruin.

Pesanti told a rambling story during his examination, in which he said he had a rich uncle and aunt, whose heir he would have been if the priests had not induced them to leave their property to religious institutions. This exasperated him, he continued excitedly, and he killed them both. For years he was in prison, and, finally being released, came to Rome to obtain his last revenge—that is, to kill the Pope.

Since August of last year, Pesanti said, he had been trying to enter the Vatican, but had not been able to do so. Therefore to-day he had decided to kill some of the ecclesiastics holding office under the Pope.

WOMAN HURT IN AN ELEVATOR

Both Legs Broken When She Tries to Substitute for the Operator.

The attempt of Mrs. Regina Hartman to act as elevator operator yesterday in the apartment house at 1,242 Madison Avenue, resulted in her being removed to Mt. Sinai Hospital with both legs broken.

Mrs. Hartman is the wife of the janitor of the house. One of the tenants sent the elevator boy out on an errand. During his absence the bell rang for a passenger on the second floor and Mrs. Hartman started to take the elevator up. When she reached the second floor she turned off the power, as she thought all the way, but as she opened the door, the car started up. She was thrown out of the car and her feet caught between the ceiling of the hall and the floor of the car. The engineer of the building, attracted by her cries, released her and she was removed to the hospital.

HARRISON DEFEATS MERRIAM IN CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

Socialist and Labor, Mayor by a plurality of 61. Fred D. Warren, editor of The Appeal to Reason, was defeated for a place on the Board of Education.

Mayor Billiard, who is opposed to the Kansas prohibitory law, was re-elected Mayor of Topeka over T. A. McNeal, the "dry" candidate.

SOCIALISTS WIN FLINT, MICH.

Elect Entire City Ticket Except Treasurer, Carried by Republican.

FLINT, Mich., April 4.—The Socialist city ticket was elected yesterday with the exception of Treasurer. John A. C. Menton won in a three-cornered contest for Mayor by a majority of 841 over E. W. Atwood, Republican. The other Socialists elected on the city ticket are Fred J. Rumbold, Assessor, and William A. Adams, Justice of the Peace.

The Socialists also elected three Aldermen, three Supervisors, and one member of the Board of Education.

B. Clifford Case, Republican, was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 77.

Mr. and Mrs. Menton left last night for Chicago to attend a Socialist celebration there.

BALTIMORE MACHINE WINS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—The old Democratic organization of Baltimore City, under the leadership of John J. Mahon, triumphed to-day in the most bitter fight ever waged against it by the independent and conservative element in the party. Its entire ticket, headed by James H. Preston for Mayor, John Hubert for President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and James H. Thrift for Controller, was nominated in the direct primaries by a majority of 9,123 for the head of the ticket, against Mayor Barry Mahool, candidate of the opposing faction, for renomination. The total vote for the Democratic candidate was 50,833, the heaviest ever polled in a primary. Mayor Mahool received 20,855; Preston, 29,978.

In the Republican primaries former Mayor E. Clay Timanus, the organization candidate, defeated Charles H. Torsch for nomination for Mayor by a majority of 13,249 out of a total vote of 22,437, of which Timanus received 17,843 and Torsch 4,594.

WOMAN MAYOR IN KANSAS.

HUNNEWELL, Kan., April 4.—Mrs. Ella Wilson is now Mayor of this town. At the election yesterday she and O. M. Akers were tied for the office. At first it was suggested that the two candidates draw lots for the office. But that did not appeal to the male voters. They said if Mrs. Wilson could race a man to a tie she ought to have the office. Therefore the Judges of Election declared her elected.

Socialists Win Outside Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—In the elections held in various cities and towns throughout Wisconsin, Socialists were successful in various instances. Socialists captured two aldermanic positions and two County Supervisors in Superior and one Alderman and a Justice of the Peace in Racine.

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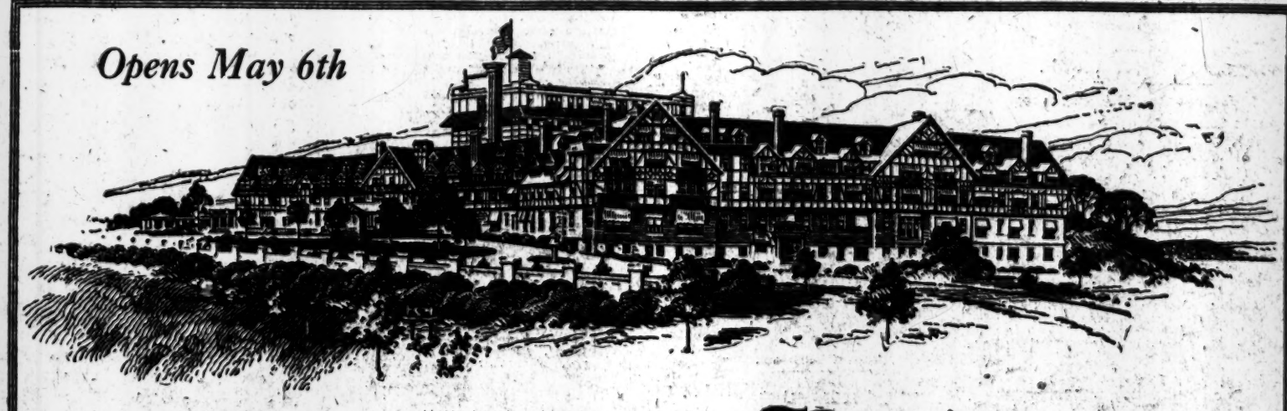

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TRIM HATS FOR CHARITY.

Society Women Take a Hand at Millinery Confections for the East Side.

The annual Lenten hat-trimming contest, in which—for the sake of charity—society, a firm of enterprising milliners, and Charles Wilbur de Lyon Nicholls each year take an absorbing interest, was held yesterday morning in Mrs. George Kemp's apartments at the Hoffman Arms, where in rows of seats two-deep were ranged some forty women, trimmers all, among whom moved Mr. Nicholls, than whom, though he is no trimmer himself, there was no trimmer person present. Yes, and no dapperer!

The hat trimming was under the auspices of the Sunday Kindergarten Association of New York, of which Charles Wilbur de Lyon Nicholls himself is Treasurer and Secretary—also master of ceremonies and explainer to the press. Each year ninety hats are to be trimmed at the contest, to furnish charitable activity to the élite and headgear to unselected little Italian girls on the east side.

There were valuable prizes for the best hat trimmers. The first was a full-length portrait by Paradise de Sauterano, splendid as the name of its maker; and one just as fine, though not full-length, by plain Prince Paleologue. As the climax of glory in the way of prizes, however, there was a real Spring hat from the hat concern which takes such a big interest in the annual contest, but this was not for the little Italian girls.

The contest would have been as faultless as Mr. Nicholls himself had it not been for one of those annoying expressmen who seem born but to annoy impatient workers of charity among the élite. This one had the impudence to keep the whole gathering waiting impatiently for no less essential an element to the hat-trimming contest than the ninety untrimmed hats themselves!

Mrs. Kemp finally broke the awkward discomfiture of the workers by suggesting that they trim the trimmings into bowknots and the like until the untrimmed hats should arrive. This they did.

The women present, Mr. Nicholls explained to reporters, were "nearly all remarkable for their lineage." Mr. Nicholls himself is strong in that same ancestral commodity, for he is Governor-General of the National Society of Colonial Cavaliers, not to mention the authorship of "The Ultra-Fashionable Peerage of America." The little Italian girls who are to wear the hats are not in the peerage—not yet.

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ROBIN IS WRITING BOOK ON BANK DEALS

Promises Many Disclosures, It Is Said, and Hopes to Raise $25,000 for His Creditors.

CALL FOR C. A. MOORE, JR.

District Attorney Sends Word to Him in Europe That His Testimony on Carnegie Trust Notes Is Wanted.

Joseph G. Robin, former head of the Northern Bank, the Washington Savings Bank, and half a dozen other enterprises, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of $27,000 from his savings bank and is now awaiting sentence, is said to be busily engaged in writing a book along the general lines of Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance," which attracted attention several years ago.

Neither Robin nor his counsel, Samuel J. Goldsmith, would discuss the matter yesterday, but their friends said that for nearly a month Robin has been industriously writing about the many remarkable deals which have been uncovered in the Northern Bank, the Carnegie Trust Company, and the Washington Savings Bank, and other transactions with which Robin is familiar.

In a small room opening into the anteroom of the District Attorney's suite Robin and his stenographer, his former secretary, Miss Eckhart, and his sister, Dr. Louise Robinovitch, have been working several hours a day. Undue haste in announcing the book to the public, Robin's friends say, might lessen its pecuniary value and thus affect the creditors of the various Robin enterprises.

It is to aid these creditors rather than himself that Robin is said to plan the publication of the inside history of modern financial methods. Friends of the former head of the Northern Bank say he should be able to realize at least $25,000 from the sale of the book, and that the proceeds would be divided among his creditors.

Robin managed to take time from his literary labors yesterday to write a letter to C. H. Cheney, State Superintendent of Banks, complaining of the effort of James M. Gifford of the law firm of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard to get $15,000 from the Northern Bank in payment for legal services. This bill was approved by Supt. Cheney as a preferred claim, but was denied by the Supreme Court. Before the claim reached the court a paper was taken to each of the Directors of the Northern Bank for their signatures, and assent was given to the plan to make the claim a preferred one. In his letter Robin said that the representative of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, who took the document to the Directors, assured them that it was "the wish and desire of the State Banking Department that they approve the bill, since the State Banking Department thought Gifford, Hobbs & Beard ought to have some money from the bank." Robin went on to say that Gifford, Hobbs & Beard owe the Northern Bank $5,000 collected in settlement of a claim in Philadelphia several months ago and retained after the bank had refused to pay the law firm $5,000 for services.

It was learned yesterday that Charles A. Moore, Jr., whose name, along with those of William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, and Martin J. Condon, appears as indorser on notes aggregating about $6,000,000 on which the Cummins syndicate borrowed from the Carnegie Trust Company and seventeen other banking institutions, is expected back from Europe in the near future. Mr. Moore went to Europe about two months ago, and is now in Rome with his father, head of the manufacturing firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, who is seriously ill. Young Mr. Moore's brother-in-law, Mr. Chester, a son of Rear Admiral Chester, left for Europe a few days ago with a message from Mr. Whitman. Just prior to Mr. Chester's sailing a representative of the Moore family called on the District Attorney and was told that Mr. Moore's presence here was imperative.

The Grand Jury wishes to hear what Mr. Moore will have to say concerning his business relations with Cummins, and also as to his knowledge of Cummins's friendship with City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. Mr. Moore, Jr., is less than 30 years old. He was formerly connected with Manning, Maxwell & Moore, but severed his relations with his father's firm about the time of the Carnegie Trust Company crash.

Yesterday the Grand Jury continued its inquiry into the manner in which the Savoy Trust Company and the Hungarian-American Bank obtained city deposits and followed them with large loans to the Cummins syndicate. T. W. Stephens, a Director of the Savoy Trust Company; Arthur Day, Vice President of the Savoy, and F. W. Lisman, a former Director of the trust company, were examined by the Grand Jury.

Arthur Watson, Cashier of the Hungarian-American Bank, was also before the Grand Jury yesterday and is supposed to have testified concerning the $100,000 loan by that institution to the Cummins syndicate after the Hungarian-American had become the recipient of $125,000 of city funds. The investigation into the Hungarian-American Bank's affairs will be resumed to-day.

A statement of the claims against Robin's Northern Bank was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office by Supt. Cheney. The claims total $5,469,243, of which $5,057,521 are deposits. The total assets of the Northern Bank as filed show $7,073,508.91.

In the statement of claims certified checks, certificates of deposit, bills, and amounts due banks total $241,255, while the disputed or rejected claims amount to $411,721.

The individual depositors include Frank L. Grant, President of the Northern Bank, $1,078; C. J. Sullivan Advertising Company, $2,382; Metropolitan Street Railway Company's receivers, $12,090; Western Union Telegraph Company, $2,258; Middle States Regatta Association, $258; Childs Restaurant Company, $19,856; Pay-as-you-enter Car Corporation, $10,000; Dartmouth Club of New York, $79; City College Quarterly Association, $210; Church of the Guardian Angels, $15,790; Cohan & Harris, $1,148; Socialist Party, $452; C. B. Dilingham, $424; Jefferson Club, $1,256; Greater New York Baseball Association, $2,425; American Fine Arts Society, $856; ex-State Senator George W. Plunkett, $14,516; ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner, $450; Calvary Baptist Church Sunday School, $434; ex-State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey, $2.06; Frank H. Connor and Kyrie Bellew, joint account, $280; Roosevelt Hospital Training School for Nurses, $501, and The Ziegler Publishing Company for the Blind, $3,080.

Claims totaling $164,545 do not appear on the ledger of the bank, according to the report filed yesterday by Supt. Cheney. Of these unledgered claims Douglass Mathewson, Deputy City Controller, has put in a bill for $8,275, and Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, attorneys for the bank, a claim for $15,000.

Among the $411,721 disputed claims is one of the State Superintendent of Insurance for $50,000 in trust for the Title and Guarantee Company of Rochester, a Robin concern; one of F. Augustus Heinze for $350,000, and one of Renault Freres Company for $5,004 on a note of Dr. J. Grant Lyman for the purchase of an automobile.

George L. Dyer of 42 Broadway, who is being sued by the Acting Receiver of the Carnegie Trust Company on two notes amounting to $246,000, which he made in March, 1910, as a friendly accommodation to William J. Cummins and his business associates, filed an amended answer in the action yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Dyer says the Carnegie Trust Company wrongfully diverted the two notes from the purpose for which they were given and applied them instead to obligations to which he was in no way a party. He says that in November of 1909 he gave a $600,000 note to the Carnegie Trust Company and that in March, 1910, he gave the two smaller notes, in order to renew and take up a part of the $600,000 note. Collateral on the original Dyer note is now held by Andrew Carnegie and consists of Platt Iron Works stock. Mr. Dyer, in his answer, asks that the complaint be dismissed.

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Restored Building Will House All Departments Except Education.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—When the ruined western section of the State Capitol is restored, it will accommodate within its massive walls all the departments which, before the fire, had been housed elsewhere, as well as those which, as a result of the fire, must be temporarily sheltered under strange roofs, with the exception of the Department of Education.

The latter department will never return to the Capitol Building. It is now housed in the State Normal College, from which Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, expects to move into its new building, now approaching completion. The building is planned on proportions ample enough to provide accommodation not only for the Department of Education, but for the Regents, the State Library, and the State Museum.

For the present little is being done in the Capitol except to clean out the burned section in preparation for the repair work, which will begin next Monday. The first week all the efforts of the contractors will be confined to restoring the quarters which will be claimed by the Legislature on April 17. Later they will give attention to the other wrecked portions of the Capitol.

State Architect Ware said to-day that it would require at least a year to restore the western section of the Capitol to a habitable condition.

To-day the workmen were busy in the Assembly Chamber, which has suffered greatly more from water than from fire. About fifty panels of the papier mache ceiling must be removed. Chief Bridgeman of the Albany Fire Department said to-day that the ceiling proved a veritable bulwark against the flames.

Meantime many old and stately residences of Albany, which happened to be vacant, are occupied by various homeless departments, while others have found headquarters in office buildings about the city.

The absence of Gov. Dix in New York to-day caused a postponement of the meeting of the Trustees of Public Buildings, scheduled for this afternoon. The report of the investigation of the Capitol wiring made by State Architect Ware will be submitted to the Trustees as soon as they get together.

CORPORATIONS PAY $3,181,160

Half Year Payments to March 1 Exceed Last Year by Over $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—For the six months ended March 31 there was received from corporations for State taxes by State Controller Sohmer the sum of $3,181,160. For the corresponding period last year the aggregate was $2,646,602.

This half-year's figures include sums from miscellaneous corporations, $975,858; telephone and telegraph companies, (on capital stock,) $362,884; transportation companies, (on capital stock,) $360,063; gas, water, and electric light companies, $589,500; foreign license fees, $30,022; foreign banks, $143,400, and insurance premiums, $198,665.

PUBLIC ZEALOUS FOR HEALTH

Dr. Porter Says Citizens Now Recognize Need of Disease Safeguards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health, in his annual report to Gov. Dix, says it cannot be doubted that the citizens of New York State have at last aroused themselves to the vital importance of public health work and to the full realization of its possibilities.

"This change of attitude is of recent development and signifies the abandonment of old ideas," says Dr. Porter. "Now that contagious diseases may be prevented, it is asked Why should not this be done? If it is possible, as Pasteur asserted, for the world to rid itself of all contagious diseases, a stricken community rises up to know what progress we are making."

The Health Commissioner considers that the increasing demand upon his department shows that the people believe in its efforts and that they are in thorough sympathy with the fight for better sanitary conditions, more freedom from disease, and a stronger administration by the State in health affairs. Dr. Porter proceeds:

"From an economic standpoint alone, it is entirely possible to save millions of dollars and thousands of lives to the State. Governmental agencies for the protection of the public health have only begun work in the vast field which they are destined eventually to occupy. The average value of a life lost by preventable disease has been estimated at $1,700. Much of our health law was enacted thirty years ago, and is far behind the demands of to-day."

To Lecture on George Bernard Shaw.

The Rev. J. Newell Figgis will give the second of his series of lectures on modern philosophers in Earl Hall, Columbia University, this afternoon. His subject will be George Bernard Shaw. In the last lecture, on Friday, he will discuss Bergson.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Smith Gray & Co. tailoring is all done in the Smith Gray & Co. Building—Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg—in the heart of a section which has produced more tailors of high grade ready-for-service clothes than any one spot in the world. The fabrics do not leave the building from the moment of their receipt from the weavers until the finished garment is produced.

Here are done the examining, the testing for cotton, the testing for strength, color and service tests, the cutting, trimming, finishing and designing—at all times under the personal supervision of members of the firm.

Only under like conditions can ready-for-service clothes of the highest grade be produced—Smith Gray & Co. ready-for-service clothes are the only fine clothes tailored in New York under these conditions.

Smith Gray & Co. Spring Suits and Overcoats range in price from 18.00 to 50.00, with special values at 15.50 and 18.50.

SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS
15.50 and 18.50 Special

These garments, from any angle of choice you will meet every standard value requirement at 20.00 to 25.00. All were tailored in the Smith Gray & Co. plant—and models for men, young men and boys are included—the saving to you is from 4.50 to 7.00.

15.50 Suits of velours, cassimeres and worsted cheviots, neat mixtures and smart stripes in exclusive designs.

15.50 Spring Overcoats in black, Oxford and smart designs in grays, browns and olives.

18.50 Suits include blue serges, yarn dyed worsteds and high grade velours—in neat mixtures in exclusive designs, in all the new Spring shades.

18.50 Spring Overcoats in smart tweed weaves, also velours and worsted finished cheviots, in gray, brown and various mixtures.

Silk lined to edge black and Oxford Spring Overcoats, the best overcoat value in New York, 20.00

Motor Clothes for Owner and Chauffeurs.
Auto Clothes Book on Request.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps With Purchases Before 12 o'Clock

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. 18TH & 19TH ST.
IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING

Of Tremendous Importance to Business Men Is This Great April Sale of

High-Grade Office Furniture Under Price

The unrivaled extent of assortment and the undoubted superiority of manufacture which distinguish this great section in our GREENHUT Building, have appealed in no uncertain terms to many of the most prominent business concerns in New York.

So much lower are the prices than those quoted in the exclusive furniture stores, ON FURNITURE IDENTICAL IN GRADE, MAKE AND FINISH, that NO one who has even casually investigated the merits of this department but has been enthusiastic in praise of both quality and price—AND HAS BOUGHT.

Sectional Book Cases—our line of sectional book cases is complete in every style; finished in golden oak, mahogany, Early English, in the various designs; prices range from $3 to $10 a section.

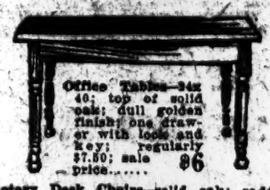
Famous "Cutler" Roll-Top Desk—as illustrated; solid oak; dull golden oak finish; 50 inches long, 31 inches deep and 44 inches high; four drawers in each pedestal; also extension slide; upper case has open pigeon-holes, paper racks and book-stalls; regularly $30; sale price..... $25

"Cutler" Flat-Top Desk—50 inches long, 31 inches wide, 30 inches high; four drawers and slide in each pedestal; made of selected oak; dull golden oak finish; regularly $18.50; sale price..... $15

(GREENHUT Building, Second Floor.)

Sanitary Roll-Top Desk—as illustrated; the famous "Cutler" make; best white oak; made by expert cabinet-makers, finished in golden oak, flat finish; can be had in two sizes:

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
50 inches long	$50.00	$42.00
50 inches long	40.00	32.00



Office Tables—34x40; top of solid oak; dull golden oak finish; one drawer with lock and key; regularly $7.50; sale price..... $6

Rotary Desk Chairs—solid oak; saddle seat; two-panel back; shaped continuous arms; base fitted with latest patent screw and spring attachment; regularly $5.75; sale price.. $4.50

Revolving Office Chairs—as illustrated; quartered oak, dull golden oak finish; saddle seat, shaped continuous arms; flat spindle back; base fitted with patent adjustable screw and spring attachment; regularly $8.50; sale price.... $5.50

Bookkeeper's or Standing Desk—heavy oak stock, with square tapered legs, strong book rack on top, all drawers fitted with lock and key; can be had in three sizes:

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
3 feet	$26.00	$20.00
4 feet	20.00	16.50
4 feet	18.50	14.50

A complete line of stools for the above; cane seats or wood, and with or without back, as preferred.

Typewriter Desks—flat top, cabinet style golden oak or Early English finish, 3 feet long, 33 inches wide, 30 inches high; solid oak, with quartered oak top; cabinet will hold any standard machine; regularly $20; sale price..... $16.50

Roll-Top Desk—selected oak with quartered oak writing bed and top; golden oak finish; 60 inches long, 33 inches wide, 50 inches high; left pedestal has four drawers; right pedestal has three; the lower drawer being double for large books, etc.; upper case fitted with 10 pigeon-hole boxes, two small drawers, paper racks and book stalls; regularly $45; at..... $30

In Our MAIN Building:
Everything that men, women or children wear.
Everything that men, women or children eat or drink.
Everything that men, women or children use for sport or for play.
Everything that men, women or children wish to read.

In Our GREENHUT Building:
Everything that the home needs in furniture.
Everything that the home needs in carpets, rugs, curtains, pictures or ornaments.
Everything that the kitchen needs, from cook stove to soap dish.

Sets of Complimentary S. H. Stamps Will Be Distributed Free, Today, in Our MAIN Building

(As many sets as are requested will be given.)

Distribution in Ladies' Parlor, Fourth Floor, MAIN Building.

Ask for S. H. Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

WOMEN'S NEW COATS AND CAPES

$18.74 for Smart Coats—in the latest kimono effect. Exact copies of an imported model costing $85.00; fine quality all-wool black or blue serge; deep, full rolling shawl collar and cuffs of satin Duchesse; the Coats fasten with self-trimmed satin buttons.

$13.74 for Berenice Capes—copies of an exquisite imported model; while the original is costly, the materials and workmanship of these capes can easily be classed with those of the imported garment; they are designed with a full sweep and hang naturally with a clinging effect. Made of a fine quality white, gold, pink, light blue, lavender, rose, cadet, tan and black broadcloth, and fashioned with flat notch collar; trimmed with dainty gilt buttons and gold braid; fastens with self covered buttons and has deep, rolling revers; exceptionally broad facing of fine peau de cygne.

Finer qualities of Coats up to $224.00. Capes up to $73.75. 3d Fl.

WOMEN'S SUITS AND GOWNS

$22.74 for Women's Fancy-Tailored Suits—made of all-wool storm serge in navy and black; coat is 26 inches long and designed with combination, deep roll shawl collar of Duchesse satin, trimmed with an overlay of serge; coat also has two convenient pockets and fastens with an elaborate, braided ornament and gold combination buttons; lining is soft peau de cygne; gored skirt to match.

$23.74 for Handsome Tailored Street Gowns—made of a fine quality all-wool French serge in black and blue; fashioned with large roll shawl collar with revers and cuffs of satin; designed in Empire effect; waist is effectively finished with stitched satin band and ornament; front panel of skirt has a row of satin buttons with braided silk and satin intermingling. 3d Fl.

Finer Suits for Women Ranging Up to $124.00; Copies of Imported Gowns Up to $289.00.

BOYS' SPRING REEFERS 3d Fl.

$2.97 for Boys' $4.00 Reefers—When we say "$2.97 for Boys' $4.00 Reefers" you can rest assured the value is bona fide. Double-breasted models; made of blue and tan covert cloth, shepherd plaid worsted, and red golf cloth; full-length and well-tailored; gilt or bone buttons; velvet or self-collar; sizes 2½ to 10 years.

$5.49 for Novelty Reefers, a new and clever garment that has won great popularity; made of blue serge and designed with extra detachable sailor collar, in Galatea, navy, red, or light blue shade; finished with gilt buttons and emblem on sleeve; really two garments in one, as the collar can be easily removed; sizes 2½ to 8 years.

$6.94 for Fine Quality Worsted and Navy Serge—worsted in gray and tan mixtures; serge in light-colored Scotch tweeds and white with pencil stripes; sizes 2½ to 12 years.

NOTICE—If you select your boy's suit now you'll have time to have any necessary alterations made before Easter. Of course, there's no charge here for alterations.

Other Coats in Stock Priced at $3.96, $4.96, $7.49, $8.94 and $10.74

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, BEDSPREADS

One of the largest stocks of sheets and pillow cases to be found in the city. All reliable goods and at the lowest prices.

The following are of good quality cotton, made expressly for us. All finished with wide hem, and the sizes stamped on them represent sizes before hemming. Basement.

Sheets

54x90 inches, at 49c, 53c, 73c.
63x90 inches, at 74c.
65x90 inches, at 89c, $1.09.
63x99 inches, at 59c, 83c.
63x103½ inches, at 83c.
63x112½ inches, at 87c.
72x90 inches, at 43c, 59c.
72x94½ inches, at 83c.
72x103½ inches, at 89c.
72x112½ inches, at 94c.
81x90 inches, at 59c, 63c, $1.14.
81x94½ inches, at 87c.
81x103½ inches, at 94c.
81x112½ inches, at 99c.
90x90 inches, at 94c, $1.19.
90x99 inches, at 83c.
90x103½ inches, at 99c.
90x112½ inches, at $1.09.

Pillow Cases

42x36 in., at 9c, 10c to 23c.
45x36 in., at 10c, 11c to 22c.
50x36 in., at 13c, 18c to 34c.
54x36 in., at 13c, 21c to 29c.

Hemstitched German Linen Sheets, very fine quality; hemstitched sizes.
Sheets, 72x96 in., at $2.19.
Sheets, 90x96 in., at $2.69.
Cases, 45x36 in., at 53c.
Bolsters, 50x72 in., at $1.37.

Hemstitched Flemish Linen Sheets and Cases, the most durable and best laundering sheet made.
Sheets, 72x96 in., at $2.59.
Sheets, 90x96 in., at $3.13.
Cases, 45x36 in., at 59c
Sheets, 72x108 in., at $3.09.
Sheets, 90x108 in., at $3.91
50x36in., at 77c.
54x36 in., at 86c.

German Linen Hemstitched Sheets and Cases, finished with neat scalloped edge.
Sheets, 72x96 in., at $2.49.
Cases to match, 45x36 in., at 64c

French Linen Sheets and Cases, hand-scalloped and hemstitched; extra weight.
Sheets, 72x96 in., at $4.21.
Sheets, 84x96 in., at $4.67.
Sheets, 72x108 in., at $4.43.
Cases to match, 45x36 in., $1.47

Finer Sheets and Pillow Cases in stock ranging up to beautiful Madeira Embroidery Sheets at $19.96 each, and Cases at $14.49 pair. Also a large variety of Baby Carriage Pillow Cases, embroidered and hemstitched on lawn and linen.

Scotch Embroidered Bedspreads, full assortment and many exclusive designs.
Size 72x90 in., at $2.87 to $3.83
Size 80x99 in., at $3.96 to $4.36
Size 90x102 in., at $4.33 to $4.87

Finer qualities in regular stock ranging up to Irish all-linen hand-embroidered Bedspreads at $62.24 each.

Leader in Literary Field.

In March The New York Times printed 26,872 lines of book publishers' advertising, 10,177 lines more than in March, 1910, and a larger volume than any other newspaper, morning or evening, in the United States.

The New York Times is the acknowledged leader in the book field and circulates among a greater number of book buyers, dealers and collectors than any other newspaper in the world.

Wild's

EST. JWCo 1852

Orientals

The Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Summer Rugs

To economize and still be presentable is an art.

Yet as much taste may be displayed in a muslin frock as in a rich reception gown.

That our customers whose city homes demand Wild's Orientals may economize in their country homes, we undertake to supply them with WELL CHOSEN Summer Rugs.

They give an interior atmosphere in harmony with the outside atmosphere—clean and refreshing.

To choose these INEXPENSIVE things requires judgment of the same kind as the selection of higher-priced rugs.

If you have taken a ten-room cottage at the seaside or in the country, you may OUTFIT IT COMPLETELY WITH WILD'S SUMMER RUGS for a matter of $200.

For instance:

WILD'S BUNGALOW RUGS—thick and substantial, hand-woven of heavy wool—soft to the tread and durable—beautiful solid colors—from $3.50 to $36.

WILD'S CAWNPORE RUGS—rugged but attractive—hand-spun East India cocoa fibre—tan, crimson, greens and browns—from $2.50 to $15.

WILD'S SCOTCH ART RUGS—soft and serviceable all wool—excellent for both town and country houses—in twenty-six tints—$1.75 to $27.50.

WILD'S CAPE COD RUGS—new this season—round or rectangular—for Summer porches, dens and dining rooms—tough Cape Cod grass—lie flat in a gale—$15 to $45.

Old fashioned Fireside Rugs and Pilgrim Rugs, Chinese Porch Rugs, the "Apollo," imported from Japan; prairie grass and mohair rugs and cotton bath rugs.

SPECIAL SIZES will be furnished on short notice.

The Wild assortment of useful Wilton, Saxony, Brussels and Axminster rugs is always complete—as carefully selected as Wild's Orientals.

Then comes a GENUINE SURPRISE. Cheap Orientals for the man that owns his country house. Sifted out from Wild's Orientals — not quite high enough grade to recommend for our customers' finer city homes.

$15 to $25.

Good, genuine Orientals, unaffected by sun, sand or salt water—that you may smuggle into the city at the season's end without hurting your conscience.

Send for our booklet, "WILD'S SUMMER RUGS."—Mailed free.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.

Fifth Avenue & 35th Street NEW YORK

WANTS PARK BOARD TO DROP PARSONS

Commissioner Stover Will Prefer Charges at the Meeting To-morrow.

ARCHITECT IS DEFENDED

His Work in City's Behalf Pointed Out by E. A. Philbin and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Park Commissioner Stover declared in a letter to Mayor Gaynor yesterday that he intends to move at the meeting of the Park Board to-morrow that Samuel Parsons, Jr., the landscape architect of the department, be removed and that a "competent, constructive, and hard-working" architect be appointed in his place. Here is the letter:

April 4, 1911.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—Inasmuch as the daily papers, as well as Mr. Samuel Parsons himself, are asking the question, "Why did Park Commissioner Stover hold up the landscape architect's payroll for the month of March?" I deem it proper to address my answer to your Honor in an open letter.

I held up this payroll as the outward and visible sign of my dissatisfaction with Mr. Parsons's services in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. Mr. Parsons is the landscape architect of the entire Park Department, dividing his week of service into three equal parts among the three Commissioners, and it has been the custom of the President of the board to approve of the landscape architect's payroll for services in all the boroughs as a unit. But before again appending my signature I desire to arrive at an understanding with my fellow-Commissioners, whereby each of them shall bear the responsibility of payment for Mr. Parsons's services in their several boroughs; and such understanding I believe will be reached at our next board meeting on Thursday.

May I remind you that the landscape architect is an appointee of the Park Board and may be removed only by majority action of that board? If this were not the case I should long ago have felt it necessary, in the interest of a proper park administration, to have secured the services of a more helpful and active landscape architect.

Recently there was submitted to me, by the Bureau of Municipal Research, an analysis of Mr. Parsons's time and service records, showing that during 1910 he had recorded himself as "excused" for 29 per cent. of the time that other employes of the department are expected to be on duty. I am satisfied that even such time as Mr. Parsons had given to the parks of Manhattan has been with little profit.

In my judgment Mr. Parsons has not demonstrated his fitness to discharge the important duties of his position. He has made no constructive suggestions, on the contrary he has served only to obstruct those that I have made, and which under the law I am required to submit for his approval. The present condition of Central Park is largely the direct result of neglect throughout this long period of service as Superintendent, Commissioner, and landscape architect, which he might readily have forestalled by very simple expedients.

In working out a plan for the restoration of Central Park I have not felt it wise to rely on Mr. Parsons either for advice or suggestions. For this work I employed G. B. Maynadier of the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, whose study, now nearing completion, was conducted entirely independently of the landscape architect. It is my understanding that Mr. Maynadier will report adversely on the present practice of the landscape architect in using an artificial mixture of clay and humus for restoring small park areas, and the application of this principle to the extensive work of general restoration of New York City's parks, and that he will recommend that whenever resoiling is necessary the natural condition of the soil used shall be such that it will not require the treatment and mixture now in vogue.

This expensive method of soil mixture has been used for some time by the department in pursuance of Mr. Parsons's recommendation, in the general upkeep of the park, with the result that all concerned are now under suspicion of attempting (by this much-agitated and costly proposal to resoil Central Park) to further the interests of a particular local company, which is the principal dealer, both directly and indirectly, in this commodity.

Now, when the whole city is awake to the true condition of our parks, when plans for their upbuilding are being formed under scientific advice, we need here in Manhattan, as never before, a competent, constructive, and hardworking servant in the office of landscape architect, instead of Mr. Samuel Parsons, and I shall introduce a resolution to this end at Thursday's meeting. Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES B. STOVER,
Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

Commissioner Stover declined yesterday to enlarge on the letter. Mayor Gaynor said he had not read it, and had nothing to say about the matter. Mr. Stover was with the Mayor for a considerable time yesterday morning, and the letter was given out in the afternoon from the Mayor's office.

The Commissioner did, however, explain that the company to which he had reference was the New Jersey Company of 11 Broadway, but he declared that in mentioning it he had no intention of charging Mr. Parsons with graft.

"So many contracts have gone to this company," he said, "that I myself have received letters charging me with grafting through it. I do not charge Mr. Parsons with any interest in these contracts."

When Mr. Stover was asked if any direct charges were to be filed against Mr. Parsons, he said that he was liable to dismissal by the board, as any other employe was, and that he had not filed any direct charges against him.

Mr. Parsons, when Commissioner Stover's letter was shown to him, declined to discuss it. He said it seemed to him that whatever the Commissioner had against him would be brought up in the form of charges, and that when this was done he would bring forward facts to disprove them.

Commissioner Higgins of the Bronx was equally disinclined to discuss the matter last night.

"I do not see how I can say anything about the question at present," he said. "Of course, the matter must come up in the form of charges, as I am certain that the board would never take action against an employe of such standing as Mr. Parsons without giving him an opportunity of setting forth his side of the matter at issue."

Eugene A. Philbin, President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, and a member of the Central Park Restoration Committee, said at his home, 63 West Fifty-second Street, last night, that he had heard of the intention of Mr. Stover to prefer charges against Mr. Parsons.

"I cannot understand such action on the part of Mr. Stover," he said. "Mr. Parsons has done more effective work for the beautifying of this city than any man I know of. I don't know of any other public servant who has enjoyed greater public confidence and who has to a greater extent endeared himself to all who come in contact with him and his good work. He has never allowed himself to be influenced by any political considerations, and to my personal knowledge he has done more to prevent invasion of the parks by persons who wanted to use them for private gain than any man in the city.

"Recently, when contracts had been let for the extension of Riverside Drive in the direction of Fort Washington Park, it was he who pointed out that the proposed extension would mean the destruction of valuable trees which had been fifty years growing, and he also showed that the extension as proposed was unnecessarily wasteful. Although an effort was made to pass the measure without getting his consent, he succeeded in getting the contracts revoked. Thereby he saved the city at least $300,000.

"Another case showing his generous public spirit was that of the proposed extension of the Speedway to Pelham Bay Park. Mr. Parsons's objection, based on his excellent knowledge of landscape gardening, was sustained by the Supreme Court in that case.

"I know positively that Mr. Parsons has been offered large sums of money by private land owners provided he give up his city work. It is only because of Mr. Parsons's whole-souled interest in the city's welfare and artistic and aesthetic development that he has allowed these greater financial considerations to pass him by unheeded."

Francis Lynde Stetson of 4 East Seventy-fourth Street, also a member of the Central Park Restoration Committee, spoke in equally high terms of Mr. Parsons and his work. He had not yet heard of the intended charges against him, and said that he considered it preposterous that any charges should be made.

"I have known Mr. Parsons for many years," he said, "and I know him to be a most persistently faithful and capable man. For twenty years I employed him in a personal capacity, and all the time I found him and his work above reproach."

Michael J. Kennedy, Park Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, said at his home in Brooklyn last night:

"I consider Mr. Parsons an able and conscientious official and, personally, I know of no intention on the part of the Park Board to dismiss him."

FIGHTS THIEF WITH HATPINS.

Drops Pistol and Flees from Woman, but Is Captured.

After visiting friends on Monday evening, Miss Hannah Krotchvil of 500 East Seventy-third Street started home shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. In Lexington Avenue a man jumped from a hallway, thrust a revolver in her face, and ordered her to give him her money and jewelry.

Greatly frightened, the woman lifted her hands above her head and pulled out two hatpins, with which she attacked her assailant. One struck the man in the arm, and he uttered and oath and fled. The young woman followed, screaming for help, and she was soon joined by George Michels of 506 East 120th Street and Policeman Hough.

As he fled, it is alleged that the fugitive threw the revolver into an ashcan. He was overtaken near 115th Street and arrested and taken back to where the revolver was found.

At the East 104th Street Station the prisoner said he was Joseph Allgierl, 27 years old, of 111th Street and Third Avenue. He was locked up on the charge of attempted felonious assault and attempted robbery.

PAY SLOW ON SUBWAY WORK.

Death of McDonald Makes a Tangle Affecting Contractors.

The death of John B. McDonald will cause some delay in the payment of contractors who are lengthening Subway platforms and building more exits and entrances. Mr. McDonald, by virtue of his original contract with the city, was to "build and maintain" the Subway. He also had a contract for the new construction work. He assigned his contract for maintaining the Subway to the Interborough, but he never assigned his contract for the construction work.

Whenever construction work has been done in the Subway recently the Rapid Transit Construction Company has done it, but had to collect payment under Mr. McDonald's power of attorney.

Mr. McDonald's death, according to the Public Service Commission, has vested in his estate his interest in Subway construction work. This work is progressing at the rate of about $100,000 a month. The amount contracted for is about $2,000,000 and $1,000,000 "extras."

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the work would go right on, but that payments might be delayed until the legal tangle is cleared. The interest of the McDonald estate is to be transferred to the Interborough at an early date, it is believed.

MANY LAWYERS HIT BY HARD TIMES HERE

County Association Drops 680 Members for Non-Payment of $10 a Year Dues.

BARE LIVING FOR SOME

The Association Still Has 3,000 Members and Is in a Flourishing Condition.

Hard times have beset many lawyers in Manhattan and the Bronx, according to the report of the Membership Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, which tells of the dropping of 680 members for non-payment of dues. The dues are only $10 a year, but one-fourth of the lawyers dropped, it is said, frankly confessed that they were unable to make more than a bare living.

Benno Lewinson of 119 Nassau Street, Chairman of the Membership Committee, admitted yesterday that most of the lawyers were financially able to pay the dues, but had misunderstood the obligation undertaken by them in signing their names to the call for the organization of the association three years ago.

"When we started to consider the formation of the organization three years ago," he said, "we sent notices to every member of the bar in Manhattan and the Bronx stating that 2,500 lawyers would have to sign the call if the initial meeting was to be held. About 3,000 did sign. Many of them, however, did not understand that thereby they had signified their intention of assuming the responsibilities of membership, as we learned, about a year and a half later, when we tried to collect dues. It was not until the annual meeting in 1910, however, that our by-laws were so amended as to permit of disciplinary measures for non-payment of dues, and until then the delinquent members were allowed to hang over. Thereafter we began to clean them out of the association, but it was not until the last annual meeting, on March 28, that we finished the task.

"I did say in my report at that meeting, however, that a number of lawyers in the list of delinquents were so situated that they found even $10 a year a greater burden than they had expected. A considerable number admitted frankly their inability to pay one year's dues, much less the accumulated arrears for two years. Roughly, I should estimate these as about one-quarter of the total of 680 delinquents.

"I also stated in my report that a Director, who would not let us make public his name, had placed at the disposal of our committee a fund on which we could draw for the payment of the dues of any reputable lawyer whom we might find in temporary financial embarrassment, and in this way we did give assistance to about fourteen lawyers. The gentleman who gave us the fund left the amount we might draw unlimited."

Mr. Lewinson was asked whether the large number of lawyers dropped for failure to pay dues proved that there were very hard times confronting the legal profession and whether there had been a great falling off in the practice and receipts of lawyers.

"Personally, I believe that in some quarters lawyers are at present experiencing very hard times, indeed," he said. "Our association recently made a census of lawyers in New York County and found that they numbered 12,130. I should say that several thousand of these are making only the barest living. These could not spare the $10 needed for membership in our association without neglecting some infinitely more urgent need and incurring too great a sacrifice. Many of those we questioned told us this very frankly."

Despite the dropping of 680 from the membership rolls, Mr. Lewinson said, the association is to-day in a more flourishing condition than ever. In 1910 396 new members were added, and its total membership in good standing now is 2,904.

Besides the added prestige of connection with the organization, membership in it carries free access to the association's law library of about 12,000 volumes, at all hours of the day, including Sundays and holidays, from 8 A. M. until midnight. About ninety men on the average take advantage of this privilege every day. In addition to this, lawyers may and do use the committee rooms of the association, on the top floor of the City Investing Building, without charge, either for creditors' meetings in bankruptcy suits or for consultation with their clients. The rooms have been used also for consultation by committees and boards of judges. Printed addresses and memorials of interest to lawyers are also sent free of charge to all members of the association, and free lectures are given by leading members to lawyers at the Educational Alliance and elsewhere.

Alton B. Parker is President of the association; Joseph F. Daly, William J. Wallace, and David Leventritt, Vice Presidents; Charles Strauss, Secretary, and Edward M. Grout, Treasurer. The Board of Directors includes James L. Bishop, Charles A. Boston, J. Hampden Dougherty, William A. Keener, Edward Lauterbach, Benno Lewinson, Charles E. Rushmore, Morgan J. O'Brien, John F. Dillon, Willis B. Dowd, Abram I. Elkus, Abraham Goldsmith, J. Noble Hayes, George W. Kirchwey, John Brooks Leavitt, David McClure, George Gordon Battle, John R. Dos Passos, Daniel P. Hayes, L. Laflin Kellogg, Rastus S. Ransom, Denis A. Spellissy, Samuel Untermyer, and Archibald R. Watson.

FOUNDLINGS SENT WEST.

Sixty-six Shipped in a Special Car to Homes of Foster Parents.

Sixty-six babies from the New York Foundling Hospital were shipped yesterday to foster parents in the South and West in a special car on the noon train for St. Louis from the Grand Central Station.

The sixty-six foundlings were in charge of two sisters of charity and Agent O'Hara, who has been conducting the hospital's semi-annual transcontinental foundling tours for a great many years.

When the foundlings reach St. Louis they will be divided into two groups. One group will be taken to homes in Union City, Terra Haute, Kansas City and Victoria. The other group will be taken to homes in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana.

The trip is the result of applications for foster children which are constantly coming in to the society from charitable folk in other cities. The homes of the applicants are thoroughly investigated by the agents of the hospital before the applications for the babies are granted. The prospective foster parents this year include two lawyers and two doctors. Most of the others are farmers.

The babies wear the same clothes on the trip which they wore on their admission to the hospital, and each carries this letter from Sister Theresa Vincent:

Dear Friend: Within a week after the reception of the little one will you please fill out the inclosed slip and forward it to us. Please also to write us yearly about May 1, how the little child is progressing, with any items of interest.

Wishing you many blessings for your kindness to the orphan, I am, in our dear Lord, yours respectfully,

SISTER THERESA VINCENT.

With the slip is the blank to be filled out and returned. It requires the name of the child received, the name of the foster parents in full, the business or occupation of the foster father, and the Post Office address in full.

Since its foundation, forty-one years ago, the hospital has provided for 52,673 infants. Last year 500 children were placed in permanent homes with a yearly supervision lasting from fifteen to eighteen years. In 1910 there were 1,870 deserted and 850 committed children received.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Almost half a thousand patterns here in Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats. Colors that extend from light to dark tones—but all on the Spring fashion scale.

Surely there's a Suit or Overcoat in this great assortment that will strike a responsive chord!

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

Odol THE ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE and mouth wash, by German Scientific authorities. All druggists.

Munsing Union Suits

Are essentially good fitting and comfortable for every man, whether he is tall or short, stout or thin. One garment, with shirt and drawers combined, made of fine worsted, lisle or balbriggan; knitted into a permanent body conforming shape. Spring and Summer weights—Regular and Athletic styles.

$1, $1.50, $2 and up to $3.50 the suit.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
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GO to any of your notable hotels, cafes and bars. Observe the men who order Carstairs Rye.

You will instantly classify them among the particular, level headed, discriminating drinkers who make *sure* that they are getting the *best*, the *purest* whiskey distilled.

Carstairs Rye is the oldest whiskey in America.

It is aged in wood.

It is a blend of the choicest old whiskies.

Carstairs Rye is smooth, mellow, palatable, uniform.

Try it.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.

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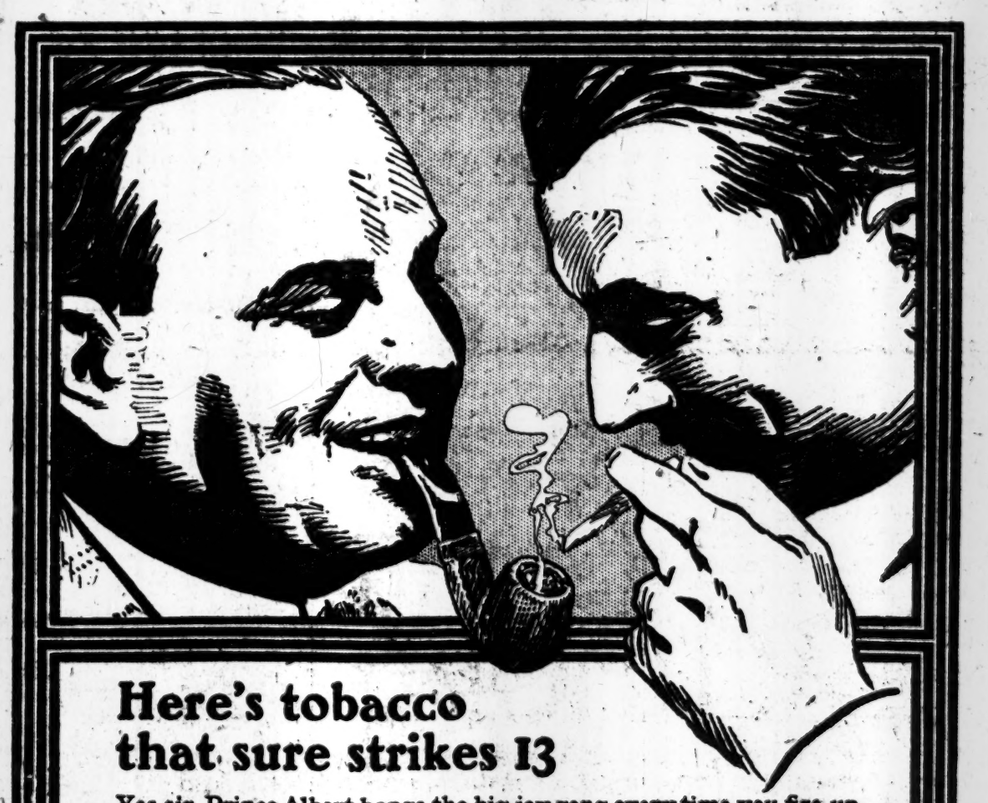

Here's tobacco that sure strikes 13

Yes sir, Prince Albert bangs the big joy gong every time you fire-up.

Smoke it in a jimmy pipe or roll up a cigarette. Always ready. You don't have to muss P. A. around in your hands to get it fine enough to smoke. No sirree!

Prince Albert is all ready for the go-off. You go right to it—why, as the little ducks beat it to water—*natural like.*

PRINCE ALBERT

can't bite your tongue.

Sure thing bet. Never did have teeth. Long-burning, too. And holds its fire close for a cool, even smoke.

Listen: Find out. Beat it while your shoes are good to the nearest tobacco store. Swap 10c for a tin of Prince Albert—*the joy smoke.*

Also in half-pound tin humidors and pound glass humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Best Dish on Your Table

Van Camp's Spaghetti, whenever you serve it, will be the best dish on your table.

No matter how competent your cook may be she can't make a dish like this.

It's the same with us. Our chefs have been cooking for millions of tables for nearly fifty years.

They have pleased so many that people are spending ten million dollars per year to get their foods.

But they never made anything nearly so popular as this new dish—this wonderful dish of spaghetti.

There are 17 ingredients used in it, but the main ones are these:

Durum wheat spaghetti.
Herkimer County full cream cheese.
Best creamery butter.
The same expensive tomato sauce we use in Van Camp's Pork and Beans.

The recipe is secret. We can't reveal it to you. But we supply it to you ready cooked for less than you could make it.

All you have to do is to heat it.

You may have eaten spaghetti in Rome. You may have your own pet recipe. But you will agree with all the rest that this is the best of all.

Your grocer has it or can easily get it for you. Ask him to send a few cans.

It's Dinner and It's Ready

Van Camp's Spaghetti
Italian Style
At Every Grocery—Ready-cooked
10c and 15c per can

Van Camp Packing Company Established 1861 Indianapolis, Ind.

We Want Your Wife

Who Cannot Eat Anything

Without Acidity, Gases, Eructations, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner."

Anything desired, same as when well, and while taking food SIP

MAN-A-CEA WATER

A Natural Mineral Spring Water.
(Not a Laxative Water.)
It Rarely, if Ever, Fails
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Ask your friends who have tried it.
Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., Hegeman, Riker, Bigelow and all First-Class Druggists and Grocers, or MANACEA WATER CO., 42 Stone St., N. Y.

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Last chance
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Colonist tickets on sale every day up to April 10.
Good in Santa Fe tourist sleepers and chair cars.
Personally conducted excursions tri-weekly.
Fred Harvey meal service.
Go now and see what California offers homeseekers.
Ask for our land and tourist folders, also free copy of "The Earth."
Also about one fare round trip, for first-class Spring excursion tickets, April 18 to 20. Honored on California Limited.

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FOR CONSUMPTIVES
AT INWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
NEW YORK CITY,

cares for men and women suffering from tuberculosis in the advanced and hopeless stages, irrespective of creed or nationality. Patients are never sent away to die. Money is urgently needed to carry on the work.

Checks made to the order of Chas. F. Hoffman, Treasurer, and sent to 59 East 59th Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

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SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., N. Y.
Armory, Park Avenue and 66th Street.

Former members of the regiment, who served with the colors in Washington in 1861, and at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, in 1862 and 1863, and who desire to participate April 19th in the Semi-Centennial celebration of the departure of the regiment for the war, will please send name, address and company to the undersigned at earliest convenience.

JOHN F. DANIELL,
Batallion Adjutant,
Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.

MANAHAN'S ALL STORES SELL
PINE FOREST TARINE
MOTH BAGS
TARINE MOTH SHEETS

CELESTINS
VICHY
Natural
Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout and Indigestion.
Ask your Physician
VICHY
CELESTINS

METHODIST PASTORS GET NEW CHURCHES

Bishop Smith Announces His Appointments as the Annual Conference Ends.

FEW CHANGES IN THIS CITY

The Rev. Dr. MacRossie Takes the Place of Mr. Watters as Superintendent of the New York District.

Bishop Charles W. Smith, presiding over the Methodist Conference, in Calvary Church, Seventh Avenue and 129th Street, announced yesterday the appointments of pastors in the four districts of the New York Conference—Kingston, Newburg, New York, and Poughkeepsie. There were few changes in the large churches in the New York district, the most important being the appointment as District Superintendent of the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie, who has been pastor of St. James's M. E. Church, Madison Avenue and 128th Street, for the last ten years. His district residence will be in Yonkers.

The Rev. Dr. Archey D. Ball, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Poughkeepsie, since 1907, succeeds Dr. MacRossie in St. James's Church. The Rev. Philip M. Watters, who retires as Superintendent of the New York district, will have charge of the Washington Square M. E. Church.

The Rev. Wallace H. Finch, pastor of the Highland M. E. Church, Ossining, was appointed Superintendent of the Newburg district, succeeding the Rev. Arthur Jamieson, who is appointed to St. Paul's Church, Peekskill. The other Superintendents, the Rev. Hough Houston of the Kingston district and the Rev. R. E. Wilson of Poughkeepsie, were reappointed.

It was voted to send a committee of three to a general meeting for consolidation of reform organization after the passage of a resolution offered by the Rev. Frank L. Wilson of the First M. E. Church, Yonkers; J. Lewis Hartsock, and Thomas H. Baragwanath of Peekskill.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley of Yonkers offered a resolution to memorialize the General Conference to establish five years as the limit of time for any one pastor to continue to occupy the same pulpit, but before this could be put to a vote the presiding Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Wallace McMullen of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, said that the rules required that actions of this kind lay on the table twenty-four hours. No attempt was made to contest this ruling.

The new appointments follow:

New York District.

Superintendent, ALLAN MacROSSIE.

Ardsley, W. R. Blackie; Banksville and Armonk, W. R. Hunt; Bedford Mills and Bedford, Edwin Hunt; Boscobel and Buchanan, J. T. Van Burkalow; Carmel, C. A. Ross; Croton Lake, J. R. Fyfe; Croton-on-Hudson, C. A. Dann; Dobbs Ferry, G. R. Abrams; East View, to be supplied; Gloden's Bridge, G. D. Fisher; Hartsdale, L. C. H. Adams; Irvington, F. M. Turrentine; Ketonah, A. M. Gay; Lake Mahopac, H. S. Fuller; Mount Kisco, J. W. Campbell.

New York City—Bedford Street, R. H. Kelley; Calvary, C. L. Goodell and W. H. Vaughn; Centenary, W. B. Tower; Chelsea, C. A. Holla; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone and A. B. Wilson; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street; G. E. Barber; Five Points and Italian Mission, F. J. Belcher and E. S. Miller; Fordham, G. W. Grinton; Forty-fourth Street, William Ackroyd; Grace, C. G. Reisner; High Bridge, (Woodycrest.) S. R. Leland; Jane Street, Jonas Inman; Madison Avenue, Wallace MacMullen; Metropolitan Temple; J. W. Hill; Morris Heights, T. S. Bond; Mott Avenue, O. R. Ross; Mount Hope, A. A. Brown; Park Avenue, Arthur Thompson; Perry Street, to be supplied; St. Andrew's, G. C. Peck; St. James's, A. D. Ball; St. Mark's, W. H. Brooks and F. A. Culion; St. Paul's, G. P. Eckman; St. Stephen's, E. A. Lowther; Thirty-fifth Street, to be supplied; Tremont, T. R. Wallace; Twenty-fourth Street, F. H. Carpenter; Union, J. L. Hartsock; Washington Square, P. M. Watters and G. M. Elsbree, and Woodlawn Heights, R. J. Trevorrow.

Ossining, T. H. Baragwanath; Peekskill, First, M. P. Williams; St. Paul's, Arthur Jamieson; Pleasantville, Central, G. S. Davis; First, B. M. Denniston; Purchase, J. S. Graham; Purdy Station and North Salem, L. A. Robbins; Putnam Valley, F. L. Lare; Shrub Oak, Charles Reynolds; Tarrytown, Asbury, H. E. Wright; St. Paul's and Glenville, A. E. Apply; Tuckahoe, F. C. Harding; Walhalla and North White Plains, C. A. Terhune; White Plains, W. F. Compton.

Yonkers, Central, C. H. Taylor; First, F. L. Wilson; Memorial, Nepperhan, J. G. Oakley; Morsemere, Fields, Hermance, and Yorktown Heights, S. G. Keyser.

Special Appointments.

J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, member of Calvary, New York, Quarterly Conference.

G. M. Fowles, assistant to Corresponding Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, member of Calvary, New York, Quarterly Conference.

C. A. Gilbert, Dean of the School of Music in Wesleyan College, Morgantown, West Va., member of Ossining, Quarterly Conference.

C. W. Iglehart and E. T. Iglehart, missionaries to Japan.

F. C. Iglehart, New York City, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, member of Bark Avenue, New York, Quarterly Conference.

C. H. Johnson, Superintendent of Albany Orphan Asylum, member of Dobbs Ferry, Quarterly Conference.

S. F. Jones, Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, member of Ossining, Quarterly Conference.

W. B. Millar, General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, member of Eighteenth Street, New York, Quarterly conference.

A. J. Palmer, Corresponding Secretary of the Conference Mission on Annuities and Vested Funds, member of St. Paul's, New York, Quarterly Conference.

I. J. Peritz, professor in Syracuse University, member of St. Paul's, New York, Quarterly Conference.

C. W. Skinner, Superintendent of the Washington Industrial Home, Washington, D. C., member of Dobbs Ferry, Quarterly Conference.

D. W. B. Thompson, Financial Secretary of Syracuse University, member of Park Avenue, New York, Quarterly Conference.

E. S. Tipple, professor in Drew Theological Seminary, member of Grace, New York, Quarterly Conference.

L. B. Longacre, professor in Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Col., member of Woodlawn Heights, New York, Quarterly Conference.

E. K. Morrow, assistant to Secretary Board of Foreign Missions.

Joseph Vital, employed in Italian mission.

O. D. Ramsay, Field Agent Temperance Society of Ulster County, N. Y., member of St. James's, Kingston, Quarterly Conference.

Bishop Smith, who had worked on the appointments nearly all night to have them ready for announcement, presented purses of gold to the two retiring Superintendents, the Rev. Dr. P. M. Watters of New York and the Rev. Arthur Jamieson of Newburg, on behalf of the churches in those districts.

The Rev. Augustus A. Walker, Conference Statistician, pastor of the Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church, announced these financial and church changes:

Total members in the Conference, 57,037; increase, 304; Sunday school membership, 51,364; increase, 803; church probationers, 3,116; decrease of 253.

Whole number of churches, 429, an increase of 3; whole number of parsonages, 246, an increase of 4; valuation of churches and parsonages, $8,205,318, an increase of $239,688; present indebtedness, $524,877, increase $49,855.

Epworth League membership, seniors, 12,826, decrease 293; juniors, 3,757, decrease 283.

EAST CONFERENCE CHANGES.

Few of Importance Announced When the Meeting Closes.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 4.—It was late to-night before the appointments were announced at the New York East Conference. There were very few changes and few of any importance. The principal appointments made were:

Brooklyn.—District Superintendent—S. J. Upham; St. Andrews F. G. Howard; Bushwick Avenue, H. B. Munson; New York Avenue, B. W. Hannon; Hanson Place, T. S. Henderson; St. John's, B. N. Moore; Simpson, S. G. Walter; Sumner Avenue, L. H. Bell; Nostrand Avenue, C. W. McCormack.

New York District.—District Superintendent—A. H. Goodenought; Beekman Hill Church, J. M. Osmon; Seventeenth Street, M. L. Robinson; Twenty-seventh Street, P. L. Shackleton; Trinity Church, J. D. Hamilton; Prospect Avenue, W. M. Carr; Tremont Avenue, A. C. Hegeria.

ANDERSON GALLERIES OPENS

With Sale of Paintings of Late Francis Lathrop—$2,000 for a Tintoretto.

The new Anderson Art Galleries at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street were opened last night with a sale of a portion of the paintings of the late Francis Lathrop. The new galleries occupy the old Hyde residence, formerly one of the finest private dwellings in the upper Murray Hill section. The interior has been extensively altered for exhibition and salesroom purposes, but much of the splendor of the larger rooms has been retained in the hardwood floors and rich paneling and wood carving.

The picture gallery occupies what was originally the two top floors. A vaulted roof with a skylight has been added and the lighting effects and arrangements in displaying the canvases during the sale are all that could be wished. The feature of the sale last night was a finely colored canvas, "Mother and Child," by Tintoretto, whose paintings seldom come into the auction room. It aroused lively bidding and was finally obtained for $2,000 by the Blakeslee Galleries.

The next highest prise obtained was $1,025, given by Louis Ettlinger for "The Quarry," a splendid example of Diaz de la Pena. Mr. Ettlinger also secured one of the four Corots for $650, a little landscape view. G. B. Wheeler got a still smaller one, 6 by 10 inches, for $225. The finest Corot went to the Knoedler Gallery for $725.

Others that brought fair prices were an attributed Hobbema, "Landscape in Holland," bought by A. R. Anderson for $475; Delacroix, "Mediaeval Horsemen," $435, Louis Ettlinger; Diaz, "Forest of Fontainebleau," $225, W. H. Arnold; Dupre, "Landscape," $150, Louis Ettlinger; Rousseau, "Landscape," $150, J. W. Barney. A painting of a baby by Sir Joshua Reynolds, done at the age of twenty-one, went for $35, and two Gainsboroughs went cheap, Mr. Arnold taking the highest-priced one for $150, a pastoral scene of a girl tending pigs.

Several of Francis Lathrop's studies in black and white as well as in oils, among them being a number of sketches for the decoration of St. Bartholomew's Church and ceiling decorations for the ballroom of the Huntington house on Fifth Avenue, went for almost a song, the prices ranging from $1 to $10. Four lunettes by La Farge painted for the Vanderbilt house brought but $15, and a fine portrait of James Russell Lowell while Ambassador to England by Francis Lathrop in black and white went for $25. Two paintings by J. Alden Weir, one a portrait of Wyatt Eaton, went for $150 and $100 respectively, the higher price being for the portrait which C. B. Wheeler bought.

The sale will be continued this evening, and later in the month the first portion of the great library of Robert Hoe will be sold in the same place.

APPEAL ALASKA COAL CASES.

Quashing of Indictment Allowed so That Supreme Court May Decide.

SEATTLE, April 4.—Under agreement of counsel, the indictment against Charles F. Munday, Earl E. Siegley, and Archie Shiels, charging conspiracy to defraud the United States in the location of Alaska coal lands, was quashed by United States Judge Hanford to-day, and the defendants were discharged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

New Berlin-New York Service.

The North German Lloyd Company's agents here announced yesterday that with the sailing yesterday from Bremen of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. a weekly fast express service from Berlin to New York had been inaugurated. This service is being established in response to the demands of importers and merchants generally for a more expeditious handling of packages, parcels, &c., between Europe and the United States. The new service will require only about eight days from the originating point to destination.

Henry F. Dimock's Condition Critical.

Henry F. Dimock, financier, railroad and steamship man, and brother-in-law of the late William C. Whitney, lies at his home, 28 East Sixtieth Street, suffering from heart disease and a stroke of paralysis. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of 54 East Thirty-first Street, who is in constant attendance, said last night that the financier might live for several days, but that his condition was critical and offered no opportunity for improvement. Mr. Dimock has been prominent for years in the financial affairs of the country, and for six years was Commissioner of Docks in this city.

Gustav E. Kissel Near Death.

Gustav E. Kissel, the banker, was said at his home at 15 West Sixteenth Street last night to be in a semi-conscious condition and that it was only a question of vitality as to how long he would live.

Al S. Lipman Critically Ill.

Al S. Lipman, the actor, is critically ill at his home, 415 Central Park West. Mr. Lipman is 58 years old.

HYSTERICAL WOMAN TAKEN FROM HOTEL

Removed to Hospital After Weeping at Intervals for Nearly a Week.

REFUSED TO SEE CALLERS

Known as Inez Bennet of Hartford—Elderly Man and Woman Took Her There in a Taxicab.

A young woman, stopping at the Hotel Frederick, 210 West Fifty-sixth Street, who has been walking the corridors weeping night after night since her arrival last Wednesday, was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night. The hotel management and the police say she is Ines A. Bennet of 79 Allen Street, Hartford, Conn.

Policeman Mulligan was summoned to the hotel, and he said he found the young woman in a highly excited state. The clerks told him of women who had called the hotel by telephone on numerous occasions and inquired about Ines Bennet.

Mulligan called Dr. Crook from Flower Hospital after he had talked with the young woman, and had been unable to get any explanation of her continued grief. Dr. Crook thought she was suffering from hysteria.

The hotel clerks said Miss Bennet arrived in a taxicab in company with a man and a rather elderly woman. Previous to the arrival a suite of rooms had been engaged by telephone. The companions of the young woman selected a better suite and waited until she registered and then they departed.

Policeman Mulligan said this:

"When called to the desk to register she was crying. The elderly woman sent a messenger to a drug store to get some sleep-producing medicine."

That night the young woman was heard crying for hours in her room, the police were informed. On the following day, Thursday, others sought to console the young woman. They found her a skillful musician and brilliant conversationist, but after a few visits to their rooms she became reserved. Then she remained in her own apartments.

The policeman was informed by the hotel clerk that a woman who gave the name "Irene" called the hotel on Monday and made inquiries as to Miss Bennet's health. According to the clerks, Inez Bennet declined to talk to "Irene" at first, but later answered a call from the woman, and became excited when "Irene" hesitated about accepting an invitation to call.

The police say that the young woman took a taxicab ride alone on Sunday evening and that the chauffeur was told to call on Monday for his pay. They further say that he did call on Monday for his pay and received assurances that it would.

Mulligan said that Miss Bennet's burst of grief and hysterical manifestations had continued, with short intermissions, since her arrival. He said she often sent out for big dinners, but ate little if anything, and drank only orange juice.

When Mulligan reached the hotel last night he was told that an unidentified woman had called at the hotel a few minutes before and had made inquiries as to the health of Inez Bennet. The caller asked that a doctor be called. The hotel management, according to the policeman, had notified the West Forty-seventh Street Station instead. When Dr. Crook reached the hotel Ines Bennet became greatly excited.

The young woman is about 28 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—Ines Bennet is the daughter of a Hartford newspaper writer. She has been studying art in New York. Her mother will go to New York to-morrow to bring her home.

Burglars Got Loot Worth $3,000.

Despite the attempts of the police to keep reports of burglaries a department secret, it became known yesterday that the home of Mrs. George M. Fisher, at 57 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, had been entered by burglars recently and $3,000 worth of jewelry, silverware, and other things stolen. The thieves got in through a basement window.

Gave Blood to Save a Relative.

A transfusion of blood was resorted to yesterday in the hope of saving the life of Morris H. Hayman, a New York lawyer, who attempted to end his life with laudanum, illuminating gas, and strangulation at the Holland House in Newark, N. J., on Sunday. Hayman is in the Newark City Hospital. Albert Doctor, a brother-in-law, gave some of his blood to save Hayman. The operation, it is hoped, may accomplish its purpose.

CONTROLLER SHIFTS BLAME.

Says Department Heads Are Responsible for Delay in Payment of City's Bills.

Controller Prendergast says that he has had quite enough of being blamed for the delay in the payment of bills against the city. He sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor yesterday charging that the various department heads are responsible by delaying the transmission of their vouchers to his office. He gives several specific instances, and adds:

"The vouchers to which I have referred are not selected, but may be taken as fair examples of the average delays in the departments. I know that you will appreciate fully without further discussion by me the importance of bringing about a radical reform.

"The Controller has no authority to command from the Commissioners prompt attention to the bills incurred. The Mayor has.

"In the statements submitted will be found the principal element in the delay in paying bills which has given our city an unenviable reputation among its own contractors, merchants, and trades people, and has forced many of our best business houses to refuse city orders."

CANADA HAS BIG SURPLUS.

But Finance Minister Ignores Reciprocity in His Speech to Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—In his budget speech in Parliament to-day Finance Minister Fielding stated that Canada's revenue during the year just closed was $117,500,000, and that there was a surplus of $30,500,000 from revenue over current expenditures.

"The reserve and surplus are the greatest on record for Canada," said Mr. Fielding, "and they are a fair indication of the prosperous conditions prevailing throughout the Dominion."

Tariff changes to adjust the British preference to the reciprocity agreement with the United States had been expected, but Mr. Fielding said nothing on the subject.

Steel manufacturers hoped for a renewal of bounties, but the Minister made no reference to them, which indicates that the Government will close paying the bounty this Spring.

George Foster replied to Mr. Fielding's speech. Surpluses, he said, were hardly a subject to boast about, as they meant unnecessary taxation of the people.

KNEISEL QUARTET'S CONCERT

Interesting Programme Given at End of Nineteenth Season.

The Kneisel Quartet ended its nineteenth season of concerts in New York last evening at Mendelssohn Hall, accompanied by what has come to be known as Kneisel weather. It poured down rain as it does almost habitually when the Kneisels play. But Kneisel audiences have grown used to this, and their size is in no way affected by the vagaries of the elements.

The concert last night was an especially interesting one, although it contained nothing which has not been played here before. Its feature perhaps was a portion of Max Reger's Quartet in E flat major. This entire quartet was recently played by the Kneisels, and at that time greatly admired. Last night the larghetto and the allegro con grazia were performed.

The programme also included Mozart's seldom played but very beautiful quintet in G minor, in which the Kneisels were assisted by Josef Kovarik, and Brahms's sextet in G major, in which Mr. Kovarik and Leo Schulz took part.

Actors' Fund Honors A. J. Dittenhoefer.

In recognition of his services during the first twenty years of its existence as counselor and adviser, the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund of America has presented to ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer a set of framed resolutions. The resolutions are signed by each member of the Board of Trustees, and tell that Judge Dittenhoefer formulated the charter of the Actors' Fund, which he presented to the Legislature, and drew the amendment to the copyright law protecting dramatic authors and producing managers from piracy of their works.

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Tooth Powder
neutralizes the destructive acids of the mouth—cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath

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Considered from every possible angle, this Gimbel Millinery Exhibit is simply extraordinary.

On the score of beauty and diversity—of good taste and the happy blending of newest Paris style-thoughts with fashions best adapted to American women's tastes and wishes—of moderate pricing throughout, whether for the superb Paris model hat or the simple tailor-made, and of quick, expert and satisfactory service—it is equally pre-eminent.

Probably it is to a combination of such unusual advantage to women, in this busy shopping season, that the Gimbel Millinery Salons owe the largest volume of business ever known in New York.

A feature of especial charm and interest is the showing of

Flower Hats at $15, $20 and $25

which we shall present today, in replenished beauty and variety. At $15 there is a remarkable group of enchanting models, in small and large shapes, both flower and feather-trimmed, in a rich array of color-combinations, in keeping with the season's most recent style developments. At $20 and $25 there are equally delightful collections. Third floor

The advantages of the GIMBEL NO-CHARGE TRIMMING SERVICE are being enjoyed by a constantly growing circle of women, who appreciate the delight of securing styles evolved by Gimbel experts with merely the expense of shapes and trimmings purchased in our Millinery Salons.

$10,000 Worth of Fine Unframed Pictures
From a Fifth Avenue Dealer, for $5,000

This occasion is quite as unusual in its nature and economies as from an artistic point of view. The dealer—prominent in the trade—frankly needed money. He came to us with a proposition to take a generous quantity of his stock, at a price which would enable us to sell it at an average half of the regular retail prices.

We esteem it a privilege to present today this very fine collection of

Mezzotints
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Photogravures

The pictures are all clean and fresh, in every way desirable, and the choice of subjects is remarkable for variety and beauty. This offering must not be confused with out-clearings of bankrupt stocks, as its character is totally different.

We shall devote two of our large galleries to the display. Among the group are:

Alquist's Famous Ocean Pictures, "Ships that Pass in the Night," at $15, usually $25; "Windstarke 11," one of the greatest pictures of the ocean ever painted, at $12, regularly $18; Mezzotints, by Stevenson, Reynolds, Boucher, Morland, Raeburn, etc., from $10, regularly $18, to $18, regularly $30.

Artists' Proofs, after Sadler, Dicksee, etc., at $12, $20, $24 and $42, regularly $18 to $48.

Carbon Photographs, in many subjects, at $2.50, regularly $5; $6, regularly $15, and $7.50, regularly $18.

The Famous Sadler Prints, in many favorite subjects, at $3.50, regularly sold at Gimbels and elsewhere at $6.

High-Grade Imported Colored Prints, at $1, regularly $2; at $2, regularly $5, and $3.75, regularly $10.

Hand-Colored and Sepia Prints, numerous subjects, at 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c, regularly 25c to $5.

All told, there are over a thousand Pictures, no two of which are alike. It will be easily realized that early choice possesses singular advantages.

Picture Framing at a 25 per cent Discount

During the progress of this Sale we will frame pictures, in any style of moulding you may select from our stock, at 25 per cent less than our regular prices, including the cost of framing, glass, mats and labor. Sixth floor

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1911.

POLITICS, OR RECIPROCITY?

Mr. McCALL, a Republican Congressman from the State of Massachusetts, introduced in the House yesterday the bill ratifying the reciprocity agreement with Canada. In his speech at the opening of the House Mr. CHAMP CLARK, the Democratic Speaker, set forth in detail the programme of the legislation of the session, specifying six measures or policies to be taken up by the House, but he passed over in absolute silence the subject of reciprocity, although the extraordinary session was summoned expressly for the enactment of the Reciprocity bill.

We should be most reluctant to assume that there is an augury of evil in these circumstances, for if they portend evil the Democratic Party will be the chief sufferer. Speaker CLARK specified an honest downward revision of the tariff, a resolution providing for a Constitutional amendment that will permit the election of Senators by the people, changes in the House rules, economy in public expenditures, the publication of campaign contributions, and the admission of both Arizona and New Mexico to the Union as subjects upon which the House will take action. Why was he silent about reciprocity? Why no word upon this measure of present and paramount interest to the country? Was the silence significant, or was it accidental? Was it by courtesy, or out of deference to custom that no Democrat, but Mr. McCALL, a Republican Congressman, introduced the ratifying measure? Mr. McCALL introduced the Reciprocity bill at the last session, but that was a Republican House. The present House is Democratic.

We cannot believe that Speaker CLARK has so far yielded to ignoble partisan motives as to make up his mind that Canadian reciprocity must be set aside as a Republican policy in favor of some other policy of tariff revision of purely Democratic origin. Mr. CLARK is strangely unobservant and ill-informed if he does not know that the country favors, desires, and demands the ratification of the agreement with Canada. There has been no reply, no reply can be made, to President TAFT's argument that, having drawn so far upon our natural resources as to force upon us consideration of their necessary limit, it now behooves us "to arrange a commercial agreement with Canada if we can, by which we shall have direct access to her supply of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff." Reciprocity with Canada will directly tend to reduce the cost of living, and again Mr. CLARK must be ill-informed if he does not know that the high cost of living constituted one of the most powerful influences at work in behalf of the Democrats in the Congressional election which gave them a majority in the House.

But we must decline to believe that Speaker CLARK's unexplained silence about reciprocity portends the defeat of the agreement. His Democratic associates in the House cannot refuse to enact the reciprocity measure unless they have entered into a conspiracy to draw down upon themselves the anger of the country and to insure Republican victories in the Congressional and Presidential elections next year.

THE CROSS ON THE BALLOT.

State Senator JOHN G. SAXE has fulfilled his campaign promise to introduce a bill that would prevent voters becoming disfranchised should their honestly made crosses upon the ballot be somewhat irregular in character. Mr. SAXE was counsel for Mayor McCLELLAN during the recount proceedings; his pamphlet upon this subject notes that "almost at the outset it was stipulated that a strict construction of the election law should be deviated from in such instances as the court should determine, from the markings on the ballot, that there had been an honest intent to exercise the franchise." In the preliminary recount of void and protested ballots voted in Manhattan, Judge GIEGERICH pointed out these "unfavorable conditions":

> The voting booths are narrow and ofttimes dimly lighted, and the shelves serving as tables may be more or less uneven in surface. Some hands are tremulous or nervous, and others are stiff, untrained, and little accustomed to holding a pencil. There may be dimness of eyesight. The texture or thickness of the paper may vary, and the quality of lead in the pencil may be inferior. Any irregularity apparently due to a cause just enumerated or any similar cause is harmless, and it is only where an attempt to make a distinguishing mark can be inferred that the ballot should be rejected.

The record of that recount showed that the liberal rulings of Judge LAMBERT and the stricter rulings of Judge GIEGERICH "evened up," so that had either set of rulings been applied, the net difference in the 000,000 ballots examined would have been very slight in proportion to the votes cast for or against Mayor McCLELLAN. But the stricter rulings would, of course, have disfranchised more voters on both sides. Moreover, the liberal rulings permitted a more rapid counting of ballots. In fact, at the end of the tedious process Judge LAMBERT said in his charge to the jury:

> It must appear plain to you, as it does to me, that the accuracy of the original count of the votes was quite as correct as we have reached in this proceeding.

Senator SAXE's bill provides that "any straight line crossing any other straight line at any angle within a party circle or within a voting space shall be deemed a valid voting mark"; it provides, further, that "no ballot shall be declared void because a cross-mark thereon is irregular in character." This would bring the wording of the law into conformity with the stipulations made by both parties to the McClellan recount, as approved by the court. Its direct purpose is to assure the voter that, after entering the poorly lighted voting booth, and making his crossmarks, though his crossmarks be irregular in character, the decision which they express will be none the less valid. Under the court's rulings, it is now possible for voters to make distinguishing and identifying marks upon the ballots, but if any considerable number of voters attempted this fraud, it could speedily be detected and the inference of dishonest intent would suffice to invalidate them. The law, as this bill would amend it, is explicit in its requirements of straight lines in making the cross, and in its prohibition of lines other than a crossmark within the circle or within voting spaces. The passage of the bill would go far to discourage such useless and expensive recounts as that held in 1905.

FACTS AND THEORIES.

The idea is being industriously put about that we have instituted popular censorship of Judges without waiting for the enactment of the referendum. The Supreme Court, it is said, has taken note of the popular disgust at its decision in the "commodities clause" case, and has put some teeth into the law by reversing itself. And in order to let the court down easy for thus reversing itself, and pandering to the populace, it is sagaciously remarked that the membership of the court has changed, and that the altered membership caused the new declaration of law, the language of which remains the same.

It is almost a tragedy to slay such a beautiful theory by the cruel facts. Those who imagine that the Supreme Court has thus stultified itself would profit by reading again, or perhaps for the first time, the original decision, in which the identical ideas were expressed, and the same language used in some phrases. The change of membership of the court is significant only in showing that the new members approved the original decision. All that the court did in the Lehigh case was to apply the principle it declared to a specific case, as to which all the facts were known to the court, and were elaborately recited in the original decision.

It is not a mere question of accuracy regarding facts. It is a question vital to the respect for our judiciary. Multitudes of the ignorant, and many who ought to know better, think that the Judges declare the law according to their reason, their conscience, and their preference. It is humiliating to have to spread abroad the information that Judges often declare the laws to be what they dislike to have them. When JAMES I., the Roosevelt of ancient days, tried to control the decisions of the Judges according to his Kingly wisdom Lord COKE made his memorable reply that all human wisdom was his Majesty's, but that "causes which concern life, or inheritance, or goods, or fortunes of your subjects, are not decided by natural wisdom, but by the artificial reason and judgment of the law." And so it is to-day. Judges are not so free in their decisions as many are in their criticisms of the Judges. Changing the Judges would not alter the law. And it would be a calamity if it did.

"CUT RATES."

Those who love bargains will be delighted by the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the right of retailers to fix the prices of what they sell, their contract to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, those who love profits will be disgusted to find that they cannot stipulate what shall be asked for their goods in the open market after they part with them. The court regards contracts regulating prices as contracts in restraint of trade. The parties to such contracts are declared conspirators whose efforts to prevent competition should be defeated by the law. The right of the producer is limited to fixing his price, and his interest ceases with the sale, after which competition should be unrestrained among those who buy to sell again, the public being entitled to whatever advantages may be derived in the subsequent traffic.

It is necessary to take the law as the court declares it, even though opinions on the argument be as divided as the vote by which the decision was reached. It will be remarked that it is not a mere question of patent medicines. Nor is the scope of the decision limited even to the aggregate of proprietary articles, all of which may now be sold at cut rates. The cost of living ought to be reduced appreciably to all those who have thought that A's breakfast food, or B's oats, or C's petticoats were necessaries of life. Thus broadened the decision comes home to multitudes, but an even broader or indeed universal aspect is given to the case by the remarks of Justice HOLMES dissenting, to this effect:

> He believed in the policy of letting people manage their own business in their own way as much as possible. Furthermore, he stated that he believed there was a tendency to overvalue the benefits of competititon to the public.

Now what in the world could he have meant by that? Keenest anticipation attaches to cases of the greatest importance in which those views regarding competition will have some effect. And equally keen recollection goes back to the original declaration of those sentiments in another divided court. Apparently the court remains divided both regarding the merits of unrestricted competition and regarding specific means of restraining it. It is odd how hotly the dispute regarding competition rages, when the word does not appear in the statute regarding restraint of trade. Judges wrangle and traders languish about something legislators never considered. In and out of court the debate has proceeded as though competition always promoted trade, and combination always restrained trade, and that therefore restraint of competition was bad for trade, and restraint of combination was good for trade. As Justice HOLMES remarked, much trouble is made by substituting phrases assumed to be equivalent and arguing from the equivalents instead of from the originals. Combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade were unlawful long before the Sherman law, but only since the enactment of that statute have they been regarded as applying to restraints of competition through community of interest.

The trade view has been that there was a community of interest between the seller and the buyer under these restricted price arrangements. The decision of the court erects antagonism between the parties to such contracts. It forbids them to combine because the public will be benefited by competition, although, be it remarked, that the word competition is not in the statute. In other words, so far as can be gathered from the opinions expressed, the views of Justice HOLMES are unaltered since his opinion in the Northern Securities case. Justice BREWER in his dissenting opinion in the Northern Securities case used expressions strikingly similar to Justice HOLMES's reaffirmation of his doubts about the merits of restriction of competition. In other words, the Justice who dissented from that epochal decision is of the same opinion still.

THE OUTLOOK IN MEXICO.

Step by step the Mexican Federal Government seems to be meeting the demands of the insurrectionists. The resignation of the Vice Presidency by RAMON CORRAL is the latest move in the game. As Vice President, to be sure, he has exerted no influence at all. But from the revolutionists' point of view his retention of the office of successor to the President, in case of sudden disability or death, was a menace. CORRAL's great unpopularity was not all of his own making. He was forced into the Vice Presidential chair, for which there were several popular candidates, and it has become a custom with the malcontents to attribute all their real or fancied grievances to him. He is, to be sure, a dictatorial and impulsive man, and he has, perhaps, been deficient in tact.

CORRAL is eliminated now. The President has promised free elections, a distribution of agricultural lands among many small holders, reforms in State administration, and there is to be no second term for any President hereafter. The new Vice President will doubtless be a man acceptable to the insurrectionists. The Cabinet has been reformed. It now contains no man hitherto closely identified with the Group, except Mr. LIMANTOUR, who seems to have an understanding with the Madero party.

There is nothing more to be done, unless Gen. DIAZ is to retire, and the tone of his message does not indicate any disposition to go so far as that. According to THE TIMES's special dispatches from the City of Mexico, peace is expected by the greater part of the people, but nobody yet knows how it will be brought about.

A clear view of the situation, as it affects the people of this country, is presented in an article contributed to this week's Churchman by the Right Rev. Dr. HENRY D. AVES, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, part of which is published in THE TIMES this morning. Dr. AVES admits that there is a growing animosity to Americans in Mexico, and that the outbreaks of last November were merely symptomatic. He does not believe the dislike is based on racial prejudice, but exists because the American "represents vested rights, pre-emptions, privileges, concessions, and advantages that are felt to be prejudicial to the best interests of the native people." Resentment is caused by "an industrial invasion and spoliation of rich resources by a people to whom they do not belong."

To be sure, we must consider that Mexican resources might never have been developed without American capital, courage, energy, and knowledge, but it has been intimated frequently that the discontent with the Government is largely due to its concessions to foreigners, and that "Mexico for the Mexicans" is a popular slogan. It may be sounded more loudly any day. We must bear in mind, however, that the only discernible leader of the insurrectionists, FRANCISCO I. MADERO, has expressly disclaimed any prejudice against Americans, and has promised that all contracts and obligations in force last November shall be sustained if he accomplishes his purpose.

But Dr. AVES does not speak lightly, and the warning conveyed in his carefully written and timely article is not to be disregarded. He finds the American investors in Mexican property greatly to blame for the ill-feeling of the natives. They have done nothing, he says, for the intellectual, social, moral, or spiritual betterment of the people. We believe, however, that Americans have done something for education in Mexico, and much, when permitted, in the way of archaeological research. Many Americans resident in Mexico do cheerfully subscribe to good works. As it stands, the situation may best be described as interesting. A condition of social and political unrest pervades all of Mexico, and to say that it is none of this country's business is to talk arrant nonsense.

THE NO-SALE-OF-GAME BILL.

What has been "holding up" in the Senate Committee on Forest, Fish, and Game Bill No. 513, introduced by Senator BAYNE, absolutely prohibiting the sale of game birds in this State?

The passage of this bill is actively urged by fifty-six sportsmen's and game protective associations in this State and approved by State Game Commissioner THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE. It is a necessary bill. It prohibits from importation into this State game birds illegally killed in other States during our own closed seasons. The killing of 200,000 ducks yearly on Carriuck Sound, N. C., robs the people of sixteen States, to which the sixteen species of ducks "wintering" on the sound migrate. The courts have declared that such a prohibition is a constitutional exercise of any State's police power. Dr. HORNADAY, who heads the crusade of the sportsmen's associations in behalf of the Bayne No-Sale-of-Game bill, has published this list of dead birds held in one cold storage house in New York "at the risk of fines that would have mounted to $1,168,315 had they been collected:"

3,058 Snow-Buntings.	7,560 Grouse.
7,607 Sandpipers.	1,756 Ducks.
5,218 Plover.	4,385 Quail.
7,003 Snipe.	288 Bobolinks.
788 Yellow-Legs.	96 Woodcock.

Fourteen species of birds are rapidly nearing extinction at the hands of the game butchers. The willet, the American egret, the snowy egret, the wood-duck, the sage grouse, the prairie sharp-tailed grouse and the pinnated grouse, the dowitcher, the golden plover, the bartramian sandpiper and the redbreasted sandpiper, the roseate spoonbill, the whooping crane, and the trumpeter swan are all going the way of the Labrador duck, the passenger pigeon, and the great auk. It is time to put a stop, for a time at least, to their sale in the markets. The restaurants gain little by serving them to their customers. The butchers of them at wholesale are shortsightedly destroying their own supplies. Soon no birds will be left. The Bayne bill ought to be reported out, and passed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Thieves, Not Gamblers.

When gambling places are raided by small armies of policemen armed with axes and other weapons, the lawbreakers thus assailed gain something of the dignity that comes to rebels when their own prowess and achievements have compelled the reluctant according to them of belligerent rights. At any rate, only on some such theory can one explain the fact that these exciting episodes are watched by a hurriedly assembled public with much the same sort of interest it would have in a contest between antagonists of nearly equal strength, and one listens in vain for any expression of hearty sympathy with the work of the police.

Certainly no special desire to aid the gamblers is manifested, but the men arrested, though they have to bear some derision, are not made to feel the weight of public anger. Possibly this state of affairs could be changed, and much for the better, if after every raid pains were taken, as was done after one of those made on Monday, to show that the so-called gambling houses are not places where the ownership of money is determined by a fair appeal to the goddess of fortune, but places carefully equipped with ingenious devices for robbery.

This could be done in every instance, for the honest gambler is a myth, created out of nothing by the imagination of novelists, and while there may be a few roulette wheels not constructed for secret cheating, as were the two which Secretary HILL took apart for the edification of a little group of newspaper men, and a few other implements of the trade not similarly sophisticated, this exceptional apparatus is never for more than occasional use by the professional gamblers. They never play a game at which they have only even chances to win, and rarely, if ever, are they habitually content with merely the mathematical chances in their favor which they demand as a right and which their dupes allow them to take openly.

They ruthlessly and constantly cheat their patrons, and it is by emphasizing this fact, as they could easily do, that the police would be most likely to deprive this class of thieves of the "sporting" sympathy which they now receive and exploit.

A Custom to be Encouraged.

One of our correspondents, whose choice of "Clericus" as a signature for publication probably explains his grievance, complained in a letter we printed yesterday of the people who pay their small bills with bank checks instead of [illegible]. This [illegible] no doubt does impose upon certain [illegible] a considerable amount of work which they would be glad to escape, but it is a habit which—practiced within reasonable limits, of course—is much to be commended, and the banks themselves, we believe, would profit by its more general adoption as much as would the general public.

That some of the banks think so is evidenced by their eagerness to get the accounts of people sure to draw few large checks and many small ones. All banks have, and the majority exercise, the right to insist on the maintenance of a certain balance, larger or smaller in proportion to the desire to have many depositors, but they all seem willing enough to give each depositor as many check books as he wants to use, and it must be extremely rare, if it ever happened, that a depositor was asked to remove an account otherwise acceptable merely because he paid his small bills by check. The incidental expense is tolerated, when it is not gladly incurred, for the sake of the incidental advantages, and well it may be, for the advantages are considerable from every point of view except that of the clerks who have to handle the little checks. Even the clerks should restrain their impatience, for if it were not for the little checks a lot of them would lose their positions.

Everybody who keeps and uses a checking account learns something of business principles and habits, and it is desirable that as many people as possible should do this, since it conduces both to the individual and the general safety. Most of the dangers involved in the handling of cash, and in the delusion that nothing except cash is money, are avoided when checks are substituted for it, and if a woman has only household bills to pay, she should be praised, not blamed, if she pays them with checks. Certainly she should not be charged, as "Clericus" charged her, with "playing" with her bank account because she does so.

A Theory Confronts a Condition.

That the negro soldiers should have made trouble for themselves and others at San Antonio seems to have been due in considerable part to the desire of certain residents of the place, presumably white, to get the profits—such as they are—that came from selling whisky—such as it was—to the soldiers in question.

But that, of course, was not the full explanation. The greater portion of it lay much deeper—as deep as the radical and fundamental incongruity between making a man a soldier, entitled to the respect deserved by one trained and ready to sacrifice his life in the defense of the Nation, and at the same time treating him as unworthy to sit on the same seat in a street car with citizens theoretically possessing not one right or privilege he lacks.

Apparently it is impossible to reconcile theory and practice in sections of the country where the negro forms even a large minority of the population, and, as there seems to be little likelihood that negro soldiers, with their inevitably well-developed appreciation of their own worth and importance, will ever submit gracefully or permanently to discriminations of the "Jim Crow" kind, the wisdom of having any negro soldiers at all is at least debatable.

They are good soldiers, as everybody admits, and as they have many times proved in both peace and war, but somehow they do not fit in well with the Nature of Things as They Are.

LOST J. W. GATES AT CRAPS.

Palm Beach Waiter Staked His Patron After His Money Was Gone.

From The Evening Post.

John W. Gates has been spending part of the Winter down at Palm Beach. When he arrived at the larger of the two hotels there he called for the head waiter and told him he wanted the best of his staff to serve him. To the old negro who filled these qualifications he gave explicit instructions:

"Now, George, I want to be served well. I want you to bring me always the best of everything. If your work is satisfactory I will give you $5 a week extra."

The waiter entered on this contract with enthusiasm and for several weeks drew his salary with regularity. For one luncheon, however, much to the financier's disgust, a new waiter turned up. Mr. Gates demanded an explanation, without getting any intelligible response. He appealed to the head waiter, with no better satisfaction, further than an indefinite statement that the absent one was waiting on somebody else. Finally George himself was called to his own defense. He put up the following plea:

"Hyah am de explanashun, Sah: You big folks, you goes down to de club to gamble. Well, we niggahs, we has ouah little game o' craps. I put up all de money I got frum you, Sah, an' los' it. Den, Mr. Gates, I put you up, Sah, an' I done los' you."

Candies and Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in the article appearing in Monday's paper entitled, "Intemperance in Candy Eating."

The statistics given show nothing. The fact that one candy company manufactures a large amount gives us no idea of the individual consumption of candy. No space shall be wasted in this article to uphold the intemperate use of candy or any other good thing. But the comparison drawn and the idea given is that "intemperate candy eating is as disastrous" as the excessive use of liquor.

Note with me a few headlines from our daily papers. "Drunken Husband Breaks Wife's Head with Big Hammer." Drunk on what—not candy, surely?

Again: "Dead After Drinking Bout." Drinking what?

Again: "Drink Killed Boy, Once Rich." Who ever heard of a millionaire squandering a fortune on candy?

Further on, "Drink Victim Kills Self." Has candy a like effect?

During a twelvemonth investigation in Massachusetts out of 26,672 crimes committed 21,873 were under the influence of— Candy, think you? No, alcoholic beverages. But what's the use of multiplying words? You need not read reports or papers. You have but to walk the streets to get the comparison.

It is not necessary to either "abuse a good thing" or use a bad thing.

S. S. GILLESPIE.

New York City, April 3, 1911.

Paying Small Bills with Cash.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who signs himself "Clericus" and who seems to know so much about housekeeping and the convenience of paying small bills with cash will perhaps suggest to me the best method of sending $1.88 to a business house whose office is over near the East River. Shall I enclose the money in an envelope and send coin through the mail or shall I count out the amount and leave it with the cook where it will lie on the kitchen dresser until a collector arrives some time next month, or shall I remain at home with $1.88 in my hand in case of an unexpected visit from the collector? Women have bank accounts for just the reason that they are enabled to pay their bills by check, which is also a receipt, and if the banks do not wish small accounts they should issue a notice to that effect. It would seem to me with my very limited knowledge of the banking business that it was immaterial how many checks were drawn or what was the amount of each so long as a large balance remained. If that is the case complaints should not be lodged against the women who use the banks, but against the husband who provides perhaps $500 a month when he is aware that his household bills amount to $100. But never mind. Just blame it on the women. We are inconsiderate. But we don't throw newspapers in the street, spit in the cars, or go out between the acts.

New York, April 4, 1911. F. H. G.

A MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Thinks Proposal for Peekskill Would Provide Trainipg for Citizen Soldiery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the communication of Assemblyman Cuvillier in this morning's issue on "National Guard Reforms," and likewise your commendable comments editorially. I have witnessed the birth of a number of civic organizations and have been engaged with some of them during recent years, and I want to state that no better fortune could overtake the State of New York and her young men than the creation of the proposed State Military Institute with 250 free scholarships. This is my conviction by reason of the fact that I have witnessed the crying need for a further dissemination of military training among the civic organizations and various clubs of young men that I have had the good fortune to be associated with in the past. A short time ago there was established out in Indiana a school for the education of young men in the various industrial arts that was undertaken by a public-spirited citizen of wealth as a life work, and I distinctly remember hearing the critical comments of one of its visitors which were very much to the point, viz.: "The school is a splendid educational institution, and its results are very much to be desired, but it lacks only one point of being perfect, that is a military method of discipline and organization."

We have many lessons to learn from the older countries of the world, and one of them, of no mean importance, is to be found in the compulsory service in the army and navy which most of them require. This has resulted in a race of "strapping young men" that form the backbone of the nation. Of course compulsion would never succeed in this country, but I think the very next thing to this idea, as far as results may be concerned, is the free inducements and moral persuasion such as are to be found in Assemblyman Brooks's bill. I congratulate Mr. Brooks upon his far-sightedness, and I hope that the proposed bill will be passed in the very near future. It is using the State's money in a good cause, both from a local and National standpoint.

MICHAEL J. HICKEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3, 1911.

Burden of Proof on Occupants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You report that ex-Mayor Low advocates that "it shall be made illegal for an insurance company to issue a policy on any building or its contents unless there is absolute protection for its occupants."

His intention is good, but why not put the matter the other way and place the responsibility on the insured to show his premises are as they should be, or in other words to have the policy to read that the company is not liable if the requirements of the law have not been complied with. Wouldn't that wake up the landlords? The probability is that rates of insurance would then be less. A. M. C.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 3, 1911.

"Fear Paralysis" in Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the indignation against the building owner and the manufacturers involved in the recent factory fire has partly subsided it might be well to consider the human elements that were responsible for probably more deaths than insufficient mechanical safeguards. Having witnessed two panics, one in a theatre and the other on a ferryboat, in neither of which was there any cause for fear, I do not believe that any amount of mechanical safeguards can guard against hysterical frenzy, "fear paralysis," or fainting with possible fatal syncope. We may install fire escapes, sprinklers, fireproof elevator shafts, even ropes attached to windows as in hotels, marked emergency exits as in theatres; metal folding partitions on the principle of the partitions in water-tight compartments, inclosed stairways as in schools, water pails filled every morning and placed in several parts of the factory loft instead of in one corner—none of these will save the girl who loses her head and jumps out of a window or who faints and is trampled upon or suffocates. Mental composure in an emergency can be acquired through drill—persistent, frequent drill—at irregular intervals until it becomes a routine as we see it in our schools and as it is carried out in a cloak factory in Twenty-fourth Street. Persons accustomed to such drills and accustomed to look for emergency exits will maintain their composure and find means of escape from other buildings where numbers increase the danger from panics.

New York, April 3, 1911. PHYSICIAN.

Socialism and Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every just person will indorse your editorial on "Labor's View of Labor." There are entirely too many strikes for insufficient causes, but the real reason for them seems to be entirely lost sight of. It is the evil doctrines of socialism and anarchy that are creeping into every department of government in this country, including public schools and universities. The Socialist or Anarchist climbs upon the shoulders of his trusting fellow-men, pretending to be lifting them up with him. When he reaches the top he will kick them from under him, just as they have kicked their benefactor, John Mitchell. Unrest is the keynote of their doctrine. Unrest under injustice is all right, but unrest right or wrong, as their godless doctrine is, is substituting the very devil for God, whom they make no secret of having no use for. Such doctrines can only bring ruin to the Nation unless its fungus growth is checked. The country or society without a God is doomed. Even the heathen and savage have some sort of god whom they pay homage to, but not so the S. or A. They have no use for any kind. It is time the people bestirred themselves to crush this evil out.

New York, April 3, 1911. DECENCY.

Children's Teeth in Cohoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment in regard to the care of children's teeth is timely. The local committee has a visiting nurse who visits the children of the local schools and urges the necessity of the proper care of the teeth. It was surprising how many children never heard of a toothbrush. The local dentists already report a big increase of work, especially among the children. A clinic for dentistry was to have been opened, but owing to the time of the dentists being fully occupied it was not possible. At any rate we have an arrangement with four dentists to care for school children, those who are unable to pay if a card is obtained from the visiting nurse. The work can then be done at the various offices. The result has been most gratifying. I know that the health of the children has been improved in many cases.

CHARLES R. FORD,
Secretary Committee on Tuberculosis, State Charities Aid Association.
Cohoes, N. Y., April 3, 1911.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

"What's all this din of women's tongues?"
Asked Blue-Cap-on-Parade.
"Lèse-majesté! Lèse-majesté!"
The Little Ensi'n said.
"Why are they quoting pedigrees?"
Asked Blue-Cap-on-Parade.
"They're mortal hurt! They're mortal hurt!"
The Little Ensi'n said.
"For you know they are our peerage,
the real swelldom of this land;
Jeffersonian simplicity they ain't a-goin' t' stand!
And their loud re-crim-i-na-tion, say, it really drowns the band!
For they're wounded in their pride this bloomin' mornin'!"

"And what's the cause of all the muss?"
Asked Blue-Cap-on-Parade.
"Intrusion rude! Intrusion rude!"
The Little Ensi'n said.
"And won't the smoke be like to clear?"
Asked Blue-Cap-on-Parade.
"There's lastin' feud! There's lastin' feud!"
The Little Ensi'n said.
"Uncle Sam's brevetted duchesses, and ladies-of-the-court,
For a workin' person to butt in, she really hadn't ought!
They must draw the line exclusive, shut out menial, common sort!
To a free-and-equal Nation they've give warnin'!"

E. A. FANNING.

REBELLION SNAPS THEATRE CLUB IN TWO

Mrs. De Rivera Leads One Faction and Mrs. Marks Has Command of the Other.

TWO MEETINGS ON AT ONCE

Only Eight Floors at the Astor and a Real Injunction Keep the Gatherings Apart.

The bulletin board above the clerk's desk in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon announced that in the College Room the Theatre Club was holding a meeting, and also that the Theatre Club, Incorporated, was holding a meeting in the Rose Room.

Behind these simple inscriptions lies the whole distressing history of the great split, the momentous schism, which led to a business meeting on one floor, with Mrs. Belle de Rivera presiding over the gathering of her friends, and Mrs. J. Christopher Marks presiding eight floors below over the gathering of hers. Just a few of the women peeked in at both meetings. They called themselves neutrals, but some of the more ardent partisans looked at it less charitably.

Anyway, Mrs. Marks's meeting was not really a meeting at all. It started out to be the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Theatre Club, Incorporated, and was scheduled for 2:30, but just at that dramatic moment in walked somebody and served some horrid papers on somebody. The word "injunction" was whispered from one member to another, and soon everybody understood that Mrs. Belle de Rivera had gone to the courts and that at least until after some sort of argument on Friday ("Heaven knows we've had enough argument already," some one said) Mrs. Marks and her friends couldn't call themselves the Theatre Club, Incorporated, or meet or do any business as such.

But there they all were in the Rose Room, and some were prepared to discuss "Chantecler" and one man was going to read a play of his. Mrs. Marks came to the rescue. The meeting was called off, and everybody stayed and had a good time as her guests—a reception, not a meeting, understand. Meanwhile Mrs. de Rivera's meeting in the College Room was largely attended and a constitution was adopted. At 5 o'clock there was a general scattering to the coat-room, and the score was declared even by the elevator boys, of whom two are said to have smiled several times yesterday afternoon.

The circular letter of the Theatre Club, Incorporated, which opened with the salutation "My Dear," made this explanation:

> The founder (Mrs. Marks, you know) and the majority of the officers and their followers of the Theatre Club of New York, finding their meetings interrupted by business and political work, introduced by a small portion of members who came in after the organization of the club, and seemed desirous, because of personal differences, to undermine the successful presentation of our recent Grand Opera Day, we incorporated as a new and entirely distinct club, The Theatre Club, which has for its sole object and view the study and encouragement of the drama as an art, and desires to allow its members and their guests the full time for study, discussions, and readings uninterrupted.

This artless explanation gives no hint of the excitement attending the widening of the schism. To begin with Mrs. Marks, the founder, and Mrs. de Rivera, the President, each favored a different style of constitution, and amid the feeling that arose from this difference, Mrs. Marks invited as guest of honor at the meeting of two weeks ago, the grand opera day, none other than Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, which was considered a great slight to Dr. Wallerstein, Mrs. de Rivera's friend, and the club's third Vice President. Mrs. Marks must have known, they said, that the two haven't spoken since the Mozart-Rubinstein row of two years ago. Anyway, Mrs. de Rivera and some of her friends remained away from the meeting, and were shocked speechless shortly afterward to learn that Mrs. Marks and her friends had been quietly incorporated.

"But we are the Theatre Club," they said, with raised eyebrows. And when the properly impressed reporters said as much to the other group they were coldly corrected.

"We [with the accent on the we] are the Theatre Club," said the others.

The reporters had a hard time of it yesterday afternoon from first to last. The one from THE TIMES requested admission to the College Room.

"I'm not sure that I like THE TIMES's stories," said Mrs. de Rivera, "or was it The Tribune's? Well, wait there a minute. Ladies, the wish of the club has always been and always will be my law. Is it your wish that this reporter be permitted to attend your meeting?"

"Yes," answered a swelling chorus.

Immensely flattered, the reporter sank into a seat and listened. First of all, Mrs. de Rivera described her sensations at receiving a letter from a legal firm (signs of sympathy from all present) telling her not to dare to call herself the President of the Theatre Club.

"But, my friends, you had put me in that position, you had intrusted me with that office, and I took the step I took. What else could I have done?"

What, indeed? She was sustained by a unanimous vote. The step was evidently the injunction proceedings.

Meanwhile, the women on each floor were pardonably curious as to what was going on on the other floor, and Mrs. Alva Nickerson amused herself, for one, by attending both.

"I am on the fence," she said, when Mrs. Emma Kip Edwards seemed to inquire for her credentials at the door of Mrs. Marks's reception. "I have an opinion of my own," she added, with an enigmatic smile, and swept to her seat, undisturbed.

Some were startled to find Mme. von Klenner, who presided on the day when Mrs. Chapman appeared as guest of honor, no longer with the Marks forces yesterday afternoon. First Vice President under the original arrangement, she is still that under the Mrs. de Rivera organization, and sat by her side on the platform yesterday afternoon. Some said she had expected to be President of the Theatre Club, Incorporated.

Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein was moved up yesterday from Third to Second Vice President. Mrs. Gerard Rancker, Mrs. Harry Hastings, and Mrs. Simone Schendel were also elected to offices of the Theatre Club of New York. The Theatre Club, Incorporated, has no President, but Mrs. Marks holds the office temporarily. The officers are Mrs. William E. Wilkinson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. A. Collman, Treasurer; Mrs. David Mason, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Eva Phipps, Auditor.

POLITICAL LEAGUE LUNCHEON

Count Tolstoy Talks of Cementing Our Friendship with Russia.

Many distinguished guests were at the third annual luncheon of the League for Political Education at the Hotel Astor yesterday, including Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives;) Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Mrs. George C. Riggs (Kate Douglas Wiggin;) Count L. L. Tolstoy, and John W. Alexander. Dr. E. R. L. Gould presided.

Princess Troubetzkoy did not speak. Count Tolstoy, speaking English brokenly but correctly, told of his great desire to cement the friendship between Russia and America. Mrs. Riggs spoke of the late Count Leo Tolstoy. Mr. Alexander spoke of the urgent need of a home for art works in this city.

Mrs. R. E. Ely told what she would do if she had to write the beauty recipes for a woman's magazine.

"They are always telling how a woman must keep young to keep her husband's love," she said. "I should say keep your husband's love and that will keep you young."

Dr. Gould spoke of the gift to the league for an endowment fund of $5,000 by the late Mrs. Theron Butler, mother of Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, who was the league's founder. The money is put out at interest now, and an invitation was extended to the generously inclined to increase it, that eventually there might be a good income.

SPECTACULAR OPERA 'QUO VADIS?' IS SUNG

First New York Performance of Jean Nougues's Work in French at Metropolitan.

MANY SCENES OF SPLENDOR

Vivid Representation of Ruman Period in Which Music Is Subordinate—Renaud and Mme. Zeppilli in Chief Roles.

Lygie ..... Alice Zeppilli
Eunice ..... Lillian Grenville
Poppe ..... Eleonora De Cisneros
Petrone ..... Maurice Renaud
Neron ..... Vittorio Arimondi
Vinicius ..... Mario Guardabassi
Chilon ..... Hector Dufranne
Pierre ..... Gustave Huberdeau
Sporus ..... Armand Crabbe
Demas ..... Constantin Nicolay
The Young Nerva ..... Emilio Venturini
Tras ..... Marie Cavan
Myriam ..... Clotilde Bressler-Gianoli
Ursus ..... Walter Wheeler
Croton ..... Arthur Wheeler
General Musical Director, Cleofonte Campanini

Another new opera was presented to the opera goers of New York last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House when the Chicago Opera Company gave its last performance of the season in New York. The opera was Jean Nougues's "Quo Vadis," based upon Henryk Sienkiewicz's historical novel of that title, the libretto arranged by Henri Cain.

"Quo Vadis" had its first American production in Philadelphia, on March 24, and has been repeated there since. Its first performance was in Nice, in February, 1909, and it has since then been given in Paris, where it has aroused widely extended public interest. As in some other operas that have been heard here within recent time, it seems evident that the interest in "Quo Vadis" belongs far more to the subject and the libretto than to the music, which is in parts thin, in parts noisy, but rarely beautiful or expressive.

The audience last evening, which was large, seemed to find other features of the opera more engrossing than that which M. Nougues contributed, and its applause was moderated, except after the opera striking spectacular features of the work.

The performance was more than half an hour late in beginning, and finally Mr. Hirsch came before the curtain, asking a few minutes more indulgence from the audience and explaining the delay as due to the tardiness of a truckman in bringing the costumes from the railway station.

Has Scenes of Splendor.

The reason for the success that "Quo Vadis?" has had is not far to seek. It possesses many of the qualifications that insure immediate public acceptance. It is one of the most spectacular of operas, wherein are ingeniously utilized numerous opportunities for beautiful and artistic settings drawn from the period of Rome's imperial splendor, and one superbly imposing effect of theatrical spectacle, that of the arena of the Coliseum.

The period, the characters, the struggles of the early Christians, the cruelties and excesses of Nero and his Court, the glamour and brilliancy of their surroundings, make a peculiar appeal to the modern imagination. He who can vividly reconstruct and vitalize these pages of history and bring them clearly before the modern view is sure of success, whether he be a historian with the journalistic instinct, like Ferrero, or a novelist, like Sienkiewicz or Gen. Lew Wallace, with a historical imagination and a feeling for the picturesque and emotional possibilities of the theme.

The enormous success of Sienkiewicz's novel some dozen years ago was very promptly followed by attempts to utilize its material for purposes of the stage, and this opera is one of the latest of these attempts. The librettist's task was to extract from the novelist's long and complicated story, and the luxurious prodigality of his episodes and details, material for a coherent drama. M. Cain is a skillful librettist and has done his work with ability so far as outward effects are concerned.

Lacks Continuity as Drama.

The dramatic substance necessarily lacks continuity; the connection between the several acts is slight; but a story is unfolded with sufficient thread of connection to be intelligible. It is rich in color and teeming with incidents. They carry forward the main subject of the drama—the love of Vinicius for Lygia, daughter of a barbarian king, and a convert to the new faith of Christianity; his pursuit of her through the intermediary Chilo; his vain attempt to take her by force, foiled by the giant Ursus; Vinicius's discovery of her in the dungeons of the Coliseum; the rescue which he completes in the arena after Ursus has vanquished the wild bull to which she was bound, and finally, at the villa of Petronius, the happiness of the united lovers, as they leave the sated Roman voluptuary and philosopher to his self-appointed death.

There is a subsidiary interest in the love for her master, Petronius, of the slave girl Eunice, who at the end refuses to part with him and dies with him, just as the Praetorian guard comes to drag him away to suffer the Emperor's vengeance.

Nero himself appears as a significant personage in the drama; in the scene wherein he, if not "fiddles," at least sings, with more historical accuracy, while Rome burns; and again in the imperial box in the Coliseum, witnessing the fights of men and wild beasts. St. Peter comes upon the stage, appearing to the band of Christian converts at their secret rallying place and relating the legendary incident that gives the novel and the play their title—that when he was about to abandon the wicked city to its fate Christ appeared to him on the road; and in answer to his query, "Quo vadis?"—"Whither goest Thou, Master?"—announced His purpose of going to Rome to be crucified again.

But of all the personages of the drama the most interesting and the most consistently developed is Chilo, the sordid Greek philosopher, procurer and prying busybody; offering to serve Vinicius by seeking out Lygia, betraying the Christians to their martyrdom, and at last, when compelled to witness the bloody cruelty of the arena, repenting and "as one transfigured and sublime in his courage," denouncing the Emperor and dragged to death by his minions.

Whether such a subject of rapid and complicated movement, of vivid historical coloring, is really adapted to the highest art of the musician may be questioned. With the exception, perhaps, of Chilo, there is no character in the drama clearly and precisely drawn; the situations are scarcely more developed than the changing phases of a cinematograph picture; nor does the progress of the action halt long enough to allow either librettist or musician to sound the depths of passion or emotion. The personages are sketched in outline, and the rapidly changing scenes are such as give music its least opportunity to develop itself as an ally of the dramatist.

Music an Ornamental Adjunct.

The music is thus hardly more than an ornamental adjunct of the play; it serves in some sense as a decoration; but it rarely makes itself felt as a deep and underlying necessity of the situation. It is far from being the strong or individual utterance of an original force in music. It is a superficial art that is brought into play in this opera, and in it the composer has shown himself to be an eclectic. He has a very good memory for some of the most influential of his predecessors in French opera that is now regarded as a little old fashioned—such men as Massenet, Saint-Saëns, even Gounod. There are one or two bashful gulls at Debussy's coattails, but the composer immediately runs back again to the protection of his elders. His resonances mostly in paths that they trod before him, and there is constant reminding in it of their style and methods and general workmanship, even when the listener does not sharpen his ears for definite reminiscences.

This is particularly true in the prelude and in the first act, where Nougues has sought for lyric expression of sentiment and grace, and where the duet of the young slave girls, Iras and Eunice, and the latter's invocation to Venus are pleasing music. Like the scene itself, it calls to an image of one of the smoothly painted classical canvases of a Bouguereau. And so, too, in the last act; the prelude suggests the dreamy and melancholy sentiment of the epicurean Petronius, about to leave a life from which he expects no more pleasure, and the progress of the action is accompanied by music of a similar sort; music of amiable flow, colored with half hints couched in melody lacking in savor, but agreeable.

In sharp contrast with these are the scenes in which exuberant violence, stirring movement, kaleidoscopic changes are introduced—the second, showing Nero's orgy in his palace upon the Palatine hill, overlooking Rome and the Tiber, the conflagration of the city, fired by his orders, and his boastful singing, interrupted by the uprising of the people; and then the second scene of the fourth—the Coliseum crowded with spectators, the Emperor in his box watching the fights of the gladiators, the sacrifice of the martyrs, the remorseful Chilo and the angry outbursts of the populace. M. Nougues has been hard put to it to find music for all this. What he has written is noisy, disconnected, often violent to no purpose, of little value as music.

Most successful has he been in the scenes devoted to the early Christians; in Act III., where St. Peter returns to comfort the harassed flock; in the first scene of Act IV., where, in the prison of the Coliseum, the martyrs are awaiting the summons to a bloody death in the arena, M. Nougues has risen to a greater dignity and found a deeper and sincerer accent in the music of these scenes than in any other part of his opera. The words of St. Peter and the devout responses of his followers are voiced in music that has dignetness and power. The canticle of the expectant martyrs is written with breadth and sonority.

Orchestration is Noisy.

M. Nougues's orchestration is never distinguished, and at its worst is a sad exhibition of helpless incompetency, thin, noisy, and strident. It is best in the mellifluous music of the first and last acts, for there is the least provocation to offend the ear. He gains some sonorous effects with the bow-shaped Roman trumpets, which sound brilliantly in the arena scene, but more often he piles up effects for their own sake and to take the place of musical ideas.

The performance of "Quo Vadis" was one that realized in large measure its spectacular and dramatic character; one that was filled with life, movement, and tumult. There were color and atmosphere in its scenes that helped the spectator to an illusion of the time and place. The spectacle of the arena in the Coliseum is well managed, the scenic effect gives at least a suggestion of the vast amphitheatre, and here, too, at one point, is an embodiment to a degree of Gérôme's familiar picture of the gladiator. The costuming is true to the Roman period.

The cast is a very large one. Miss Zeppilli, the Lygia, was pleasing, graceful, and sympathetic—the part hardly calls for great qualities, but she shows considerable power in the exalted scene before her entrance into the arena. But she has sung better here this season.

Much less can be said of Miss Lillian Grenville, who took the part of Eunice, whose singing was not of an inspiring sort. Mr. Renaud made naturally a very significant and characteristic figure of Petronius, although his singing, also, was not at his best, and he was suffering from a severe hoarseness.

By far the most interesting impersonation in the performance was that given by Mr. Dufranne as Chilo, very characteristic, carefully studied with insight and executed with great skill and address, full of significant and telling detail, suggesting sly craft and oily good humor, and at the end giving a brief glimpse of tragic horror. Mr. Guardabassi, who was the Vicinius, made his first appearance here as a tenor, where he had formerly sung as a baritone. He is not yet wholly successful as a tenor, and his voice has still considerable to gain in smoothness and quality; it has plenty of power. As an actor, however, he is lamentably deficient, stiff, conventional, and feebly inexpressive. Mr. Dalmorès was much missed in this part.

The rest of the numerous cast were satisfactory on the whole, especially Mr. Huberdeau as St. Peter and Mr. Crabbé as Sporus. Mr. Arimondi filled the eye, at least, with his representation of Nero.

Mr. Campanini put much life and animation into the representation, and did what could be done to obtain the effect of music from the score.

JAY GOULD TO WED ON APR. 29

His Marriage to Miss Graham to be Simple Affair Owing to Mourning.

Plans for the wedding of Jay Gould, second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, and Miss Annie Douglas Graham, the only daughter of Mrs. Hubert Vos, have been completed.

Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Vos's sister, the wedding will be a simple one. It will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday, April 29, in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the studio of Hubert Vos, the bride's stepfather, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street. Owing to the recent death of the bride's aunt, a limited number will be asked to the church, and relatives and a very few intimate friends only have been invited to the reception.

Miss Graham will have Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, who was Miss Elizabeth Bertron, for her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be her cousins, Miss Marjorie Whitlock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Morris Whitlock, and Miss Anita Van Dyke of Milwaukee.

Mr. Gould's brother, Kingdon Gould, will be his best man, and the ushers are to be Harvey Graham, the bride's brother; Rush Estes, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., his brother-in-law; Julius Noyes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prentiss Noyes; J. Henry Alexandre, Jr., and T. Chesley Richardson, Jr.

The engagement of Mr. Gould and Miss Graham, after having been widely rumored and denied, was formally announced on Feb. 10 at a dinner given by Mrs. Vos at the Metropolitan Club.

MARRIED AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Irma Herzig Wedded to Irving Wolff by the Rev. Dr. Schulman.

The wedding of Miss Irma Herzig, daughter of Mrs. Paula Herzig of 55 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Irving Wolff, took place at Sherry's at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman in the small ballroom, which was decorated in green and white.

The bride wore a white satin gown with a brocaded train. Her gown was trimmed with duchess lace, and her tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She also wore a diamond medallion, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Leonard E. Klauber, who acted as matron of honor, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchess and rose point lace, and covered with a light blue satin coat. She wore a Dutchcap of silver, and carried pink roses. Miss Blanche Wolff, the bridesmaid, wore a similar costume to that of the maid of honor. Little Miss Renee Relss and Helen Herzig were the flower girls.

H. Meyer was best man, and the ushers were Arthur Oppenheimer, Leonard Klauber, Leo Herzig, and Walter Schwartz.

A reception followed the ceremony, after which dinner was served.

MISS LILLIAN HARRIS A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Harris Married to Aron Schuster.

A wedding which took place at the Hotel Astor last night was that of Miss Lillian Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Harris, and Aron Schuster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mendes.

The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Josephine Harris, wore a white satin gown with real lace, and her sister wore a costume of pink. Albert Hochster acted as best man.

A large reception and dinner followed the ceremony, and there was dancing afterward. The couple left later for Washington, D. C., on their bridal trip. The parents of the bride formerly lived at Tyler, Texas, but are now residing at 307 West Eighty-fifth Street, this city.

Miss Anthony to Wed David V. Sutton.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lily Scull Anthony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Anthony of Montrose, Penn., and New York, to David Vaughan Sutton, youngest son of the late Woodruff Sutton. The Suttons have for generations lived on Long Island and are of the West Islip contingent.

Mr. Sutton's grandfather, the late Effingham Sutton, founded the line of clipper ships running in 1849 from New York to San Francisco, and was largely instrumental in establishing the merchant marine of those days in the Port of New York. Mr. Sutton's mother, now dead, was Miss Fannie Steele. His brother, Harold Sutton, married Miss Mary M. Anthony, and their country place, The Shrubbery, is at Babylon, where is also The Cloister, the Sutton estate, occupied by Mr. Sutton and his brother, Frank Sutton. Another brother, Richard D. Sutton, married Miss Sarah L. Smith.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

GITTINGS—BARRET.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. John Sterrett Gittings to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Gladys Hermione Gittings, to Cecil Barret of New York, at Ashburton, the Gittings country seat, on Saturday, April 29. A wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony. The Gittings family is one of the most prominent in Maryland.

JAPANESE GUESTS AT RUSSELL WEDDING

President of Japanese Society Married to Miss M. Elouise Davis in Church of Heavenly Rest.

WEDDED AT HOTEL ASTOR

Miss Lillian Harris Is Married to Aron Schuster—Wolff-Herzig Nuptials at Sherry's.

The wedding of Miss M. Elouise Davis, daughter of Mrs. Joshua Williams Davis and the late Mr. Davis, to Lindsay Russell took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, assisted by the Rev. Albert Monk. Bishop Burch was to have officiated, but was kept away by illness.

Miss Renée Coudert, who was to have been one of the bride's attendants, was also absent on account of illness. Mrs. George Coleman was the bride's only attendant. Hamilton Holt acted as best man.

The chancel of the church was decorated with palms and ascension lilies, and selections on the organ were rendered while the guests were arriving. The ushers were Stanley McGraw, Hegeman Foster, William Bibb, Earl Babst, Morgan Davis, and John Barrett, the latter from Washington, D. C.

The bride walked down the nave with her brother, J. Edward Davis, who gave her in marriage. She wore an Empire princess gown of white satin, with a court train and with point lace on the bodice. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and her only ornament was a crescent-shaped diamond brooch. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and orchids.

Mrs. Coleman, who preceded the bride, wore a gown of pink satin, with spangled lace on the corsage, and a black hat trimmed with black tulle. She carried pink roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

Following the church ceremony a reception for relatives and intimate friends was held at the home of the bride's mother, 26 West Fifty-first Street. The presents were much admired by those who saw them, for among them were several handsome gifts from Japanese in New York, and also a remarkable piece of cloisonne from the Japanese Ambassador and his wife. Mr. Russell is President of the Japanese Society of this city.

There were several pews reserved for the prominent Japanese guests at the church, and many of them, including Baron Uchida and Consul General Midzuno and his wife, attended the reception.

Later the couple left for the South. Mr. Russell, who is a nephew of ex-Gov. D. E. Russell of North Carolina, lived formerly in Wilmington, N. C., and has taken a country place near that city, where he and his bride will spend their honeymoon.

Miss Sichel Bride of Belmont Corn.

Miss Hortense Sichel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sichel, and Belmont Corn, a son of Mrs. Rosalie Corn, were married last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a court train, trimmed with rose point lace and embroidered with lilies of the valley and pearls. Her tulle veil fell from a lace cap, being fastened with orange blossoms.

Miss Viola Sichel acted as maid of honor for her sister, and wore a costume of yellow satin with a straw hat trimmed with yellow roses. The pages were young Gerald Rosenberger and Samuel Mayer.

A dinner and dance followed the ceremony.

Ensign Loftin Weds After Midnight.

BOSTON, April 5.—Edward H. Loftin, an Ensign in the United States Navy, was married here last night to Miss Hazel Wilcox of Albion, N. Y. The young folks were engaged, but after a theatre party suddenly decided to be married at once. Although after midnight, the arrangements were made and the Rev. Elwood Worcester of the Emmanuel Church, was awakened and performed the ceremony. Miss Wilcox had been a student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Grannis-Brinkerhoff Wedding April 19.

The marriage of Miss Maude Brinkerhoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brinkerhoff of 603 West 112th Street, and Percy Grannis, will take place on Wednesday, April 19. Only members of the two families will be present.

Miss Claiborne to Wed on April 27.

The Rev. and Mrs. Robert Roane Claiborne of 168 Convent Avenue, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Claiborne, to August Rust-Oppenheim, to take place on Thursday, April 27, at 4 o'clock, at the Hotel Buckingham. The wedding will be a small one, only relatives and intimate friends being asked.

Miss Claiborne's only attendant will be her cousin, Mrs. John Herbert Claiborne. Mr. Rust-Oppenheim's best man will be Harry W. Smith of Worcester, Mass. Master of the Grafton Hunt. The bridegroom-elect's father will perform the ceremony.

Easter Bazaar for Bellevue Nurses.

An Easter bazaar is to be held at Osborn Hall, the new clubhouse for Bellevue nurses, 426 East Twenty-sixth Street, to-day and to-morrow, from 2 until 10 P. M.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. William B. Anderton, Mrs. William M. Polk, Mrs. Francis Scott, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. A. A. Smith, Mrs. Alexander Lambert, Miss Dehon, Miss Iselin, Miss Choate, and Miss Brice.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing To-day and Some of the Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day for Europe and some of their passengers are:

MAURETANIA, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Aldred, Robert Bacon, United States Ambassador to France; Mrs. Bacon, Ernest Barker, Max Bonn, Mrs. W. M. Brown, H. W. J. Bucknall, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bush, J. R. Earnett, Mrs. Sarah E. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Chard, Richard Croker, Mrs. C. T. Crocker, Mrs. F. C. Van Duzer, Miss Van Duzer, Countess de Langier-Villars, I. T. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Tornel, Capt. F. Fraser Hunter, Sir Bryan Leighton, Commander Lockhart-Leith, R. N.; W. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, Miss Lucille Guggenheim, C. H. Fuerth, Ernest Fahrenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford W. Evans, Dr. James Forbert, C. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. John Moffat, Miss Margaret Murray, E. Newburger, Miss Effie D. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lyons, Mrs. L. Wilson, J. H. Wright, Mrs. C. Zabriskie, Miss Elva Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. George Lashwood, Harry Hamlet, C. C. Hardwick, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hardcastle, Mme. Tetrazzini, and Henry Tozer.

Some of the arrivals yesterday were:

KRONPRINZ WILHELM, (Bremen.)—S. Pomeroy Colt, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Camden, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Danner, Ben Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Enright, William Forster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Furness, J. R. Irwin, William Hanley, Henry McKean Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Grayson, Miss Helen Grayson, J. L. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, A. Livingston Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick King, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Ralsig Mcdonald, Mrs. L. Pell Wright, Baron Waldemar von Zedwitz, W. Plender, George P. Miller, Miss Winifred Smythe, Mrs. Mortimer Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Melville N. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. George MacFadden, Major and Mrs. G. F. Stephens, Capt. W. Walker, Capt. Theodore Kirkbride, Radcliff Hulme, and Mrs. H. Bayley.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam)—Dr. and Mrs. William Achard, Miss Esther Achard, Mrs. Paul Poulin, Miss Mary Sellers, Miss J. M. Watson, Mrs. Robert Liget, Anton Rudin, Mrs. Annie Burkert, Leonard Baron, Jacob Hoffman, Luana Kruse, and Miss Sarah Lieberman.

FURNESSIA, (Glasgow.)—Alexander Adams, William Banks, William Bell, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlop, John Evans, J. Cridelebaugh, James Donaldson, Miss J. C. Duncan, William Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner, James Fraser, and James Coventry.

FINLAND, (Antwerp)—Sam Avery, Mrs. Pauline Becker, Major W. Walsh, Martin Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fels, Charles de Buck, Mrs. Frances Brenner, Albert Engel, Miss Barnard, Miss A. Barnard, Miss Virginia E. Gallagher and Ferdinand van der Mark.

COLUMBIA'S CHORUS HEARD.

Give "Lauda Sion" and "The Creation," Assisted by Admirable Soloists.

Choral music needs fostering in New York, and any new organization which attempts to help along the cause is to be welcome. Columbia University has recently established a chorus through different centres in its extension work, and last night that chorus was heard for the first time here at Carnegie Hall under the direction of Walter Henry Hall.

The works performed were Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" and Haydn's "The Creation." In them the new chorus displayed a good body of tone, composed of fresh young voices and other qualities which are hardly to be expected of so young a chorus. It is probable that this chorus will do good work in the future in promoting the interest in choral music in New York, an interest which at times seems to be scarcely perceptible.

The organization was assisted last evening by admirable soloists, including Mrs. Gluck, who seems to be becoming as popular in oratorio as she has been for some time at the opera; Miss Millie Potter, contralto; Daniel Beddoe, tenor, and Herbert Witherspoon, bass. The orchestra of the Philharmonic Society and David McKay Williams, organist, assisted.

HENRY B. HARRIS RETURNS.

Theatrical Manager Says He and His Wife Won $4,000 at Monte Carlo.

Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager, returned from Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, accompanied by his wife and Laura Guerite, who played in "The Girl in the Taxi." He said that his trip had been made for rest and pleasure, and incidentally he had won $2,000 at Monte Carlo, while his wife's winnings had been still larger.

Mr. Harris said that he saw no plays that interested him sufficiently to warrant an American introduction. From now on he will devote his attention to the Folies Bergere, which opens the latter part of this month.

Negro Left Fortune of $1,500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—After a long illness John Trower, reputed to have been the wealthiest negro in the United States, died to-day at his home in Germantown, a suburb. Mr. Trower, whose fortune is said to amount to $1,500,000, was prominent in church work and founded a Baptist Seminary in Downington, Penn., near here. He was 61 years old.

Obituary Notes.

LAURIN HAMILTON TURNER, 34 years old, President of the Turner-Halsey Company of 10 Thomas Street, New York, died yesterday at his home, 22 Van Gieson Gap Road, Montclair, N. J., from pneumonia. Mr. Turner attended the Annapolis Naval Academy, but left that institution before he graduated to engage in the cotton goods business.

The Rev. HIRAM STONE, the first Episcopal missionary sent to Kansas and post Chaplain at Fort Leavenworth during the civil war, is dead at his home in Litchfield, Conn., of pneumonia. He was 86 years old. Mr. Stone went to Kansas in 1851 and came East after having served sixteen years in the regular army as Chaplain. A widow and one son survive.

ANDREW GRIERSON THOMSON, 77 years old, an architect, died suddenly of heart disease Sunday at his home, 606 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was a charter member and for several years Secretary of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Dr. CHARLES TALBOT POORE died suddenly early yesterday morning at his home, 43 West Fifty-third Street, the result of a rupture of a blood vessel near the heart. Dr. Poore was surgeon at St. Mary's Free Hospital, consulting surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and a manger of St. Luke's Home.

CASPER WILLIAM DEAN, 66 years old, of 205 West 103d Street, a partner of the firm of W. B. McVicker Company, chemical engineers and manufacturers, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon in his offices at 115 Broadway.

LOUIS VALLAIRE, 28 years old, who had been Assistant Treasurer at the Republic Theatre for the last eight weeks and was connected with the management of the Grand Opera House for several years, died yesterday at his home at 214 West Forty-fifth Street.

FRANCIS VAN HORN, 69 years old, prominent in the social life of Newport, R. I., died there yesterday from heart disease He was a member of the Newport Reading Room, the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution, Union Club of Boston, Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and Holland Society.

REUBEN R. CARTER, Vice President of the Stoll Blank Book and Stationery Company and widely known throughout New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Trenton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

It is reported in London that Charles Frohman has selected Henry Ainley for the role of Gaston Aranyi in "The Concert" when that comedy is produced in England. Mr. Ainley appeared with Maude Adams in "The Pretty Sister of Jose" several seasons ago.

Gertrude Vanderbilt has been engaged by Liebler & Co. for the role of Daisy Dimsey in "Marriage a la Carte," the part played here by Elsa Ryan. She will appear in the Chicago production in two weeks.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," that is to close at the Republic Theatre Saturday night, will go to the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, for the rest of the season, after one week at the Grand Opera House, New York. An incident of the closing of the seven months' run at the Republic will be Edith Taliaferro's recital of an epilogue written by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of the play. Frances Starr in "The Easiest Way" will come to the Republic next week.

Rehearsals of a new comedy by Rida Johnson Young were begun yesterday for a Spring production. Helen Lowell, who played Lizzie in "The Lottery Man" will have the principal role.

Eugene Walter and Walter Hackett's new play, formerly called "Homeward Bound," will succeed "The Gamblers" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, opening on April 17. The title has been changed to "Mrs. Maxwell's Mistake," and Margaret Illington will have the leading role of Mrs. Maxwell.

"Marriage by Proxy," a one-act operatic comedy adapted by Francis Wellington and Miles Goldberg from Audran's operetta, "Olivette," was presented at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, Monday, by the Wellington Comedy Company.

Virginia Hammond, who was leading woman with E. H. Sothern for several seasons, has been engaged by Wagenhals & Kemper for an important part in "What the Doctor Ordered," the new comedy by A. E. Thomas, that is to be produced at the Astor Theatre on Easter Monday.

Thirty-seven members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco, who assisted Maude Adams in her production of "As You Like It" at the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Cal., last year, were the guests of Miss Adams at the performance of "Chantecler," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, last night.

Partnership Protection for Ten Years

Amount $50,000.00—as follows:

Age	1st Year	2d Year
30	$656.00	$492.00
40	747.00	567.50
45	912.50	705.50

SMALLER OR LARGER AMOUNTS PRO RATA

Policy renewable at attained age without further medical examination.

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ROBERT A. SASSEEN, 108 B'way City

JACOB ROTHSCHILD DIES SUDDENLY AT 68

Proprietor of Hotel Majestic and Retired Merchant Succumbs After Paralytic Stroke.

BEGAN CAREER AS POOR BOY

Opened a Millinery Store When 23, but Made Greater Part of His Fortune in Real Estate Operations.

Jacob Rothschild, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, died suddenly early yesterday morning, following a stroke of paralysis, at the age of 68, at his home, 31 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Rothschild came to this city a fatherless boy when he was only 13 years old. During the fifty-five years which followed, he became one of the wealthiest merchants, real estate operators, and hotel men of the city. He gave up his large mercantile business about thirty years ago, but had continued to pursue his real estate and building interests with exacting energy in spite of his increasing years. He suffered a first stroke of paralysis several years ago. Nevertheless, he had recently given a great deal of attention to the erection of a larger office and loft building in Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

At 7 o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Rothschild visited the Majestic for a few moments, as was his custom. He complained of not feeling well. Returning to his home he grew rapidly worse, and died yesterday morning shortly after his four children, Joseph Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. E. Lehman, Mrs. Charles D. Bernheimer, and Mrs. I. A. Samstag, were summoned. The actual cause of his death was heart disease following the stroke.

Mr. Rothschild was born in Rothenkirchen, Germany. When he was still in infancy, his father died. His mother came to this country, leaving him temporarily in Germany in the care of friends. He joined her in this country when he was 13 years old, making the trip across the ocean alone.

As soon as he reached this city he found work in the millinery store of James G. Johnson, which was one of the largest stores of the city half a century ago, and was located in Grand Street. Then the popular retail shopping street of the city. He remained in this store, saving his earnings and learning the details of the business for ten years. Then, when he was 23 years old, he determined to open a millinery store of his own. With foresight of the inevitable northward trend of the city, he located his first millinery store at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The spot on which his modest shop was placed afterward became the site of Altman's and other of the city's great modern department stores, and bore witness to his prophetic shrewdness.

His business soon outgrew this store, however, and he determined, although Fourteenth Street was entirely occupied by private residences in those days, to move down there. Macy's store stood on the Sixth Avenue corner. Before opening his store, Mr. Rothschild had to remodel one of his private houses, which he had bought for the purpose. His wholesale and retail millinery store remained there until about twelve years ago.

It was, however, his operations in city real estate which made the greater part of his fortune. About thirty-five years ago, shortly after he had himself opened his store in the previously exclusively residential Fourteenth Street section, he bought and tore down two of the street's private houses and built a store for Dobson & Co.'s carpet firm. Then it occurred to him that the old Laura Keene Theatre in Broadway, near No. 620, wasn't worth quite as much as the ground it covered. So he bought the once popular playhouse, tore it down, and built on the site a tall commercial building in its stead.

In the early nineties, the attractions of Central Park West facing the foliage and pure breezes of the Park impressed him. He planned a great modern hotel, equipped with every convenience, and through its location to be, if possible, as attractive in Summer as in Winter. He organized the $3,000,000 Majestic Hotel Company. The ground was purchased in 1892 and the hotel itself was opened in 1894. The Majestic Hotel was probably the greatest of his building undertakings.

Mr. Rothschild married his cousin, Regina Rothschild, in this city, thirty-seven years ago, and is survived by her. He was a member of the following institutions: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Botanical Gardens, National Geographic Society, the American Red Cross Society, Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Hebrew Technical Institute, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn League, Charity Organization Society, Hebrew Lying-In Relief Society, National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, New York Historical Society, United Hebrew Charities, Temple Emanu-El, Young Men's Hebrew Association, National Democratic Club, Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Beth Israel Hospital, Brooklyn, and Crippled Children's East Side Free School.

The funeral will be private and the interment will take place in Salem Fields.

MRS. F. J. DE PEYSTER DEAD.

Member of Old New York Family, Was Interested in Charitable Work.

Mrs. Augusta Morris de Peyster, widow of Frederic J. de Peyster, died yesterday of paralysis at the home of her son, F. Ashton de Peyster, at Morristown, N. J. Mrs. de Peyster's home in this city was at 11 East Eighty-sixth Street. She went to Morristown recently to visit her son, and was stricken. Until three days ago the physicians had hope of her recovery, but then she suffered a relapse.

Mrs. de Peyster, before marriage, was Miss Augusta McEvers Morris of Morrisania. She was a descendant of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Frederic J. de Peyster, who died about five years ago, was also a member of one of the old New York families. He was a scholar and philanthropist, and Mrs. de Peyster, too, was well known for her interest in charitable work.

Mrs. de Peyster, who was 60 years old, is survived by one son, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, who married Miss Alice Abercrombie-Miller, and four daughters—Mrs. George Augustus Lungs, New York; Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, Miss Frances G. de Peyster, and Miss Augusta M. de Peyster.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MINTS.—April 3, 891 East 5th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mints, a son.

Engaged.

STOLL—ROBERTS.—Miss Louise Archer Egbert of New York City announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Eleanor Roberts, to Dr. Henry Farnum Stoll of Hartford, Conn.

Married.

Long Island.

WEIGERT—MILLER.—April 2, Long Island City, Anna Miller to Charles Weigert.

New Jersey.

MARSH—WOELPFER.—April 1, Elizabeth, Mabel Woelpper to William S. Marsh.

MOCKSON—BUTOKDEVG.—April 2, Elizabeth, Irene Butokdevg to Joseph Mockson.

New York State.

TICE—BAXTER.—April 2, Newburg, Lulu E. Baxter to Robert Tice.

Died.

ATWATER.—At rest, Sunday, April 2, 1911, Jane B., widow of John H. Atwater, in the 83d year of her age. Services at her late residence, 233 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, April 5, at 2 o'clock.

BOLLMAN.—William, beloved husband of Clara Bollman, (nee Blanck,) father of William and Clara Bollman. Funeral Thursday, April 6, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 1,240 Franklin Av., Bronx.

BRADLEY.—On April 4, Anna, beloved wife of Clarence H. Bradley, aged 37 years. Funeral from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Died.

BROWNELL.—At Old Point Comfort, Va., April 3, after a brief illness, Virginia Swinburne, wife of William C. Brownell of New York. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Wednesday, April 5, at 10 A. M.

BURGHER.—On Tuesday, April 4, John Atwood Burgher, infant son of Frank H. and Minnie L. Burgher of Maplewood, N. J. Interment private.

DEAN.—Suddenly, Casper William Dean, April 4, husband of Margaret Hugh Dean, residence 203 West 103d St. Funeral private.

DE PEYSTER.—On Tuesday, April 4, 1911, at Morristown, N. J., Augusta McEvers, daughter of the late William H. Morris and widow of Frederic J. De Peyster, in the 60th year of her age. Notice of funeral here

BANKS PAY $1,500,000 FOR GUARANTY LAW

Fund in Oklahoma Practically Exhausted, and Assessments May Be Levied.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANKS

More Than $1,000,000 Used to Pay Creditors of Banks Which Failed —Experts' Report a Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 4.—The bank deposit guaranty system of Oklahoma has cost the State bankers about $1,500,000 up to date, in the three years during which it has been in operation, and the fund is practically exhausted now, requiring additional assessments in the near future to provide for possible bank failures.

That is essentially the condition as ascertained by the investigation of the fund which was made by expert accountants a short time ago for a committee of State bankers. The report of the experts has not been published. On the contrary the strictest secrecy appears to have been maintained by the few persons who have seen it. There have been intimations that it is to be published soon.

Persons who claim to have seen the report of the experts say that the loss through the failure of the Columbia Trust Company, in October, 1909, was in excess of $600,000, and almost as much more has been used by the men in charge of the fund to save about half a dozen other banks from failure.

Vague intimations of these transactions, without any definite knowledge about them, explain why so many State banks, said to be about one hundred, have applied to the Controller of the Currency at Washington for National bank charters.

All the bankers in the State, numbering about seven hundred, are anxiously awaiting the publication of the experts' report.

STUDY IN AN ANCIENT VILLA.

Those Attending American Academy in Rome Reported as Doing Fine Work.

In the Vanderbilt Gallery of the American Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, Frank Miles Day described last night the work the American Academy in Rome is doing for American art. Mr. Day was introduced to the 800 persons present by William A. Boring, an architect. Both he and Mr. Day are connected with the academy.

Mr. Day told how young American men and women who passed examinations here are enabled by the academy to devote three years to the unbroken study of either architecture, sculpture, or painting in Rome. They study in a historic Roman villa, board and lodging being paid, while they receive $1,000 a year to travel about Europe and visit art centres.

How American art has profited in the last decade by this philanthropy Mr. Day showed by lantern slide views of the work done by graduates of the school. Many of these works have been admired by the American public in recent exhibitions, said Mr. Day, adding that the work of graduates has been picked as best in many contests.

The American Academy, he said, was started by the late Charles McKim in 1895. The idea was indorsed by great painters and sculptors, including La Farge and Saint Gaudens, the last named pointing out that American conditions were not wholly suited to artistic study. The tendency of the young artist, he said, was to plunge into his profession with inadequate preparation.

Mr. McKim decided that an endowment fund of $1,000,000 would be needed adequately to carry on an institution in Rome which would do for American art what the French academy in Rome is doing for French art. He obtained subscriptions of $100,000 each from Henry Walters, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, and others. He said that the academy had occupied for nine years the Villa del Aurora, but that in 1905 a bill was passed by Congress by which it was nationalized.

Six young sculptors, twenty-four painters, and sixty-four architects applied for the privileges of the American Academy at Rome last year. Each year, he said, the students are required to produce a given number of art works along prescribed lines. They are also required to collaborate with each other in the production of art works in which all three arts—architecture, sculpture, and painting—are involved. The academy hopes also to extend soon its privileges to students of music and garden design. It recently united with the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and a library of 7,000 volumes and other advantages will be at its students' disposal.

What interested the audience most was Mr. Day's description of the new home which the American academy is soon to occupy. This is a villa on the summit of the Janiculum Hill. It was presented to the Academy by Mrs. Clara Hyland. Part of it is 1,700 years old, being a section of the Aurelian Wall. The villa was the headquarters of Garibaldi in the French invasion, and much has been written about it. The building will have to be reconstructed, but the grounds and view, according to Mr. Day, are unusually beautiful.

EVENING CLOTHES FOR $1.

Took Half an Hour to Sell Them in the Appraiser's Stores Annual Auction.

It took Chief Clerk J. H. Storey, aided by Charles A. Berrian, the official auctioneer, just thirty minutes to sell an evening suit at the Appraiser's Stores auction of unclaimed goods yesterday. There wasn't a man who could persuade himself to believe that the suit might fit him in sight for a long time, and if it had not been for the timely appearance of a portly, well-fed person, the suit would have been at the mercy of moths for another season. But when the big man, after a careful inspection, bid $1, the suit was his.

These sales of semi-perishable unclaimed and abandoned goods are held twice a year, the Spring sale being more favored by bargain hunters, who know that the Winter months tend more to the preservation of the stock of accumulated silks and woolens than do the Summer months.

There was a spirited crowd on hand when the doors of the seizure room were opened, and competition was so keen that there were as many as ten bidders on a single package of men's all-wool socks.

The first sold were lots marked "N. C. V., no cash value." Among these were ten cases of broken egg boxes, a jar of rocks, a bundle of Socialistic documents, and a broken beer pitcher.

WOMAN HIT BY AN AUTO.

Said to be Dying in Roosevelt Hospital —Name and Address Not Known.

While crossing Central Park West, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets late last night, a woman, about 55 years old, was knocked down by an automobile. In her muff was a slip of paper marked "Mrs. Cloverstean, 122 East 127."

Policeman White saw the accident, and as the woman was in a serious condition put her in the automobile and ordered the driver to go to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said she was suffering from concussion of the brain, fractures of several ribs, and probably would die.

POLO PONIES AT LAKEWOOD.

English Team's Mounts Go Eight Miles in Rainstorm After Leaving Train.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 4.—Thirty-five British polo ponies arrived here early this evening after a roundabout trip from the steamship Minnetonka in New York, upon which they were brought to the United States. They were shipped out of New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Adams Express, and the nearest point at which this line touches is Farmingdale, eight miles away. The ponies arrived in a rainstorm.

The ponies have been stabled in box stalls built especially for them in the former Lakewood Hotel stables. They will be in charge of E. W. Elliot while here, and that there may be no change in their care, oats have been imported from England to feed them, and an English blacksmith is in the party of men who came over, numbering seventeen. Lawrence Fitzpatrick, who has charge of Harry Payne Whitney's string, was at the stable when they arrived, and superintended the rubbing down of the animals.

The bad weather all day softened the field at the Georgian Court grounds so that it was impossible to play, although J. E. Rawlins and L. E. Stoddard came down from New York expecting to get into a game. It was raining so hard when the special train arrived, however, that the ponies were not even taken out of the stable. The next game will be played Thursday, when it is expected that the Meadow Brook four will again be in the saddle.

Stephen H. Velie, one of Kansas City's polo enthusiasts, made arrangements yesterday for the shipment of two of his ponies, Itan and Ambvela, probably the most famous in the Middle West, to Lakewood, to be used in the international tournament which is to take place between May 31 and June 7 at Meadow Brook, L. I.

They are sent at the request of Harry Payne Whitney, J. M. Waterbury, and Robert J. Collier. Mr. Collier used the ponies last Fall when he played in Kansas City, and believes they will add materially to the strength of the American team's mounts. Mr. Velie has been riding them, and it is said that they have developed into just the sort of animals the members of the team desire.

SALE OF POLO PONIES.

Godfrey Preece Disposes of Twenty-eight Head at Durland's Auction.

Some excellent polo ponies, a consignment by Godfrey Preece of White Plains, were put under the hammer last night at Durland's, with Albert De Cernea in the stand. Twenty-eight head were disposed of, all of which looked particularly well, having been off the cars just one week after a seventeen days' journey. Most of the animals sold were said to be by the thoroughbred stallion Kismet, by Melton.

Each pony was put through his paces with stick and ball, and most of them showed extreme handiness between the sticks. There was a fair attendance of sportsmen, with the usual sprinkling of dealers, with the result that several merry bidding tilts ensued.

H. S. Borden of the Rumson Country Club added to his already long string of ponies when he bid in two at prices which made him admit he had got none the worst of it. Mr. Borden had tried out most of the ponies, and imparted much information regarding them to his friends in the crowd. Henry Ree of Pittsburg was the buyer of the first pony put up, Priceless, for which he paid $350.

The star of the sale proved to be Professor, which George C. Clausen obtained for $775. Moses Taylor got the handy-looking pony, the last being Peter Pan, for which he had a bidding bee with one of the fair sex, who seemed specially desirous of getting the pony, a gray beauty, 13¼ hands, and adapted to ordinary saddle work. Playful proved a bone of contention, finally being bid for by R. E. Sause, who paid $475 for him. The summary:

Priceless, gray pony; Henry Ree, Pittsburg	$350
Presto, bay pony; O'Donnell Iselin, New York	480
Pilgrim, bay pony; Moses Taylor, New York	320
Pretender, chestnut pony; J. E. Meyers, New York	385
Proclamation, bay pony; Beaver Webb, New York	260
Black pony; H. S. Borden, New York	380
Professor, gray pony; George C. Clausen, New York	775
Pope, black pony; H. Stewart Hollis, New York	190
Plainsman, bay pony; W. Post & Son, East Williston, L. I.	190
Paris, chestnut pony; W. H. Oakley, New York	270
Placid Joe, brown pony; George Mills, New York	215
Peter Piper, roan pony; George Chipchase, New York	300
Plumber, bay pony; Fred Wetzsh, New York	125
Poodle, bay pony; John Wahl, New York	205
President, bay pony; H. Stewart Hollis, New York	310
Post Boy, brown pony; A. Borgo, New York	175
Playful, gray pony; R. E. Sause, New York	475
Prince Charlie, bay pony; W. Post & Sons, East Williston, L. I.	325
Prosper, bay pony; H. S. Borden, New York	350
Peter Pan, gray pony; Moses Taylor, New York	450

Columbia Class Games April 21.

The interclass meet at Columbia University, which was to be held before the Easter holidays, has been postponed until April 21, at which time all the four classes in the University will compete for the intramural championship. In former years this has proved to be a big annual event and preparations are on foot to make it even more of interest this year. Bernie Wefers, coach of the team, is encouraged over the looks of the squad that is working on the South Field track and he anticipates some very close races before the championship of the university is decided. Besides the regular squad trying for the team there are several additional men out from each class and altogether the whole squad is one of the biggest that has been out at Columbia for several seasons.

Davis Defeats Snow with Cue.

In last night's game of the Class B 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy, C. Davis defeated B. Snow by the score of 75 to 58. The contest required thirty-five innings, and the winner made the high run of 12.

Reunion of St. Gabriel's Alumni.

The Alumni Association of St. Gabriel's School is to have a reunion and dinner on April 26 at O'Donnell's restaurant. Among the speakers will be M. J. Drummond and George F. Roesch. Daniel J. Gallagher is Chairman of the committee.

YACHT VIRGINIA ON LONG CRUISE

Commodore Benedict and Party Sail To-day for a Trip Up the Amazon.

The steam yacht Virginia, belonging to the estate of Isaac Stern, has been chartered by Commodore E. C. Benedict for a long cruise to South America, the objective being the Upper Amazon about 1,000 miles from the coast. The Virginia sails this afternoon from the New York Yacht Club's East Twenty-third Street Station.

Commodore Benedict has invited a party of friends to accompany him on this trip, which will combine business with pleasure, for he has chartered the Virginia for two months.

Several years ago, accompanied by a party of friends and business associates, Commodore Benedict made substantially the same trip, going as far up the great Amazon as Manaos—the furthest point up the great stream ever reached by a steam yacht. While at Manaos Commodore Benedict was entertained by the natives, who banqueted the New York yachtsman, and treated his entire party with great hospitality. The Commodore tells among his other experiences, of sailing ashore in his launch, on the way to a reception, wearing a high silk hat, with the thermometer registering 110 degrees in the shade. On leaving Manaos Commodore Benedict presented the rowing association there with a solid gold cup, which is called the Benedict Challenge Cup, and is rowed for annually by the oarsmen along the Amazon.

On the way to the Amazon the Virginia will stop at several West Indian ports, where Commodore Benedict's guests will take in all of the sights that interest thousands of tourists that annually visit the Carribean.

Commodore Benedict is known throughout the yachting world as a real sailor—not as a yachtsman. He prefers the pleasure of "going places" on his boat rather than lying in some land-locked port, after the fashion of the ordinary yachtsman. In his little Oneida the Commodore has taken some great trips. Only last Fall he came from Bermuda in the teeth of a hurricane that swept the sea at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

Following his policy of never stopping for anything in the way of bad weather, he came out of the harbor of Hamilton in the little Oneida at the time he had decided on, and despite the gale and high seas followed the big liner Trent in the direction of New York.

For three days and nights on that trip not a soul on board, save a couple of the crew lashed to the bridge, poked his nose out of the Oneida's cabin. The stanch little craft took the tremendous buffeting with nothing but a few superficial injuries, but the Commodore's friends were greatly relieved when the Oneida was sighted off the Hook flying signals, "All safe and well."

The Virginia is one of the most famous steam yachts in American waters to-day. She is the only yacht built in this country from the plans of George L. Watson, the famous English naval architect. She is 200 feet over all, 163 feet waterline, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet draught. She is steel built, and has triple expansion engines which develop a sea speed of twelve knots an hour, and her spacious coal bunkers give her a cruising radius of 3,000 miles without recoaling. She carries six boats on her davits, including a 26-foot unsinkable power lifeboat. In addition the Virginia has a continuous sun deck, with pilot house and Captain's room on the upper deck. The Virginia has already made one cruise to South America, two to Europe, and three to the West Indies.

Staten Island Y. C. Honors Mr. Horn.

William B. Horn, former Commodore of the Staten Island Yacht Club, and well-known business man in Richmond Borough, at a meeting of the club held at Stapleton, last night, was presented with a magnificent fob of marine design, in recognition of his many years of valuable services as Commodore and one of the founders of the club. Commodore Horn, who recently declined a renomination, has been succeeded by Commodore Edward S. Bequine, who was elected at the February meeting. Commodore Horn is the owner of the auxiliary yawl Lantana, which is one of the best-known yachts on the coast, being in commission the year round, in the Winter being used on the James River, Virginia, on hunting and fishing expeditions.

FRANK WANTS WRESTLERS.

Multnomah A. C. Representative Here Looking for Championship Timber.

Edgar Frank of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., is in New York endeavoring to get the entries of the best wrestlers in the metropolis for the championship Amateur Athletic Union tournament, to be held under his club's auspices on May 18 and 19. The grappling game has a great hold on the followers of athletics in the West, and those who make the trip are assured of keen competition and fine treatment.

Last year the championships were held in Chicago, under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic Club, with the result that four local boys returned with titles, these being George Taylor, National Turn Verein, in the 105-pound class; John Hein, Bcys' Club, 115-pound class; Carl Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., 145-pound class, and Frederick Narganes, New York A. C., 158-pound class.

Five Clubs Tied for Boxing Honors.

With five teams tied for the point honors in the novice boxing tournament being held by the Irish-American Athletic Club, the semi-finals and finals of the various classes, which will be decided to-night at the clubhouse, promise to be productive of the best work of the tournament. This tournament, which is made up of all the weight classes from bantam to heavyweight, has already been spoken of as being the best event of its kind ever seen in New York. To-night's card will consist of twenty-five bouts, with the cream of the novice boxers as contestants. The five metropolitan clubs that are tied for the point honors are the Morningside Athletic Club, New West Side Athletic Club, Avonia Athletic Club, Mott Haven Athletic Club, and the Glencos Athletic Club.

Munder Billiard Victor.

In the game of the continuation of the three-cushion billiard tournament at the Riverside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, H. Munder defeated R. Schneppe by the score of 15 to 11. Twenty-six innings were required and the playing was close throughout. The winner made the high run of 4, while Schneppe's best effort netted him 3. The tournament will be continued this evening.

Boston Loses in Billiards Again.

BOSTON, April 4.—Pittsburg against defeated Boston in the second game of the series of three-cushion carrom billiards to-night, the score standing 50 to 46. Trump played for Pittsburg and made a high run of 5 and an average of .54, while Russell, the Boston player, made a high run of 4 and had an average of .60.

HARVARD ELEVENS OUT.

Capt. Fisher Drills Next Fall's Candidates in Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 4.—With some real football weather at hand the Harvard Spring squad began harder work on Soldier's Field this afternoon. Capt. Fisher arranged the candidates into three elevens and worked all of them out on signals. The experienced players were scattered through all three of the teams and evenly matched for the practice games, which later will be arranged for them. It is the intention of the coach not to pick out a first team from the best men he has, but to make the practice a real try-out for all hands.

While the rules have been changed little since last Fall the coach has many new plays to try out, and next week the work will be hard. There will probably be some more shifting about of the men before the regular line-ups are settled. There will be the usual tackling at the dummy and the kicking drill, and by Friday or Saturday the first of the practice games will be played. Following is the make-up of the three squads, several of the best-known players being in each:

Team A—Blake, Blodgett, Bouve, Bright, Carr, Chapman, Gardner, Grossman, Huntington, Lawson, McGuire, Makepeace, Morrison, Wendell, and Willetts.

Team B—Amory, Bradley, Fox, Friene, Ted Frothingham, Gallant, Graustein, Hanson, Jenckes, Marsh, Minot, Robbins, Trixton, Starr, and Stowe.

Team C—Broomfield, Callendar, Hager, Fisher, T. H. Frothingham, Gleason, Hollister, Hopkins, Hurley, Kenyn, Lingard, Parmelee, Sortwell, Tobey, and Tryon.

DERBY COURT TENNIS WINNER

Bostonian Beats Atherton in First Match of Championship Tourney.

BOSTON, April 4.—In the opening round of the National Court Tennis Championship at the Tennis and Racquet Club today George S. Derby of the Boston Club defeated G. E. Atherton of the Philadelphia Raoquet Club three sets to one. The scores were 6—1, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3.

Jay Gould, the title holder, will play in the challenge match on Saturday.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks and velvets; Miss Kaufman, ready to wear; Miss Dunlap, representing; 115 Worth Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; Miss A. Delaney, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Miller, Rhoads & Swarts, Norfolk, Va.; C. W. Barrett, hosiery, gloves, and knit underwear; 55 White Street; Hotel York.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss J. Finnicane, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 214 Church Street.

Beal-Doyle Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; W. N. Doyle, notions, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 72 Leonard Street.

Silvey, John & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Malley, Edward, Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. P. Lincoln, dress goods, silks, velvets, and linings; 230 Church Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks, suits, waists, and petticoats; Mr. Russell, representing; 3 Walker Street.

MacInnes, J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; G. A. Carpenter, clothing; 55 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; T. Galligan, laces and embroideries; 55 White Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Hartford, leather goods, books, and toys; H. B. Rusk, embroideries and umbrellas; Mr. Jardine, dry goods; 55 White Street.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. D. Garrison, house furnishing goods, silverware; E. Stern, notions and jewelry; 15 Mercer Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; G. C. Kemp, gloves; 454 Broome Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Galvin, ladies' furnishing goods and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Conn, cloaks, suits, and shawls; 76 Spring Street.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; E. Shiffler, dry goods; W. J. Hoyle, dry goods; 76 Spring Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. Des Laurier, cloaks, suits, and waists; 76 Spring Street.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. W. Billings, cloaks and suits; 76 Spring Street.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Tuffts, laces and embroideries; E. J. Prendergast, silks and velvets; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats and skirts; F. W. Williams, men's gloves; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods; H. Hillard, leather goods, trunks, and bags; Mr. Everts, representing; Mr. Edwards, representing; Mr. Schaffer, representing; Mrs. M. E. Darlington, misses' suits; Miss L. Robicheau, coats; Miss Kendall, suits; 81 Union Square.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Y. Graham, laces, trimmings, sleves, and handkerchiefs; M. A. McBride, cloaks and suits; Miss Schroder, ladies' wear; 41 Union Square.

Foster, Ross & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, hosiery, laces, and ribbons; W. A. McNamee, cloaks, suits, and waists; Buyers' Association, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Pikosky, J., New Haven, Conn.; ready to wear; 160 Fifth Avenue.

Kespohl-Mehrenteacher Company, Quincy, Ill.; J. Kespohl, Jr., dry goods and notions; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Reid & Hughes, Dry Goods Company, Waterbury Conn.; W. E. Minor, rugs; J. M. Sinclair, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 72 Grand Street.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. H. Warner, furnishing goods, hosiery, and underwear; 76 Spring Street.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown-Thomson, Hartford, Conn.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Holden & Stone, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss G. Callahan, laces, neckwear, toilet and leather goods; Hotel York.

Bacon-Chappell Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; 315 Fourth Avenue; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; A. H. Cavanagh, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Ellis, hosiery; Miss Kalesky, veilings; 4 West Twenty-second Street; Hotel Martinique.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Boss, costumes; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Martinique.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. J. Masnek, millinery; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Scott-Griggs Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss E. McDowell, ladies and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway.

Seiter & Seiter, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. J. Seiter, furnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss R. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; E. Boehm, leather goods; 621 Broadway.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Rider, boys' clothing; 70 Grand Street.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. G. Cleves, notions and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. C. Greer, dry goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Brostel.

Germond, Me., Syracuse, N. Y.; laces; Hotel Latham.

Breger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; G. Snapper, carpets; Hotel Latham.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Williams, corsets; Miss M. Kirk, ribbons; Miss N. McDonald, notions and buttons; Miss L. Greare, fancy goods; 214 Church St.; Hotel Victoria.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; 41 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

O'Callaghan Cloak and Suit Company, Boston, Mass.; R. D. Lidstone, cloaks and suits; Hotel Brostel.

Edwards, E. W. & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods and silks; Hotel Brostel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Garron, silks; 55 White Street; Hotel Brostel.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; W. J. Hoyle, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Gregorian.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. Des Laurier, cloaks, suits, and waists; 76 Spring Street.

Gardner, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. S. Gardner, cloaks; Hotel Gregorian.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Fry, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; The Breslin.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, and waists; The Breslin.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; G. D. Cramer, black goods; 221 Fourth Avenue.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, notions and furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; D. Levy, clothing; 315 Fourth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.

Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; M. Von Densmore, ribbons, laces, notions, and muslin underwear; 73 Spring Street.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. W. E. Watson, toilet articles; 31 Union Square; Hotel Collingwood.

Wallace, J., Sons, Statesville, S. C.; H. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Langacre.

Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. W. Young, art novelties and neckwear; Hotel Wellington.

Thompson-Gibson Company, Williamsport, Penn.; E. E. Schieh, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

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25 shs. National Park Bank.
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$30,000 Consolidated Lithograph Co. Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Bds., April, 1922, coupons on. Morton Trust Co. Receipts.
41 shs. National Park Bank.
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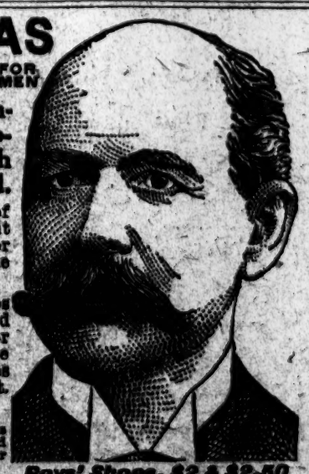

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NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

The Sugar Fields of South America

Ex-Premier Clemenceau, in an important article, will tell of his investigations of the agricultural conditions in Southern America.

Roger W. Babson on Financial Crises

The eminent statistician will give the facts and the lessons of a serious time in the country's financial history.

The First Shot of the Civil War

Fifty years ago Fort Sumter was fired upon. There will be an interesting article with many little-known incidents in it.

Are American Boys Becoming Mollycoddles?

James E. Sullivan, famous in the athletic world, talks of the physical training of children.

The Pictorial Section

will contain these features in photographs:

The early rush of tourists abroad.

The head of the Mexican Revolutionist Jun

AERO CLUBS FORM INDEPENDENT BODY

National Council Adopts New Agreement for Promotion of Aviation.

INTERNATIONAL AIR RACE

Kansas City Gets Championship Contest to be Held Oct. 7—Aero Club of America Fully Recognized.

Instead of developing into a factional fight, the meeting of the National Council of the Aero Clubs of America yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria resulted in a love feast and the relations between the National Council and the Aero Club of America were strengthened instead of being weakened. A slight change in the official name of the National Council will make it hereafter the governing body of the aero clubs of America, assuring the organization of practically an independent position in American aviation circles. Although the National Council assumes a more distinctive position, the Aero Club of American does not lose prestige by the formation of a governing body. It becomes one of the aero or aviation clubs of America, and is a member of the governing body, but it also retains the unique position of representing the United States in international contests and meetings, and is the sole representative of the International Aeronautic Federation.

There was a disposition on the part of several delegates to attempt to break away from the Aero Club of America and have the National Council stand on its own foundation, but the weakness of this proposition was too apparent, as it would have resulted in the National Council being entirely ignored by the International Aeronautic Federation, and all records made at meets under the sanction of the National Council would not have received official recognition. This condition was admitted by the majority of the delegates and the supreme position of the Aero Club of America in all aviation matters was tacitly, if not openly, conceded.

The task of harmonizing the conflicting elements in the National Council was largely due to the tact and diplomacy of Robert J. Collier, President of the council, and Allan A. Ryan, President of the Aero Club of America, whose efforts in the interest of aviation in general were openly acknowledged at the meeting. The Aero Club readily yielded on all points where the interests of the science were threatened, and the National Council, realizing its weakness, did not attempt to push matters to a point that might have entirely defeated its plans.

Not more than two or three of the delegates were disgruntled over the failure of the National Council members to entirely cut loose from the Aero Club of America. They went into the meeting prepared to fight, but when they found that the delegates overwhelmingly favored the harmony plan, they took their defeat gracefully, but remarked that they hoped for better results in the near future. The clubs organized in the interest of aviation proved firm supporters of the Collier-Ryan policy of conciliation, and the opposition came mainly from the associations formed largely for commercial purposes.

One of the most important features of the meeting was the selection of a site for the international championship balloon race for 1911. Among the clubs applying for the contest were Kansas City, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit. The event was awarded to Kansas City, and the race will be held Oct. 7. The Kansas City Aero Club has offered a cash prize of $3,000 to the winner of the race.

As in the international aviation race, an elimination contest will be held in connection with the balloon championship, in which the first three contenders will be selected to represent the United States in the international championship. The offer of Omaha for the elimination trial was considered favorably, and although no definite selection was made it is probable that Omaha will procure the event. St. Louis was willing to take charge of the trials, but the delegates from that city acknowledged the prior claim of other cities, as St. Louis has had the balloon championship races for two consecutive years, 1909 and 1910. The date will be announced after the Executive Committee definitely selects the site.

Considerable objection was raised by some of the delegates from clubs other than the Aero Club of America to the proposed change in the Committees on Rules and Contest, by which three members of the Aero Club of America and two members of the National Council would comprise each committee. This it was felt would give the controlling voice in each of these important committees to the Aero Club of America, which would thereby exercise full authority over every meet that takes place in the United States, as well as international events. These articles were amended to read: "Three members shall be appointed by the President of the Council to act in conjunction with the remaining two members."

It was decided to reduce the annual dues from $100 to $50. This was done to meet the views of several of the delegates, who argued that $100 was too high for some clubs and $50 was sufficient, and would permit the clubs to use the additional $50 for other good purposes.

There was a thoroughly representative gathering of the leaders in aviation. The Harvard and Intercollegiate Aeronautical Associations were represented. The latter organization represents the small college aeronautical clubs, and the interests of the college aviators were well taken care of.

Harry M. Neely of the Pennsylvania Aero Club requested th the annual meeting of the National Council be held in Philadelphia in February next. Until the Aero Club of America sanctions the changes in the rules and bylaws no action will be taken. The place and date will be designated by the Executive Committee of the council. The delegates present were:

Robert J. Collier, Aero Club of America, Chairman; James King Duffy, Aero Club of New Jersey, Secretary; C. M. Miller, Aero Club of America, Col. Jerome H. Joyce, Aero Club of Baltimore, Ernest L. Jones, Aero Club of California; Richard M. Allen, Harvard Aeronautical Society; James E. Plew, Aero Club of Illinois; G. A. Richardson, Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association; G. M. Myers, Aero Club of Kansas City; Alfred Morell, Aero Club of New Jersey; Israel Ludlow, Pacific Aero Club; Luke J. Minehan, Aero Club of Pittsfield; A. T. Atherholt and H. M. Neely, Aero Club of Pennsylvania; George C. Farnham, Aero Club of Saratoga Springs; Allan A. Ryan, Aero Club of St. Louis; Dr. N. F. Zahm and Dr. W. J. Boves, Aero Club of Washington, and Paul B. Sweet and R. Emerson, Western Aero Association.

JAP OFFICER IN AEROPLANE.

Commander Saito Takes First Flight with Lincoln Beachey.

Commander Shichigoro Saito, one of the most distinguished officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy, and the hero of the seige of Port Arthur, yesterday made his first aeroplane flight. The Commander was taken up as a passenger at Pinehurst, N. C., by Lincoln Beachey, one of the Curtiss aviators, in the latest type of Curtiss "war machine."

The flight lasted ten mintes, Beachey taking the Japanese officer over the town of Pinehurst, landing him at the golf links. The machine covered about eight miles, and notwithstanding the wind the flight was successful in every way. Commander Saito was enthusiastic over his experience, and expressed his faith in the aeroplane for naval purposes in time of war.

Chicago Athletes Protested.

Protests which ask for the disbarment of fifty athletes belonging to the Chicago A. A. and Irish-American A. C. of Chicago have been filed with President Herman of the Central Association of the A. A. U. by Charles T. Harrison, Chairman of the Illinois A. C. Committee, having charge of the recent Central A. A. U. championship indoor track and field games. At the sports held in the Dexter Park Pavilion the Chicago A. A. representatives finished first for the point trophy and the Irish-American men fourth. The charge is that as neither of the clubs has paid the entry fees for their hall-hundred men, the records they made should be withheld, the prizes returned, and the men suspended from further competition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BASEBALL.

Fifty-seven Elementary Teams Entered in Championship Tournament.

The entries of fifty-seven elementary schools in the five boroughs of Greater New York have been announced by the Public Schools Athletic League for the elementary schools baseball tournament.

The season's games will be divided into three distinct divisions, namely, District League games, borough games, and city championship games. The District League games will be played between April 8 and May 6. The borough games will be contested between May 8 and May 27, in which only the champion teams of the District League will compete, and when this series is over the final battle for the championship of the city will be played, which will bring together only the champions of each borough, and the victors of this series, which is scheduled between May 29 and June 17, will be returned the city champions.

The trophies and medals awarded for the tournament are unusually attractive and will bring out the best efforts of all the schoolboys in an endeavor to win them. Five separate trophies will be awarded to the teams winning their individual borough championship, and the school winning the city championship will hold the Spalding City Championship Trophy for one year. The trophies for the borough honors are: Manhattan—Huyler Trophy; Brooklyn—McCarren Trophy; Bronx—Spalding Trophy; Queens—Brooklyn Eagle Trophy; Richmond—Spalding Trophy.

The team winning the city championship will receive twelve gold medals. The teams winning the borough championships, except the team winning the city championship, will receive eleven silver medals.

The following is the list of public schools entered in the tournament:

Manhattan—Public Schools 169, 46, 152, 5, 14, 62, 51, 114, 83, 171, and 30.

Bronx—Public Schools 25, 9, 6, 11, and 86.

Brooklyn—Public Schools 75, 70, 155, 26, 122, 43, 36, 139, 152, 127, 128, 164, 9, 12, 44, 45, 84, 158, 149, 144, 83, 30, 10, 16, 19, and 126.

Queens—Public Schools 72, 16, 71, 22, 81, and 80.

Richmond—Public Schools 8, 18, 6, 20, 21, 14, 19, 17, and 12.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MOVES.

Office Furniture and Batting Averages Now in Metropolitan Tower.

The offices of the National League of Baseball Clubs were moved yesterday from the St. James Building to a more spacious suite of rooms in the tower of the Metropolitan Building. It wasn't a good day for moving, but President Lynch ordered the furniture van early and several trips were made in the transportation of the league's batting averages from one building to the other. Some of the averages and records took up considerable space in the vans, and were a heavy pull for the horses, while others took up very little space, and several of them didn't even fill a small box.

One of the first things that was moved was the big motto that hangs over President Lynch's desk and which reads, "Don't Take Anything for Granted in Baseball."

Among the bundles which the movers were ordered to handle with care was Secretary Heydler's bag of golf clubs.

The National League has been in the St. James Building since 1902. In that year the league had no President, and the committee which had the organization's affairs in charge opened offices in the St. James Building, and a year later President Harry Pulliam was elected and took the offices. The new offices are larger than the old quarters, and the view from the windows when Madison Square is steeped in green verdure will be an attractive landscape. The new quarters are in Suite 132, and the telephone number is 6706—Gramercy.

YANKEES SPEND IDLE DAY.

Couldn't Even See Reds and Naps Play Because of Rainstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—The Yankees had nothing to do to-day, but they were disappointed at not seeing the Clevelands and Cincinnatis lock horns. More rain stopped hostilities. The New Yorkers were tired to see if the Naps shaped up against the Reds as strong as they (the Yankees) did.

Two days' rest is not worrying the Yankees, but they don't want any more. The stiff schedule prepared for them brought them North in good fighting trim, and in order to stay that way they are anxious to get in the remaining four games on the schedule. If so, they say they will be as well prepared for the pennant race as any other team.

Superbas Caught in Rainstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 4.—Instead of the perfect weather of yesterday, Dahlen's Superbas awoke this morning to find a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted all day.

Late last night Outfielder Davidson received a dispatch from his wife in Lincoln, Neb., calling him home on account of her illness. Mrs. Davidson left the team in Hot Springs, Ark., with the understanding that she would have to undergo a slight operation. Davidson left at 2:45 this morning for Lincoln.

Manager Dahlen, Treasurer Medicus, and twelve players left this evening for Danville, Va., where they play to-morrow. The other players will leave to-morrow morning, joining the first party in the afternoon.

Manager Dahlen left word at the General Hospital at Knoxville that if Player Lejeune did not improve steadily Dahlen should be notified immediately. No word was received as to the player's condition to-day.

Intercity Baseball Association.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Intercity Baseball Association, held at Arcanum Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday night, the following clubs were admitted to membership in the association: Knights of St. Anthony, Suburbans of the Bronx, Young Men's League, Navajo Field Club, Maujer A. C., Orange Baseball Club of Orange, N. J.; Orchard Field Club, Clermonts of Maspeth, Sirius Baseball Club, Madisons of Madison, N. J.; Pastimes of Mount Vernon, Excelsiors of Long Island, City Hospital, Alert A. A. of Jersey City, the Bergen Field Club, the Rival A. C. and the Rambler A. C. The indications are that all the baseball managers within a wide radius of New York will be members of this association by the time the baseball season is under way. At the present time about forty clubs, which control their own grounds, are enrolled, and the total membership is nearing the 150 mark.

College Players Beaten by Pirates.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4.—The University of Arkansas players hit well against the Pittsburg team to-day, securing fourteen hits, but were unable to make them count, and Pittsburg won, 12 to 2.

Mike Donlin's Nine in Brooklyn.

Mike Donlin's All-Leaguers will play their first game at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, next Sunday, when they stack up against the All-Nationals, composed of players from both the National and minor leagues. On the All-National line-up there will be seen McMurray of Baltimore, Smith of Montreal, McDonald of Toronto, Kano of Syracuse, Patterson of New Bedford, and Wiltse of the New York Nationals. Under Donlin's guidance will be found Paddy Gillon, Worthley, McKeen, Maurer, Colvin, Finnerty, and Joe Wall, who will cover first base. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Changes in Yale's "Nine."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—Because of an inflamed eye Joe Stevens of New York, the Yale left fielder, will probably be unable to play against Trinity to-morrow, and McGhie, the outfielder who led the freshmen in batting last year, will succeed him. Bennett, the freshman second baseman of last year, will be tried in Stillwell's place at second base. Freeman will pitch the first half of the game. Capt. Corey is thinking of trying McCreery, the freshman third baseman of last season, at third base and of sending Merritt back to shortstop, but the change will probably not go into effect before the Easter trip.

Yankee Recruits Return to New York.

The Yankees second team, which is being chaperoned by Scout Arthur Irwin, yesterday abandoned its barnstorming trip and returned to New York last night. The youngsters ran into bad weather at Baltimore Monday and it was worse yesterday, and the game with the Orioles was abandoned and they decided to come home. The game scheduled in Trenton today has been canceled, and Secretary Davis said that the recruits would play in Jersey City this afternoon if the weather was favorable. Games are scheduled in Jersey City on Thursday and Friday and on Saturday they will play against the Varsity team at Princeton. All the baseball teams have run into more bad weather than usual in the South this season.

Rain Prevents Baseball Games.

Heavy rains yesterday caused the following baseball games to be postponed or canceled:

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania vs. Amherst.
At St. Louis—St. Louis Nationals vs. Americans.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati vs. Cleveland.
At Philadelphia—Athletics vs. Phillies.
At Norfolk, Va.—New York Giants vs. Norfolk.

HARVARD AND YALE REGATTA ON JUNE 30

Elis Compelled to Yield to Crimson in the Matter of Selecting a Date.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 4.—Harvard and Yale have finally agreed to row their annual rowing regatta at New London, Conn., on Friday, June 30. The 'Varsity eight-oared race will be rowed down stream at 3 P. M., or thereabouts, and the freshmen eights and the 'Varsity fours will row upstream in the morning. The crew managers of both universities have been in correspondence all Winter over the date, and that they have agreed to row on June 30 seems to be the result of Harvard's flat refusal to consider any other dates than June 29 and the date chosen.

Last year Yale arranged its commencement a week earlier than usual and the result was that the boat race, being rowed at the end of the month, was witnessed by few old Yale men, even though they had come from a distance for commencement. This year Yale wanted to have the race rowed earlier, June 22 or 24, but Harvard would not agree to this, as the Cambridge oarsmen have examinations at their quarters as late as the first of these dates.

A few months ago Yale suggested that the race be rowed July 1, but this suggestion was immediately withdrawn, apparently being a mistake. Matters dragged along all Winter and there seemed no way out of it until Harvard sent word that its crew could not row at all unless either June 29 or 30 was selected as the date for the regatta.

There is still a bit of discussion regarding Harvard and Yale baseball dates. The teams have agreed to play at New Haven on June 20 and at Cambridge on June 23. The first date suits, but the second falls on Harvard's class day, and the Cambridge seniors have asked the baseball management to have the date changed. Yale, however, is not expected to be willing to make a change, having conceded the boat race to Harvard.

Pennsy to Row Yale at New London.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Announcement was made here to-night that the University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight-oar crew will row Yale at New London on May 12. The distance is to be two miles.

NOVEL ATHLETIC TIME TEST.

Runners in Kansas University Automatically Clocked in Gymnasium Trials

A novel invention in the shape of an apparatus for automatically taking measurements of the work of track athletes at all points in a race has just been installed on the running track in the Robinson Gymnasium, Kansas University. The machine, which is the first of its kind and the invention of Dr. Naismith, Director of Physical Culture, consists of small bamboo sticks, located along the track so as to divide the course into quarters.

The sticks project over the track and are touched by the breast of the runner as he passes. The bamboos are connected to a make-and-break electrical machine which transmits the touch of the runner to a kymograph, which holds a lampblacked paper on which marks are made. A clock is used in connection with the kymograph for purposes of timing.

BASEBALL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Threatened with pneumonia, "Bugs" Raymond arose from a sickbed in Atlanta to "spike" the imputation that he had waived his rights to the temperance pledge that Manager McGraw had put over him. "Bugs" has been in earnest about keeping in the straight and narrow path and he proved his sincerity by getting into the first game possible and pitching winning ball.

Treacherous Spring takes a tighter grasp on the baseball situation as the Giants and their Yankees advance nearer and nearer their scenes of Summer activity. Yesterday would have been fine for a doubleheader—around a big stove.

"Rube" Marquard announces that he is going to put the "knockers" to rout this Summer by making good for the Giants. "Rube" is entering the second season with the Giants and if there ever was a pitcher due to show cause why he should be called a ball player it certainly is up to one "Rube" Marquard.

Frank Farrell arrived in New York yesterday from Cincinnati, where he had the pleasure of seeing his Yankees flog Clarke Griffith's forthcoming National League pennant winners. The "dope" in Cincinnati indicated a complete slaughter of the Farrell forces, but even dope sometimes goes wrong. Now Griffith gazes upon the Yankees as probable pennant winners this season.

Baltimore is after one of McGraw's or Chase's young infielders and it is probable that when the New York teams play in Baltimore before returning home that negotiations will be closed for one of the local youngsters. Manager Dunn would like to procure Fullerton of the Giants or Roach or Otis Johnson of the Yankees.

Thieves entered the home of Jimmy Casey, the former third baseman and Captain of the Brooklyn Club, in Detroit, and stole jewelry and cash amounting to $500. It happened on April 1, but Casey doesn't think it was a good April fool's day joke.

Ray Demmitt, formerly of the Yankees, is a fixture in the Montreal outfield, and young Flynn, a New York lad who was trying for a place, has been squeezed out and returned home. Hanford and Miller will be the other two Montreal outfielders.

Detroit fans expect George Stallings to again put Bisonville on the baseball map by winning another Eastern League pennant. Stallings hasn't a formidable looking group of players, but it is said that he has much good promises from major league managers of surplus players that before the season gets started properly he will have plenty of good men to bring the Buffalo team up to its enthusiasts' expectations.

The Giants are coming out of the South without a sore arm among the big squad. After what happened last week in Atlanta it is certain that some of them are returning with sore hearts on account of the treatment they received.

Reports from the West have it that Sam Crawford, and Ty Cobb, Detroit's famous outfielders, are at war and each is carrying a chip on his shoulder for the other to knock off. Cobb has considerable of a reputation as a disturber, and it has kept Manager Jennings busy to keep Cobb on good terms with the other players. When Jennings became manager of the Tigers he learned of the dissentions in the club and found that Cobb was the chief disturber. Jennings, without seeing Cobb in action on the ball field, offered to trade Cobb to the New York Americans, but manager Griffith did not want him even as a gift. Jennings smoothed over the troubles in the club and it won three pennants in succession, and now that the team has lost a pennant it seems that the old troubles are coming to the front again. President Navin and Owner Yawkey went to Indianapolis to delve into the difficulty between Cobb and Crawford. The result has not been announced as a victory, a knockout or a draw for the players.

George McBride tells how to become a good shortstop: "Practice, practice, practice." George says, will produce the desired result. Would not a little more "practice, practice, practice," develop a great shortstop?

Manager Jennings has requested his Detroit players to not patronize moving picture shows during the playing season. He believes that the flickering on the white sheet has a bad effect on the eyes and that the rapid motion of the pictures tends to destroy the players' ability to properly judge distance.

There will be no free "ladies' day" in the Tri-State League this year. The female fans must either dig up an escort or the price of admission in the Pennsylvania organization.

It will be hard to crowd Birdie Cree out of the main show on the Hilltop this season, if such a thing is contemplated. His lively two and three base stings frequently cause base runners to roll around the paths ahead of him. He has made many "timely" hits, as they are sometimes called.

Good weather to promote pneumonia among the grandmothers and aunts, the office boys would like to have "die" about the time the season opens. There will be many mournful young faces greet the "boss" this day one week hence.

Japanese have offered Arthur Irwin, scout of the New York Americans, $15,000 for three years' service in instructing baseball teams in prominent cities in the Orient. Irwin was asked to bring several assistants along and Japan has gone in for baseball strong and wants to learn it as Americans play it.

Landscape Gardner Murphy has the Polo Grounds looking as pretty as a Spring gown and with yesterday's heavy rain and warm sunshine to follow—if it ever is coming—will make the park the prettiest in the circuit.

"Long Tom" Hughes, ace of the Yankee staff is in pitching form for the Senators. Tom has come back to Washington from the minors to make good.

COLUMBUS TRACK OUTLAWED

Grand Circuit Stewards Place Independent Racing Meeting Under Ban.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—The stewards of the Grand Circuit meeting in this city to-day passed resolutions practically outlawing, it was said, the Columbus Association, which recently announced an independent meeting on August dates awarded to Fort Erie and Goshen. The resolutions, which amend by-laws, effect that any member failing to accept dates and gives race meetings in competition and conflict with any member shall forfeit its franchise and the sum paid for it.

By a two-thirds vote at a special meeting, also, the stewards may reject any entry made at a meeting given "by an association formerly in membership with the Grand Circuit that has refused its duly assigned dates and announced a meeting in competition with any other Grand Circuit track."

President H. K. Devereaux stated that assurances of support for the Goshen and Fort Erie meetings had been received from many owners and drivers prominent in harness racing. Those present at the meeting, besides President Devereaux, who represented the Cleveland association, were: C. H. Anthony of Indianapolis, Fred Postal, representing Detroit and by proxy Kalamazoo; H. C. Nealley, representing Fort Erie; H. J. Kline of Grand Rapids, and De Forest Settle of Syracuse.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—Action taken by the Grand Circuit stewards to-day at Buffalo toward making the Columbus track an outlaw is characterized as a "joke" by Secretary Harry D. Shepard of the Columbus Driving Park Company. He said that action would be brought to force the stewards to pay back the money his company had posted for a Grand Circuit franchise.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB PLANS

$1,000 Stakes in Four Classes Announced for Racing Aug. 8 to 11.

Members of the New York Parkway Driving Club who are in charge of the purse meeting to be held over the Brooklyn track Aug. 8 to 11 have decided the classes for the four early events, each to be worth $1,000. The classes decided upon are 2:24 and 2:17 trot and 2:15 and 2:25 pace, entries to which will close on May 1. Some members earnestly urged for a faster pacing class than 2:15, but it was finally decided to put the faster events, which will perhaps include two sweepstakes, in the later or closing events.

That this professional meeting has the full support of all the members of the club is shown by the number of entries already received before the early closing card has been made public. The first entrant was William Cahill, who long since named his four-year-old filly Lady Caprice in the slow-trotting class.

John H. Powers, Chairman of the committee in charge of subscriptions, told the members that he has received sixty-eight names to date, which means that $3,400 is already assured to guarantee the stakes and purses. He has also assured the members that the list will reach the century mark before many days.

Chairman Halsted said that arrangements have been made for the use of box stalls at the Gravesend track, not only during the purse meeting, but for any that may be needed during the matinées. The prospects are that trotting men will need several of the stalls at the old running track, which is close to the Parkway. The early closing stakes will be formally announced and the late events arranged by the proper committee with a view to accommodating the stables that have nominated by May 1.

Entries for Jamestown Racing.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4.—Jamestown Jockey Club's first day entries, Wednesday, April 5:

First Race.—Two-year-olds, four furlongs.

Doodle Dandy, 110 pounds; Auto Maid, Inwood, Orphany, *Nickle, *Dragnet, Naughty Rose, 107.

Second Race.—Hurdle, for four-year-olds and upward, about one and a half miles. Duchesne, 150 pounds; Jack Baker, 147; Merry Man, 137; Wood's Lightning, 145; Nick o' Time, 148.

Third Race.—Three-year-olds and up, five and a half furlongs. Academist, 93 pounds; Muskmelon, Cardiff, 95; Tow Shaw, John A. Munro, Fort Worth, 103; Moncrief, Cooney K., 104; Takahira, Creston, 109; Servicence, 112; Baby Wolf, 102; Banorella, 108; Sylvestris, 113.

Fourth Race.—Victoria Hotel, purse, three-year-old and upward, six and a half furlongs. Pyramid, 98; Water Vale, 98; Montcalm, Philibr, Schoolmarm, 104; Plate Glass, High Private, 106; G. M. Miller, Compton, 107; Aspirin, 112; Hoffman, Guy Fisher, 115; Antenor, 98; Vreeland, 118.

Fifth Race.—Three-year-olds and upward, one mile. Sam Matthews, 88; John Patterson, 102; Algronel, 103; Pete, Warden, 109; Harvey F., 110; Bang, 100; Bethlehem, 104; Miss Officious, 107.

Sixth Race.—Three-year-olds and upward, mile and a sixteenth. Agnar, 95; Third Rail, 106; St. Joseph, Buckthorn, 109; My Gal, 102, *Belmont entry.

Vanderbilt and Gould Horses Win.

PARIS, April 4.—The Prix d'Orgeval, a selling event of $800, distance, one mile, run at Maisons-Lafitte to-day, was won by W. K. Vanderbilt's Prestissimo II. The Prix de Fougerette, of $1,000, distance, seven furlongs, was won by Mr. Vanderbilt's Militor III. In this event Nash Turner's Tombour Major II. finished second. In the Prix Lagrange, for three-year-olds, $5,000, distance, ten furlongs, Frank J. Gould's Combourg came in second. Mr. Gould's Clemtigny won the Prix Palmiste, for three-year-old colts, $1,000, distance, ten and one-half furlongs.

Turf and Field Club Courtesies.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Turf and Field Club was held yesterday. Those present were: Hon. Perry Belmont, who presided, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Henry W. Bull, Stephen H. Brown, J. G. Livingston, F. K. Sturgis, and Winthrop Burr.

A communication was received from August Belmont, President of the Westchester Racing Association, announcing the likelihood of an aviation meeting being held at Belmont Park during May, to which the privilege of admission would be extended to members.

The privileges of the Turf and Field Club were granted to members of the Meadowbrook Club on the day of race meeting, May 6, and to members of the United Hunts Racing Association on the days of their race meeting, June 8 and 10, both meetings being held at Belmont Park terminal.

Another Out in Columbia Squad.

A further cut was made in the Columbia baseball nine by Coach Fultz yesterday afternoon after work in the cage. From sixty candidates the squad has been reduced to twenty-four. This afternoon the Morningside Heights nine will line up against the team from St. John's College, Brooklyn. The Blue and White team will be without the services of Capt. Osterhout and possibly of Shortstop Sanders. Osterhout was hurt two days ago when in practice he severely wrenched his ankle. Sanders in the game with Rutgers last Saturday wrenched a leg. The following men have been retained on the squad: I. W. Church, '11 Law; R. A. Fairbairn, '13; H. L. Fickett, '14; T. W. Githens, '12; H. Gretsch, '13; A. Haaren, '14; W. H. Hastings, 11; H. S. Hertzog, '13; W. C. Hill, '11; R. Jones, '11; T. Kiendl, '13 Law; W. M. Lee, '11; J. P. Maloy, '13; C. J. Mennhennick, '12; W. B. Milkman, '11 Law; D. M. Moore, '13; J. S. O'Neale, '14; E. H. Osterhout, '12 Law; W. R. Root, '12; A. Rothwell, '11; T. Sanders, '12; A. Schmidt, '11; H. C. Staubits, '13; G. S. Shibley, '12; S. Thursby, '14, and A. Ulrich, '13.

PARKER HEADS AUTO BOARD OF REVIEW

Former Justice and Other Well-Known Men to Decide Automobile Contest Cases.

Signs of renewed activity have appeared in the ranks of the Manufacturers' Contest Association. Since the organization came into existence two years ago many glaring evils that marked the promotion of race meets have been eradicated, and a determined effort will now be made by the association to procure proper classifications and rules for commercial vehicle contests.

Following a recommendation of the General Rules Committee of the association a "supreme court," to be known as the Board of Review, has been established. The personnel of this board includes former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, Judge George T. Cann of Savannah, Bartow S. Weeks of New York, and Everett C. Brown of Chicago. One or two additional appointments to this board will be made at the next meeting of the governing body of the association.

It is not intended that the existence of this supreme court shall limit in any way the jurisdiction of the Contest Board. Appeals to this higher court can be made only upon the most serious matters, which have in the past, in several instances, led to legal complications, such as the Premier-Chalmers controversy following the 1910 Glidden Tour. In such cases appeal must sometimes be allowed from the decisions of the Contest Board because of the direct interest of certain of the members of this board in the promotion of such National events.

The governing bodies of the Manufacturers' Contest Association are the General Rules Committee, composed of the representatives of twenty-five companies, chosen from the Manufacturers' Contest Association membership list, and an Active Rules Committee, or "Executive" Committee, appointed from among the members of the General Rules Committee by the Chairman of that committee.

Upon the General Rules Committee for 1911 there will be given to commercial car builders an equal representation with the pleasure car makers. From among the commercial car members of the Manufacturers' Contest Association will also be chosen an Active Committee of Five, who will formulate and draft the classifications and rules for the use of the Contest Board in the government of all commercial car events.

The machinery for the administration of commercial car rules will be the same machinery as for the administration of the pleasure car rules. A complete uniformity in the conditions governing commercial vehicle contests will thus be insured throughout the country. Sanctions will be granted upon applications made in due form and only after proper investigation as to the standing of the parties applying for such sanctions.

Members of the Technical Committee of the Contest Board and associate members of this board will be on hand at all important events. Officials appointed for the conduct of a competition will be approved by the board, and all the records and results of the competition will become official only after having been approved by the board. All commercial car drivers handling cars in contests will be registered by the board and will be subject to suspension for improper conduct or for infraction of the rules just as are the drivers of competing pleasure cars.

MOTOR-TRUCK INDUSTRY.

Ninety-five Per Cent. of Licensed Dealers Handle Commercial Vehicles.

The Licensed Automobile Dealers of New York are devoting considerable attention to commercial vehicles. At a Board of Directors meeting of the association yesterday a canvass disclosed the fact that 95 per cent. of the members of the association are handling commercial vehicles.

The association has been a strong factor in the pleasure car portion of the automobile industry, and the board decided that it was time to take an active part in the commercial side. To that purpose a committee known as the Motor Truck Committee was appointed. Milton J. Budlong of the Packard Motor Car Company, was appointed Chairman. Robert D. Garden of the Harrolds Motor Car Company, and R. H. Johnston of the Khite Company, were selected to serve on this committee.

There will be two members of the association selected to act with this committee for the purpose of looking after this very important part of the automobile industry.

Auto Racing Drivers to Organize.

Automobile racing drivers will meet to-morrow afternoon at the Hotel Empire for the purpose of forming an association. The objects of the meeting is to perfect a permanent organization to protect the interests of the racing pilots and elect officers for the year. Owing to the absence of many of the prominent drivers in the South and West it is expected that many proxy votes will be held by those in attendance.

Eastern Trade Golf Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Trade Golf Association will be held around the nineteenth hole, which on this occasion will be in the Gothic Room at Murray's on Wednesday, April 12. The main topic of argument will be the date of the annual Spring tournament, which is always an event of note in this organization. The officers of the club are: President, N. Briasco; Vice President, W. G. Le Compte; Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Armagnac; Captain, J. Barton Garfield. The club has a membership of 102 golfers.

Union College Track and Tennis Dates.

At a meeting of the Union College Athletic Board the schedules of the track team and tennis team were formally ratified. The track team schedule follows: May 13, Rochester at Schenectady; 20, Interscholastic Day at Schenectady; 24, Hamilton at Schenectady; 30, New York State Intercollegiates at Rome.

The tennis schedule follows: April 21, Trinity at Schenectady; 28, Amherst Agricultural College at Schenectady; 29, Rutgers at New Brunswick; May 5, Syracuse at Syracuse; 13, Michigan at Schnectady; 20, open; 29, Wesleyan at Schnectady; June 3, Rutgers at Schnectady.

Umpires Assigned for Opening Games.

CHICAGO, April 4.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League to-day announced his assignment of umpires for the opening games on April 12, as follows:

At Detroit—Sheridan and Perrine.
At Philadelphia—Evans and Egan.
At Washington—Connolly and Mullen.
At St. Louis—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

South Atlantic League.

At Albany—Albany, 5; Jacksonville, 1.
At Columbia—Columbia, 8; Augusta, 7.
At Charleston—Charleston, 2; Savannah, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 1; Macon, 2.

HARVARD SQUASH SWEEP.

Crimson Clubmen Win Five Straight Matches from Crescent A. C.

The squash team representing the Harvard Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club team in a series of dual matches yesterday. The five competitions were played on the courts of the former, the Harvard players winning all in straight games. The two surprises of the series were the defeat of Charles M. Bull, Jr., the Crescent champion, who lost to L. du Pont Irving at 15—10, 17—14, and of Henry C. Martin, who was defeated by Dr. H. S. Satterlee, 15—5, 15—10. The young and clever player, E. P. Starr, likewise did not allow M. L. Feary of Crescent a game, although the latter played his Harvard opponent to the limit at, 15—6, 18—17.

The matches had been arranged as a sort of preliminary to the National championship tournament, which begins on the Harvard Club courts next Saturday. The Crescent team sent over its leaders, and it was expected that at least Bull and Martin would score victories. The summary:

Harvard Club vs. Crescent Athletic Club.—S. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated W. W. Fell, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—13, 15—6; L. Du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, 15—10, 17—14; Dr. H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, defeated Henry C. Martin, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—5, 15—10; E. P. Starr, Harvard, defeated M. L. Feary, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—6, 16—17; George Whitney, Harvard, defeated Leonard Brooks, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—1.

Harvard Club, 155 aces; Crescent Athletic Club, 88 aces.

Conway Now Owns Heenan's Colors.

P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American Athletic Club, is the possessor of the colors worn by John C. Heenan, the Bendigo boy, in his fistic battle with Tom Sayers, the world's champion in 1859. The latter retired almost immediately after this fight, which he won. Before coming into the possession of Mr. Conway the colors were the property of the late Thomas Jordan of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, who turned them over to the Winged Fist Club leader.

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BUICK M. 19, TOURING	850
BUICK M. 17, TOURING	700
BUICK 22 H. P. TOURING	400
PEERLESS TOURING	600

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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FACING TARIFF REVISION

Restrictive Influence of the Special Session of Congress—The Lehigh Valley Decision.

In opening the special session of Congress yesterday the Democratic Speaker outlined a programme which interested Wall Street from two points of view. Apart from the direct interest taken in several of the proposals, including, of course, the reciprocity agreement with Canada—which the Speaker did not mention—and the revision of the tariff, there was the conviction that the plans of the majority will necessarily call for a long session. With the tariff occupying the place of paramount importance, there is promise of an indefinite prolongation of so much of the restrictive influence upon business as is due to the uncertainty regarding changes in the tariff. The Supreme Court decisions in the corporation cases will presumably have been handed down long before it will be possible to know just how far and in what direction the present tariff is to be altered, and there is the chance, therefore, that business may be held in check even after it has been made clear just what it is necessary for the great corporations of the country to do to keep within the law.

All of this, however, while bearing most importantly upon the financial and industrial situation as a whole, was but of minor influence in yesterday's affairs in the financial district, where the trading in stocks, barring a few sharp advances in prices, was as perfunctory as at any time of late. It was made clear yesterday that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lehigh Valley case merely points to a suit against that road, the outcome of which may be an enforced readjustment of the company's method of handling its coal business, but which can hardly in any sense prove a hardship. The fact that this decision seems to dispose of the cases against the other coal roads in this particular matter was reflected in substantial forward movements in Reading and Central of New Jersey. Other exceptional advances of the day included 3⅞ in Canadian Pacific, 2¾ in Northern Pacific, 1⅝ in Louisville & Nashville, and 5 in National Biscuit. The proffered explanation of the last-named advance, namely, that an extra dividend was in prospect, received no support among those in the financial district in closest touch with the company's affairs. Contrasting with these advances were several declines larger than the average, including 3⅞ in Associated Oil and several somewhat smaller losses in inactive industrial issues.

It was made clear in the detailed figures of the Controller's report of the National banks made public by him yesterday that the increase in loans compared with the January call and with the March call of last year applied to all sections of the country except to the further Western States. The local banks again lost cash to the Sub-Treasury yesterday, but in relatively small amount, and this was fully offset apparently by gains from other sources. The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul made public its earnings for February, showing that while there was a small decrease in the gross earnings on the old lines of the system, the receipts of the Pacific Coast extension were substantially above February of last year. The Frisco system reported an increase of $192,000 in gross for February and a gain of $144,000 in net.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Company—For dividend
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania—For dividend.
Daly-West Mining Company—For dividend.
Ingersoll-Rand Company—For annual meeting.
International Buttonhole Machine Company—For dividend.
National Carbon Company—For dividend on common.
New York Air Brake Company—For dividend.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—For dividend.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Company—For dividend.
Reece Folding Machine Company—For dividend.
Standard Milling Company—For dividend on preferred.
Union Trust Company—For dividend.
Warren Railroad—For dividend.
Westinghouse, Electric & Manufacturing Company—For dividend on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Putterick Company.
Southern Pacific Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

Old Dominion Company of Maine.
Old Dominion Mining and Smelting Company of New Jersey.
Springfield (Ohio) & Xenia Railway—On preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Company—On common and preferred.
Youngstown & Ohio River Railway—On preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2¼ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., off 1/8 per cent.; Berlin, 2⅜ per cent., off ¼ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $387,947,857; balances, $17,074,673; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $717,480.

The local banks have lost $514,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was steady, with demand quoted at $4.8605@$4.8615, sixty days at $4.8375@$4.84, and cables at $4.8625@$4.8635.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 plus 3-64 for cables and 5.20 less 3-64@5.20 for sight; reichsmarks, 95⅛ plus 1-32@95 3-16 plus 1-64 for cables and 95 1-16@95⅛ less 1-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 15c discount; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; St. Paul, 65c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Montreal, $1⅛c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 3-16d higher in London, at 24½d per ounce, and ½o higher in New York, at 53⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday the only feature of note was the strenth in tin, which advanced about ¾c in sympathy with the strength in London. Other commodities were unchanged. Ten tons of aluminium sold at auction at 20c a pound.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper—	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	11.70	11.85	11.70	11.85
April	11.70	11.85	11.70	11.85
May	11.70	11.85	11.70	11.85
June	11.70	11.85	11.70	11.85
Lead	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.50
Spelter	5.45	5.55	5.45	5.55
Tin	42.15	42.50	41.87½	41.87½

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday transactions there in spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin are here noted in the following summary. These prices are the closing figures for the day and compare with the final figures of Monday:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	54 10 0	54 8 9
Copper, futures	55 1 3	53 1 3
Pig tin, spot	192 10 0	189 15 0
Pig tin, futures	189 15 0	187 15 0

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead was easier at a recession of 1s 3d to £12 17s 9d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 47s. Spelter was steady at 22l 7s 6d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales April 4, 1911 182,728
From Jan. 1, 1911 27,912,367
Corresponding period last year 56,255,121

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62⅞	63	1,400	Amalgamated Copper	63	63	62⅝	62¾	—⅛
95	96	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95	95	93	95	—2½
133	136	100	Am. Brake S. & Fy. pf	135	135	135	135	+⅜
9¼	9⅜	100	Am. Can	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
80½	80¾	600	Am. Can pf	80½	80¾	80⅜	80⅝	+⅜
53½	54	100	Am. Car & Foundry	54	54	54	54	—⅛
59½	60½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	60	60	—⅛
23	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	24	24	
10⅜	11¼	100	Am. Linseed	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅜
74⅞	75	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	+⅛
104½	105	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	
99	102	200	Am. Snuff pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	—2½
144⅜	145½	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	145½	145⅝	145	145	+⅜
33½	33¾	1,800	Am. Woolen	33¾	34⅞	33¼	33½	+⅛
89½	89¾	400	Am. Woolen pf	90¼	90¼	89	89½	
55	56	900	Associated Oil	55	58	55	55½	—3⅞
109⅝	110	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	109⅝	110⅞	109½	109⅞	+½
102¼	102¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	
119	119⅛	300	Atlantic Coast Line	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119¼	+⅝
104½	104¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¼	+½
...	...	104	Bank of Commerce	219	219⅝	219	219½	
78	78¼	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77⅛	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛	+⅝
227	227½	16,350	Canadian Pacific	226⅞	227¾	226	227¼	+3⅞
28	28⅞	600	Central Leather Co	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—½
90¼	90½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	
270	278	100	Central R. R. of N. J	277½	277⅝	277⅜	277⅝	+2⅝
81⅝	81¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	81½	81½	81¼	81½	+¼
21½	22	400	Chicago Gt. Western	22	22	21¾	21¾	
121½	121⅝	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121½	121⅝	121⅛	121⅝	+⅝
145	145⅞	330	Chi. & Northwestern	145	146	145	146	+1
22⅛	22⅜	1,400	Chino Copper	22⅛	22⅝	22¼	22½	
...	...	4,950	Comstock Tunnel	24	27	24	26	+2
145¼	145½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	145⅝	145⅝	145	145¾	+¼
14	14¼	300	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	—⅝
164	167	100	Delaware & Hudson	167	167	167	167	
31	31⅛	110	Denver & Rio Grande	31⅛	31½	31½	31½	—½
70½	70⅝	450	Den. & Rio Grande pf	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+¼
35	35⅛	200	Distillers' Securities	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+½
28½	28⅝	900	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+½
30¼	30⅜	1,700	Erie	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+½
37⅝	39¼	400	Erie 2d pf	37⅞	38	37⅝	38	—⅝
59	65	100	Federal M. & S. pf	60	60	60	60	
...	...	45	Fourth Nat. Bank	205	206¼	205	206¼	
135	140	100	General Chemical	135	135	135	135	+3½
5⅞	6	4,900	Goldfield Consol	6	6	6	6	
128½	128¾	5,710	Great Northern pf	127⅞	128⅜	127⅞	128	+1
62⅜	62¾	800	G. N. certs. Ore Prop	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	+1
137⅝	138⅜	100	Illinois Central	138	138	138	138	
117½	118⅜	200	Int. Harvester	118½	118½	118	118	+1½
10¾	11	60	Int. Paper	11	11	11	11	
16½	17	200	Iowa Central	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
30	31	200	Iowa Central pf	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅞	—⅝
33⅝	34¼	300	Kansas City South	34	34	34	34	—⅛
103	103¼	300	Laclede Gas	103	103¼	103	103¼	+⅛
171½	174¼	1,200	Lehigh Valley	174	174⅜	174	174¼	+1⅝
145	145⅜	300	Louisville & Nash	145½	145½	145½	145½	+1⅝
76½	77¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	77	77	77	77	+½
17¾	18	100	Mercantile Marine pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅜
23	24½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+⅝
147¾	147¾	2,250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	147⅜	147⅝	146½	147¾	+⅝
33¼	33⅝	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	—⅛
50⅞	51	7,100	Missouri Pacific	51⅞	51⅞	50⅝	51	+⅝
140¾	141	9,325	Nat. Biscuit Co	136⅜	141	136⅜	141	+5
68	72	28	N. Y. Air Brake	72	72	72	72	
106½	107	700	New York Central	106⅝	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	+⅛
147	147½	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	147	147	147	147	—1½
108⅛	108½	1,600	Norfolk & Western	108⅛	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜	+⅛
71⅜	72¼	100	North American	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	—⅜
125⅜	125⅞	10,250	Northern Pacific	124½	126	124½	125⅞	+2⅝
24⅝	25¼	1,000	Pacific Mail	24⅝	28	24⅝	25	+⅜
51¼	51⅝	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	51⅛	51¼	51¼	51¼	
123⅝	126	3,300	Pennsylvania R. R	126½	126⅝	125⅞	126	
107¼	107⅜	200	People's Gas, Chi	107⅜	107⅝	107½	107½	+¼
21	21¼	300	Pittsburg Coal	21¼	21½	21	21	—⅛
78½	79¼	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79¼	
118⅜	118½	200	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	118⅜	118⅛	118½	118½	
156	156⅜	33,500	Reading	156⅜	156⅝	155½	156⅛	+⅛
88½	90¼	300	Reading 1st pf	89	89⅞	89	89⅞	+1⅝
29½	29⅞	400	Rock Island Co	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
147½	148	25	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	147½	147½	147½	147½	
52	53	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	52½	52½	52½	52½	—½
116⅛	116¾	3,100	Southern Pacific	116	116¾	115¾	116¾	+⅝
107½	110½	88	South P. R. Sugar pf	110	110	110	110	
37½	38½	600	Tennessee Copper	37½	37½	37¼	37½	—⅛
28½	29	100	Texas & Pacific	28½	28½	28½	28½	—⅛
20	21	220	Tol., St. L. & West	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
48	49	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+½
57	59½	100	Union B. & Paper pf	58	58	58	58	
171½	177⅝	19,600	Union Pacific	177⅜	177⅝	170⅜	177½	+1
93⅛	93⅝	430	Union Pacific pf	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼	—⅝
104½	105¾	100	United Dry Goods	105	105	105	105	—⅝
42¼	42¾	800	U. S. Rubber	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+⅝
78	78½	24,250	U. S. Steel	78¼	78⅝	77⅝	78	+⅛
118⅜	119¼	70	U. S. Steel pf	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+¼
44	44¼	200	Utah Copper	44¼	44¼	44	44	—¼
67	67½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67½	67½	67	67	
16⅜	17	100	Wabash	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
38⅜	38½	1,500	Wabash pf	38	38	37⅞	38	+⅛
162	164	163	Wells Fargo Express	163¼	163½	163¼	163½	+⅜
73⅝	73⅞	200	Western Union Tel	73	73⅝	73	73⅜	+⅛
120	121	210	Westinghouse 1st pf	120¼	121	120¼	121	+⅝
71¼	71½	800	Wisconsin Central	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½	+1

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r	1930.	101¼	101⅜	Jol. & Chi.	163¼	...
2s, c.,	1930.	101¼	...	Kan. C. Ft.		
2s, r.,	1930.	101¼	102½	S. & Mem.		
3s, c.,	1918.	101⅝	...	pf.	74	75
4s, r.,	1925.	113	116	Kan. C. So.		
4s, c.,	1925.	115⅞	116¼	pf.	66	67½
Panama 2s, r., 1936	...	101	101½	K. & D. M.	5	8
Panama 2s, r., 1938	...	101	101½	K. & D. M. pf.	32	40
Adams Exp.	240		245	Lack. Steel	44	...
Allis-Chalm.	7⅞		8¼	L. E. & W.	15	20
Allis-Chalm. pf.	30¼		32	L. E. & W. pf.	35	40
Am. Ag. C.	57		57½	Lake Shore.	325	450
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100½		101½	Long Island	60	65
Am. B. S.	43⅝		44	Mackay Cos.	90¼	93¼
A. B. S. & Fdy.	94½		96	Mah. C. R.	600	1,000
A. C. & F. pf.	115		116½	Man. Beach.	2¼	3½
Am. Coal.	60		100	Man. Elev.	136½	138
Am. Exp.	243		247	Mer. Marine	4⅝	5⅛
Am. H. & L. pf.	4		4½	Mich. Cent.	...	160
Am. L. Co. pf.	23		24	M. & St. L. pf.	37	39
Am. Locom. pf.	31		33	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	37	39
Am. Locom. pf., ex d.	103½		107½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	154	158
Am. Malt.	3¾		4½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89	90
Am. M. pf.	32½		33½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	65	69
Am. S. pf.	...		...	N. Y. C. & St. L.	140	146
Am. S. pf., B	87¾		88½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	127	128½
Am. Smelt. pf.	268		...	Nat. Enam.	17	18½
Am. St. F.	46		47	Nat. Enam. pf.	86	93
Am. S. Ref.	118		119	Nat. Lead.	52¾	53½
A. S. R. pf.	115		118	Nat. L. pf.	105¾	108
A. T. & C.	80		85	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	68	72
A. Tob. pf.	97½		98	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	35¼	35½
Am. Wr. P. pf.	29½		30	Nev. C. Cop.	18	18¾
Ana. C. M.	38		38½	N. Cent. C.	80	60
Ann Arbor.	20		40	N. Y. C. & St. L.	60	61½
Ann A. r. pf.	85		89	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	107
B. & O. pf.	87		88½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	86
Batopilas M.	2		2½	N. Y. O. & W.	41⅝	41¾
Beth. Steel.	32½		32⅝	N. Y. O. & W. pf.	85	89½
Beth. Steel pf.	62½		63	Nor. Cent.	245	...
B. Un. G.	140½		142½	N. O. T. & Light	41⅛	42⅜
Bruns. Ter.	9⅜		11	Ont. Mining	1½	2
B., R. & P.	110		120	Pac. Coast.	94	104
B., R. & P. pf.	120		150	Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
But'k Co.	29½		31½	Pac. C. 2d pf.	94	104
Canada So.	62½		72¾	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	92	98
C. & S. A. pf.	40		54	Peo. Gas.	117	22
Chi. & Alt.	24⅝		30	Pere Marq.	...	30
C. & A. pf.	40		54	Pere M. 2d pf.	...	38
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	43⅞		44½	Phila. Co.	106½	108¾
C., I. & L. pf.	60		80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	138	140
C., M. & St. P. pf.	148		150	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	154	158
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135		145	Pr. St. Car.	34	...
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150		160	Pr. St. Car pf.	98¼	99
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs.	2		3	Pullman Co.	159	160
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. st.	5¼		8	Quicksilver.	1⅛	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	58		63	Q'ksil'r pf.	3	5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93		95	Ray. Cons.	16⅛	16¾
Cleve. & P.	167		...	Ry. St. Sp.	33½	34⅛
Cleve. & P. Special	95		...	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	99	100¾
Col. F. & I.	31		32¼	Rdg. 2d pf.	97	98
Col. F. & I. pf.	110		125	Rens. & S.	185¼	200
Col. & So.	52		53	Rep. I. & S.	33	33⅛
Col. & So. 1st pf.	74		76	Rep. I. & S. pf.	94¼	97½
Col. & Za. 2d pf.	71		75	Rock Island	86	90
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	2		...	Rock Island pf.	56	60
Col. & H. C. & L. full paid	12		15½	Cuba R. R. pf.	80	90
C. R. & I.	70		...	Cub. Am. S.	94½	96¼
Corn P. R. pf.	77		78½	Cub. Am. S. pf.	90	92
Crex Carpet	70		75	D., L. & W. ex div.	505	550
Cuba R. R. pf.	80		90	D. M. & Ft. S. pf.	5	13
Cub. Am. S.	94½		96¼	Det. Edison.	107	...
Cub. Am. S. pf.	90		92	Det. & M. pf.	98	100
D., S. S. & A. pf.	15¼		15½	Du P. de N. pf.	87	88
Du P. de N. pf.	87		88	Erie 1st pf.	48½	48⅞
Erie 1st pf.	48½		48⅞	Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80		90	Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	29½		35	Gen. C. Co.	...	...
Gen. C. Co. pf.	107		108	Gen. Elect.	148	148½
Granby Con.	30		60	Hav. E. R.	95	...
Hav. E. R. pf.	93		96	Hock. Val.	128	130
Homestake.	85		87	Illinois Steel	95	...
Ill. Cent.	123½		...	Inger. Rand.	95	...
Inger. Rand. pf.	94		...	Int. Nickel.	19	19¼
Inter-Met.	7⅞		8	Int. Nickel pf.	74¾	75¼
Int. Paper.	11⅛		11¾	Int. Pump.	45	48½
Int. Pump. pf.	93		96	Int. Salt.	42	44
Int. Salt. pf.	97		98	Int. Smelt. pf.	40¾	41¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	22		30	Int. Steel.	32	34
Jeff. & Clear. pf.	80		90	Int. Steel. pf.	101	104

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Un. Dry G. pf.	104¾	105	1st pf.	112¾	115¾
U. Rys. In.	45	46	U. S. Rub.	77	79
U. Rys. In. pf.	74	74½	U. & B. R.	160	...
U. S. C. I. Pipe	16½	17⅜	Va. C. C. Co. pf.	124	126¼
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	54	58¾	Va. I. C. & Coke	55	60
U. S. Exp.	98	101	West. Md.	50	50½
U. S. R. & Imp.	72¾	73	West. Md. pf.	74½	76
U. S. R. & Ref.	4	7½	Westingh'se assenting	66	67
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	11	18	W. & L. E.	4½	5
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	83	84	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	14	16½
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6	7½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Philadelphia Electric developed to-day a degree of activity quite unusual for the present atrophied state of the local stock market. More than a thousand shares were taken during the first hour at 18⅛. This, of course, revived the talk of a possible boost in the dividend, but in view of the general uncertainty prevailing in the financial and business world nowadays, it seems doubtful if any such development can be expected in the near future. In the afternoon Electric Storage Battery weakened under light liquidation, finally receding a full point. Elsewhere prices held steady.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
18	Cam. Iron	45½	45	45
85	Cam. Steel	47½	47¾	47¾
270	Elec. Storage	53	52½	52½
500	Gen. Asphalt	33	32	32
60	Gen. Asphalt pf.	74	74	74
147	Gen. Asphalt warrants	94¼	94¼	94¼
850	High M. & M.	¾	¾	¾
5	Ins. Co. N. A.	20½	20½	20½
15	Say. Fd.	9	9	9
2	Lsh. Nav.	93½	93½	93½
54	Lsh. Nav. t. c.	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	Leh. Val. Tran. t. c.	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	Leh. Val. Tran. pf. t. c.	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	Mor. Can. pf.	165	165	165
620	Phila. Co.	19½	19½	19½
5	Penn. Steel pf.	108	108	108
483	Pennsylvania	63¼	63	63
413	Phila. Co.	53¾	53¼	53⅜
1,205	Phila. Elec.	16⅜	16¼	16¼
12	Phila. Trac.	84	84	84
135	Reading	78	78	78
3	Reading 1st pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
538	Tono. Belm.	6	5¾	6
85	Tono. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
120	U. G. I.	86¼	86	86
1,980	U. S. Steel	78¼	77¾	78
168	Union Trac.	47	46½	46¾
2	War. I. & S.	11	11	11

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The reports of the State banks and trust companies in New York State outside of New York City issued yesterday by the State Banking Department showed these changes for the week:

STATE BANKS.

		Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$95,139,100	$258,100
Total deposits	100,581,700	333,700
Total reserve	21,000,700	378,800
Average reserve	21.7%	
Reserve required	15	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	$144,535,100	$303,000
Total deposits	154,506,700	333,200
Total reserve	24,214,200	*450,100
Average reserve	16.8%	
Reserve required	10 %	

*Increase.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, '58, reg.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4s	Nov., '58, reg.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
4½s	May, '62, reg.	107¼	107½	107½	107½
4½s	Nov., '57, reg.	107¼	107½	107½	107½
4½s	May, '17, reg.	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102⅜
4½s	Nov., '17, reg.	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102
4s	May, '57, reg.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
4s	Nov., '57, reg.	97⅝	98¾	97⅝	98¼
4s	May, '19, reg.	99	99¼	99	99¼
4½s	March, 60	101

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Commodities Clause Decision.

Officials of other coal-carrying roads were not disposed to feel disturbed yesterday by the Supreme Court decision permitting the Government to amend its complaint in the Lehigh Valley case under the commodities clause of the Hepburn act. Robert W. de Forest, counel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, pointed out that the cases against that road, the Erie and the Pennsylvania, which were associated with the Lehigh Valley in the recent prosecution, had been dismissed by the Circuit Court.

"The Government," he said, "sought to have the words 'without prejudice' added to the dismissal, which would have made it possible to begin the suits over again. The court declined to add these words, and its action has now been upheld by the Supreme Court. The cases are therefore finally disposed of."

In the Lehigh Valley case, it was thought, the decision left the prosecution of the road still a long way from a successful conclusion from the Government's standpoint, and that the most that would ultimately be required on its part would be a readjustment of the relations between the railroad and the coal company, in case the existing relations were held to be illegal.

***

Expect Better Tonnage Showing.

The corrected estimates of the average daily bookings of new orders by the United States Steel Corporation in March, making the figure 35,000 tons a day, approximately, instead of 30,000 tons a day, as at first stated, make a difference of 150,000 tons of new business for the month, which, it is expected, will result in a substantial gain in the amount of unfilled business on the books March 31, when the figures are compiled for publication next week. Although there has been no official estimate of the gain in unfilled tonnage, it was learned from official sources yesterday that new business came in during March at the rate in excess of the rate of production, and it is the expectation of the corporation's officials that the March 31 tonnage of unfilled orders will show an increase over February. No guess at the amount of this increase was forthcoming at 71 Broadway yesterday, but in trade circles there were those who expressed the conviction that it would amount to between 100,000 tons and 150,000 tons. When March business was being closed up the trade had looked for a loss compared with February of a corresponding amount. January's unfilled tonnage was 336,000 tons ahead of the previous month's showing, and in February the gain amounted to 289,000 tons.

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March Copper Output.

The trade is prepared for another increase in copper stocks, to be shown in the March figures, to be made public within a few days. Some of the large producing interests are now making their returns public each month, and those at hand bear out the expectation of growing production. Phelps-Dodge & Co.'s properties turned out in March, according to figures published yesterday, 11,297,589 pounds, as compared with 10,983,118 in February and 11,054,038 in January. Compared with March, 1910, however, the outturn is smaller. In March last year the production was 12,508,463 pounds, and in March, 1909, 11,047,632 pounds. Amalgamated has been making official estimates of monthly production since early in the Fall. The March output of the Washoe and Great Falls smelters was 21,000,000 pounds.

***

Failure Liabilities Less.

As a result no doubt of the caution with which business has been proceeding for many months past, the statistics of commercial failures in the United States for the first quarter of this year show a falling off in the amount of defaulted indebtedness, although the number of failures is larger than in the same period last year, when the upturn in trade was still unchecked. Dun & Co. report 3,985 failures for the period just closed, compared with 3,525 in 1910. Liabilities of the defaulting firms totaled $59,651,761, as compared with $73,079,154 in the same quarter of last year.

***

Fertilizing Cotton.

One of the leading Southern agricultural authorities makes the prediction that this season's planting of cotton will be the most heavily fertilized in the history of Southern farming. Beginnings have already been made in planting in some sections, although the last of April is the usual season for putting in seed. The boll weevil sections will plant less cotton this year, according to report, planters showing a disposition to safeguard their position by diversifying with corn, alfalfa, peanuts, &c. From Yazoo City in the long staple region, the effect of this policy means a reduction in cotton acreage estimated at 10 per cent. Whatever the total acreage proves to be in relation to last season's the outlook for a full crop is measurable strengthened by the universal demands for fertilizer, which are so great as to tax the railroads.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.09	Julia	.20
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.14
Andes	.10	Kentucky Con.	.09
Belcher	.74	Lady Wash. Con.	.00
Best & Belcher	.38	Mexican	3.15
Bullion	.14	Occidental Con.	.55
Caledonia	.37	Ophir	1.52½
Challenge Con.	.20	Overman	.31
Chollar	.19	Potosi	.49
Confidence	.59	Savage	.38
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Sag Belcher	.17
Con. Imperial	.00	Sierra Nevada	.35
Crown Point	.75	Union Con.	1.21½
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.30	Yellow Jacket	.53

Silver bars, 53¼; Mexican dollars, 47@49; drafts, sight, 4@5 per cent. premium; telegraph, 6@7½ per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Booth	.12
Belmont	5.70	Combination Fract.	.12
Jim Butler	.25	C. O. D.	.08
McNamara	.12	Goldfield Con. M.	6.10
Midway	.19	Great Bend	.01
Montana	.77	Jumbo Extension	.29
North Star	.10	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Extension	1.10	Red Hills	.02
West End	.55	Silver Pick	.05
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.10	Trampa Cons.	.02
Blue Bell	.01	Nevada Hills	3.15

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $33,854,402; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $31,748,830.

The total balance in general fund was $91,944,091.

Ordinary receipts yesterday were $1,210,829, with ordinary disbursements of $19,885.

The surplus to date this fiscal year is $5,841,029, as against a deficit of $15,421,368 at this time last year.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

Financial information from all quarters of service to investors, bankers, and brokers in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Latest news on steel and copper and developments in grain and cotton. Full and reliable quotation tables, railroad earnings, and range of prices for many years. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Strong Holder for The Review One Dollar.—Adv.

UTAH MINING HAS DEFICIT.

Earnings Decreased $512,948—Dividends Made Up from Surplus.

The annual report of the Utah Consolidated Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows total income of $1,253,715, a decrease of $512,948 by comparison with 1909. Mining, exploration, and development expenses decreased by $77,378 to $511,507, leaving a balance of $742,502, which is $435,570 less than that of 1909. Interest, smelting, and other expenses totaled $676,859, or $346,656 less than those of 1909, leaving net profits of $65,349, a decrease in this item of $88,914. The payment of $150,000 in dividends, although the disbursement was $450,000 less than in 1909, left a deficit of $84,651, which was deducted from the previous surplus of $406,890, leaving a profit and loss surplus at the close of the year of $322,239.

The report states that $118,700 expended for exploration and development was more than in any previous year. Operations in the last four months of 1910 showed improvement, and this improvement was continued for the first two months of the present year, or up to the date the report was prepared.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, April 4.—Discount rates were firm to-day, in sympathy with the temporary dearness of money.

The stock market was generally steady, with Canadian Pacific the feature on further heavy, general buying. Investment securities were active and foreign shares and Kaffirs steadier, but Mexican rails declined on realizing.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher. During the forenoon Canadian Pacific was active and strong and gained 8½ points, while the rest of the list advanced from ¼ to ⅝. The improvement was maintained on Wall Street buying in the afternoon, and the market closed steady.

Bar silver steady at 24½d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.85; at Lisbon, 10.

Bullion amounting to £61,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

PARIS, April 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 17½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 29½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 4.—Prices opened irregular on the Boerse to-day. Later, the market strengthened on cheaper money rates and closed steady. Canadian Pacific shares were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 2⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Change.
Consols, money	82	..	..	+ ¼
Consols, account	82⅛	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	7⅞	38¼	38	+ ⅛
Atchison	112⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	223	220½	222¾	+ 2¼
St. Paul	125	121½	121½	+ ½
Erie	31½	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	50¼	48⅞	48⅝	+ ½
Illinois Central	142	138	138	..
Louis. & Nash.	148½	144⅜	143¾	+ ½
N. Y. Central	111⅛	108¼	108¼ ex	+ ½
Pennsylvania	64⅞	126¾	126	+ ¼
Reading	80¼	156	155⅞	+ ¼
Southern Pacific	119⅝	116¼	115⅞	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	177½	177½	176¾	+ 1
U. S. Steel	80⅝	78¾	78	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	122¾	119½	119	+ ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	7½	Esperanza	1	14	4½
Tomboy	0	15	0	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	4	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	1	9

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 4.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Jackpot	5	7
Elkton	63	63½	McKinney	38	42
El Paso	73	74	Old Gold	3	4¼
Findlay	..	6	Portland	103	105
Gold Dollar	12	12¾	Vindicator	90	92
Isabella	13½	14½	Jen. Sample	10	11

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	April 3.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Receipts customs	$825,040	$1,777,726	$248,533,728
Internal revenue	314,427	1,769,729	218,960,550
Corporation tax	1,062	17,363	6,975,165
Miscellaneous	270,297	539,823	36,694,232
Total receipts	1,210,823	4,124,642	506,183,083
Expenditures	19,384	1,301,505	500,342,654
Surplus	1,191,443	2,823,136	5,841,028

6% Gold Mortgage Bonds
At Par and Interest
Denominations—$100—$500—$1,000
These bonds are tax exempt in New York State except as to inheritance.
New York Real Estate Security Company
42 Broadway
Assets - - $10,000,000.00
Capital - - $3,950,000.00
Write for Information—Circular "98"

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
FIFTEENTH YEAR
OVER $2,000,000 NET ASSETS
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
YIELDING A GUARANTEED INCOME OF **6.66%**
and participating in the profits of an estate with 13 miles of Avenue and Street frontage
Our Circular E will interest you.
Why not write for it to-day?
METROPOLITAN DEP'T.
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BANKING INTEREST
5% INTEREST
allowed on accounts from $10.00 to $3,000. Deposited on or before April 5th draws interest from the 1st. We are entering on our 71st year. Banking by mail to meet your convenience.
Call or write for booklet.
Clarke Brothers, Bankers
154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1849.

The Franklin Society
Founded 1868. Bank Department supervision. Mailing also pass books. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 20th earn from May 1st. Begin now or write for booklet. A. I. Beekman Sec., cor. Park Row, N. Y. **4½%**

Central Trust Company of New York
54 WALL STREET
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $12,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 149th St.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY Fifth Ave. & 35th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,800,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

Portland Gas & Coke Co
7% Preferred Stock
Company does the entire gas business of Portland, Oregon, a city having a population of 207,000.
Surplus over charges for twelve months ended December 31, 1910, amounted to more than three times the preferred dividend requirements.
Price to Yield over 6⅝%
Full Information on Request
White, Weld & Co
5 Nassau Street, New York. The Rookery, Chicago.

Trust Company Service
This Company receives checking accounts, individual or business, and pays interest on daily balances; issues interest-bearing certificates of deposit; owns and offers high-grade securities; issues foreign and domestic letters of credit and travelers' checks good everywhere; acts as trustee, guardian, administrator, executor and agent, taking entire charge of both personal and real property; makes loans on stocks, bonds, coupons, mortgages and savings bank books at current interest rate; collects dividends and coupons, and safeguards at small cost in its safe deposit vaults valuable property of any kind.
Fifth Avenue Branch
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
Fifth Avenue & 43d Street, New York
Main Office, 28 Nassau St. London Office, 33 Lombard St.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Redemption of One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

To each and every holder of the One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, issued under and secured by the Trust Agreement, dated August 1, 1910, between said Railway Company and Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company has elected to redeem the entire issue of said Notes on May 1, 1911; that interest on said Notes will cease on said day, and that on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons, to said Railway Company at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, said Notes will be paid at par with accrued interest to said redemption date; and that the holders of said Notes are required to present the same for redemption.

Dated New York, March 16, 1911.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. N. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

American Bank Note Company
Broad and Beaver Streets, New York

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
Temporarily Located at
46 W. 24th St.
MASONIC BUILDING,
2 Doors East of 6th Ave.,
UNTIL COMPLETION OF NEW BUILDING
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WM. J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
Bank open on Monday evenings until 7 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid May 1, 1911, to the holders of record at the close of business April 12, 1911, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the common stock will be paid June 1, 1911, to the holders of record at the close of business May 12, 1911. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., April 12, 1911, and remain closed until 10 A. M., May 2, 1911, and the common stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., May 12, 1911, and remain closed until 10 A. M., June 2, 1911.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secy. and Treas.
New York, March 21, 1911.

AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual dividend of one per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 2d day of May, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the fifteenth day of April, 1911.
HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.
March 22, 1911.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 47.
A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1911, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1911.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
The 157th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
New York, March 29, 1911.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 5th, proximo, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. to-day.
GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, April 15th, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 31st, 1911.
WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Sts. Philadelphia, March 8, 1911.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable April 15, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1911. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF 1¾% ON THE PREFERRED stock of Sealshipt Oyster System has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, payable by check on the fifth day of April, 1911, to all holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 31, 1911. The transfer books will not close.
W. H. RAYE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
March 29th, 1911.
83D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared payable April 15th to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 5th.
JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1911.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, for furnishing forage and straw at this post will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., May 1, 1911. Deliveries to be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. For further information address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New York City, April 1, 1911.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., May 1, 1911, for furnishing all forage and straw during period commencing July 1, 1911. Information upon application. E. GRAY ALLISELL, Depot Q. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company

ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL STOCK

In pursuance of resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, held at Minneapolis, on 17th September, 1907, increasing the Capital Stock of the Company, the Directors have by further resolutions adopted March 18th, 1911, authorized issue forthwith of Two Million One Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($2,187,400) of Preferred and Four Million Three Hundred and Seventy-four Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($4,374,800) of the Common Stock of the Company. The said Stock to be offered at par to Stockholders of record at the closing of the books for the purpose.

The present issue will be on the basis of 21 shares of New Stock for each 100 shares of old Capital Stock, to be subscribed and paid for upon the following conditions:

The subscription must be for Both kinds of Stock in the ratio of 1 share of Preferred to 2 shares of Common, to be paid for at par in the following manner:

20% or $20 per share on Subscription, on or before May 8th, 1911, at 3 P. M., when the right to Subscribe will expire.
20% or $20 per share.....7th June, 1911
20% or $20 per share.....17th July, 1911
20% or $20 per share.....31st August, 1911
20% or $20 per share.....16th October, 1911

Payments will be received at the First National Bank, Minneapolis, or at the Bank of Montreal in New York, Montreal, or London.

The respective classes of Stock cannot be segregated until the payment of the first instalment on May 8th, 1911, when separate Certificates of Subscription will be issued for each class of Stock subscribed for.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for the purpose of this Issue at 3 P. M., April 15th, 1911, and remain closed until 3 P. M., May 8th, 1911.

The New Stock upon which all payments have been duly made as called for, will rank for dividend for the half year ending December 31st, 1911, and will be issued on and after the date of final payment and not before.

A circular stating the terms and conditions of the Issue and Subscription will be mailed to the Stockholders after the closing of the books.

Dated at Minneapolis this 18th day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board,
E. PENNINGTON, President.
GEO. W. WEBSTER, Secretary.

A copy of the Circular may be obtained on application to this office or to the Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York.

The Home Insurance Company
56 CEDAR ST.,
New York, April 4, 1911.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company held on Monday, 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton	Emanuel H. A. Correa
Cornelius N. Bliss	William D. Baldwin
Elbridge G. Snow	Lewis L. Clarke
George H. Hartford	Clarence H. Kelsey
Henry F. Noyes	William Ives Washburn
Lucien C. Warner	Elbert H. Gary
John Claflin	Thomas B. Kent
John H. Flagler	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Elbridge G. Snow was unanimously elected President and Messrs. Emanuel H. A. Correa and Frederic C. Uswell were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents.

C. L. TYNER, Secretary.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Copper Company will be held at the office of the company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1911, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of the company will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on the 7th day of April, 1911, and reopened upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

Dated, New York, March 30th, 1911.
SPENCER PENROSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
MUNRO & HARTFORD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 247 West 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of exchanging fifty shares of the common stock of the capital stock of this company of the par value of $100 per share to fifty shares of preferred stock of the capital stock of this company of the par value of $100 per share and for such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1911.
LEROY C. HARFORD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HORACE WATERS & COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of HORACE WATERS & COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 134 Fifth Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors or Trustees of the Company, to hold office until the next annual meeting, and two Inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

The polls will remain open one hour.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1911.
JOHN LOUIS WATERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 3d, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 3d day) of MAY, 1911, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of M. L. Miller & Sons.

Please take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation will be held at the temporary office of the corporation, No. 101 Gold Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ground floor of the above address on the 20th day of April, 1911, at 10:30 A.M. for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved. Signed

H. L. HILLER & SONS,
BY NATHAN SOMAN,
Secretary.

Richmond Hill & Queens County Gas Light Co.,
80 Broadway, New York City.
March 29th, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the RICHMOND HILL & QUEENS COUNTY GAS LIGHT CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 10th, 1911, at 10 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF MARCH 20, 1911

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	$2,815,250.00	Capital stock	$300,000.00
U. S. and other bonds	146,746.80	Surplus and profits	320,148.33
Safe deposit vaults	100,000.00	Deposits	4,161,255.04
Furniture and fixtures	50,000.00		
Cash, due from banks and exchanges	1,469,403.57		
	$4,581,401.87		$4,581,401.87

OFFICERS
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, President.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Vice-Prest. THOMAS B. CLARKE, JR., Vice-Prest.
FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Vice-Prest. JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President Merchants' National Bank.
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Vice-President Merchants' National Bank.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Harriman & Co., Bankers.
DONALD MACKAY, Retired.
EDWARD HOLBROOK, President Gorham Manufacturing Company.
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, Taylor, Clapp & Co., Dry Goods Commission.
CHARLES A. BOODY, President People's Trust Company, Brooklyn.
CHARLES C. TEGETHOFF, Estate of E. H. Harriman.
THOMAS B. CLARKE, Merchant.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, New York.
WILLIAM I. SPIEGELBERG, L. Spiegelberg & Sons, Cotton Commission.
HARRISON K. BIRD, Banker.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Vice-President Fourth National Bank.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate.
MARTIN VOGEL, Vogel & Vogel, Lawyers.

STATE OF NEW YORK
4 Per Cent Canal Improvement Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
Dated January 1, 1911 Due January 1, 1963
AMOUNTING TO
$10,000,000
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
For the Improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals
WILL BE SOLD FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
AT THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.
THESE BONDS ARE LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement," and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

WILLIAM SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, March 22, 1911.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
Empire Building, 71 Broadway
New York, March 22, 1911.
GENERAL MORTGAGE

In accordance with the terms of the General Mortgage of this Company, the following bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

4	9202	11280	12880	14861	16853	18864
16	9225	11283	12887	14978	16876	18882
46	9345	11281	12956	14988	16718	18416
53	9403	11324	12963	14997	16723	18453
103	9404	11239	12906	15053	16781	18473
169	9416	11357	13009	15075	16741	18519
7732	9578	11366	13015	15097	16781	18585
7734	9580	11377	13048	15122	16824	18585
7784	9597	11391	13099	15136	16877	18586
7826	9615	11398	13105	15156	16893	18632
7828	9740	11410	13141	15166	16908	18636
7856	9753	11419	13853	15184	16964	18843
7905	9860	11425	13860	15225	16978	18868
7918	9889	11480	13486	15388	16987	18735
7942	9685	11547	13509	15433	17025	18750
7961	9907	11567	13512	15456	17038	18751
7967	9910	11585	13527	15489	17044	18854
7974	9959	11590	13551	15496	17048	18843
8023	9963	11594	13594	15500	17056	18890
8043	9966	11596	11633	15522	17078	18909
8045	9987	11625	13648	15524	17086	18931
8085	9999	11675	13679	15574	17103	18945
8086	10004	11678	13700	15590	17105	18953
8124	10023	11689	13741	15599	17120	18993
8164	10041	11694	13749	15611	17142	19005
8201	10054	11733	13771	15623	17152	19023
8203	10136	11760	13895	15650	17155	19026
8210	10161	11780	13937	15725	17157	19048
8231	10162	11817	13957	15788	17160	19051
8262	10181	11843	13964	15741	17218	19082
8268	10191	11850	13983	15742	17214	19126
8297	10199	11862	14003	15769	17218	19152
8315	10215

FOREIGN INVESTORS LOOK TO AMERICA

A. Barton Hepburn, Just Back from Abroad, Says Regulation Helped Our Securities.

FRENCH DEMAND UNUSUAL

Optimism in London—Samuel P. Colt Discusses Rubber Prospects and Business in Russia.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, returned yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm from a six weeks' trip to the Mediterranean during which he visited Turkey, Greece, Austria, Germany, France, and England. Generally speaking, he said he found conditions decidedly better in Europe. There was a better feeling in London, especially toward American securities.

"In fact," said Mr. Hepburn, "I found the general sentiment in London very optimistic, not only as to their own affairs, but as to conditions throughout the world.

"English financiers believe that an extension of business is bound to come. I found their regard for American investments on a very much higher level than heretofore, and I noticed also that they are turning from railroads to industrials, which is a good sign. The English investors ask questions regarding our leading industries. The scare in England over the political situation has entirely disappeared.

"Sentiment among the bankers, textile manufacturers, and metal workers is also optimistic. They anticipate a tremendous influx of people to the Coronation, which will naturally increase trade in London and throughout England.

"There has been nothing so remarkable in the history of modern finance in this country as the manner in which French investors have taken up American securities. The demand has grown so great that bankers in Paris and other large cities in France have had to open branches in this city to accommodate their customers.

"The fact that the United States Government has been winning its suits against the big corporations here has strengthened the demand. They construe it as indicating the intention of making Government supervision more drastic over corporations, which will add to conservative management and increase the demand for American securities as an investment.

"The demand for American stocks in Paris has been so great that the French Government limited the number that were to be listed, which practically forced French investors to take up the recent Russian loan, and that is well known to be the case among Paris bankers." He went on to say that the feeling in Germany toward American securities was somewhat hostile. In Austria conditions were good. The new Turkish Government was not a bit better than the old one under Abdul Hamid, he said. With regard to the Greeks in Crete, Mr. Hepburn said that their condition was hopeless, because Turkey would spend the last dollar she had in her Treasury before she would consent to give up any more territory.

Samuel Pomeroy Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, was also a passenger on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, returning from a two months' trip abroad. He said that this was the time of year for rubber factories to take a rest, and perhaps that was why the Bristol and Woonsocket plants were shut down. It was true that automobile tires were being made of gutta percha, but the foundation of that product was rubber.

With regard to the English rubber companies, Mr. Colt said that they were all doing well in spite of the booming they had been subjected to. "The great expansion in rubber cultivation," said Mr. Colt, "is in the East Indies, which have been planted with Bahia rubber, as the climate in Ceylon, Malacca, and the Dutch East Indies Islands is adapted for it. That will be the scene of the principal activity in rubber in the future. The natives do not kill the plant there as they do in the Congo, but simply tap it. The Congo rubber has deteriorated during the last three years, and the supply has decreased three-fifths from former years.

"At St. Petersburg there is the largest rubber factory in the world, which turns out 25,000,000 tons a year. There is a great future for Russia," said Mr. Colt, "and especially for American trade there. The Russians are very favorably disposed toward American capitalists, and they are more friendly disposed toward foreigners than any other country in Europe."

Mr. Colt thought that Canada was a most inviting field for American trade, and that Russia came next.

OLD CORPORATION DISSOLVES

Union Stock Yard and Market Co., Started in 1871, Has No Liabilities.

The Union Stock Yard and Market Company, incorporated forty years ago, which had cattle yards at the foot of West Sixtieth Street, has applied for permission to dissolve, and Judge Blanchard has appointed Walter A. Hirsch referee.

The company has no liabilities and has cash assets of $29,733 on deposit in the Fifth Avenue Bank. It sold the business on Dec. 6 last to the New York Stock Yards Company.

The company was incorporated in June, 1871, with capital stock $200,000, which was reduced to $20,000 in December last.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Wednesday; warmer in the interior. Thursday rain, somewhat colder; brisk south to southwest winds.

South Carolina—Rain Wednesday. Thursday clearing, somewhat colder; brisk south to southwest winds.

Georgia—Showers Wednesday. Thursday generally fair; moderate to brisk south to southwest winds.

Florida—Showers Wednesday and Thursday except generally fair in extreme southern portion; brisk southerly winds.

Alabama—Clearing Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate to brisk southwest to west winds.

Mississippi—Generally fair, somewhat cooler Wednesday. Thursday fair, moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; somewhat cooler Wednesday in northern portion; moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday, except probably local showers in northern portion. Thursday fair; moderate southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Utah—Unsettled, with occasional showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma—Fair Wednesday. Thursday unsettled.

Arkansas—Fair Wednesday, preceded by showers in eastern portion; colder in eastern and southern portions. Thursday generally fair.

Tennessee—Rain Wednesday, followed by clearing and colder. Thursday generally fair.

Kentucky—Rain and colder Wednesday. Thursday unsettled, probably local rains.

Ohio—Rain Wednesday; colder by night. Thursday rain or snow and colder; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Indiana—Rain and colder Wednesday. Thursday local rains or snows.

Illinois—Rain in southern, rain or snow in northern portion Wednesday colder. Thursday local rains or snows.

Lower Michigan—Rain or snow Wednesday. Thursday, local snows; brisk to high northeast to northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow Wednesday. Thursday, local snows.

Wisconsin—Snow in northern, snow or rain in southern portion Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; probably local snows; brisk northeast to north winds.

Minnesota—Local rains or snows Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Iowa—Rain or snow Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Missouri—Rain or snow Wednesday, colder in eastern portion. Thursday, unsettled.

North Dakota—Local snows Wednesday and Thursday.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Local rains or snows Wednesday and Thursday.

Kansas—Unsettled, probably local rains Wednesday, and probably Thursday.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Mere Mailing of an Importer's Protest Not a Compliance with Law.

In dismissing a protest, filed by G. B. Mastrangelo of this city, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that the mere mailing of an importer's protest against the Collector's assessment of duty is not a compliance with the statutory requirements unless it is received by the Collector within the statutory time. Judge Waite says in his decision for the customs tribunal that there is no law requiring the mail to be collected at any definite or specified time, and a multitude of accidents might prevent its actual delivery to the Collector.

The importer objected to the rate of duty exacted on his importations, and mailed his protest to the Collector in the branch Post Office in the Custom House building. The Collector declined to consider the protest, as it was received after the expiration of the fifteen days allowed by law for the filing of such papers. The importer contended before the board that, notwithstanding the protest was not received until after the fifteen days had expired, his action was such as to constitute a service under the statute. Mastrangelo maintained that he deposited his protest in a receptacle in the branch Post Office June 4, in time, as he asserts, for its delivery the same day.

It was admitted on the trial of the case that it is the practice of the Collector to send a messenger to the Post Office for his mail. It seems that the importer's protest was mailed to the Collector on a Saturday morning. The Custom House is closed for the day at 12 o'clock on Saturdays, although protests may be received on that day until 3 o'clock. The protest was not actually received by the Collector until the following Monday morning, which was beyond the time allowed by law for the consideration of the reliquidation of duties desired by importers.

Judge Waite states in his decision the principles that are to govern the mailing of importers' protests. He says, in part:

"We are certainly warranted in taking notice of the fact that when a letter is stamped and deposited in the Post Office it is required that the stamp be canceled and the letter be placed where it can be delivered, or put into a box from which it can be taken by the person to whom it is addressed. How long this would take, in the natural course of business at the Post Office, we are unable to say. There is no proof that this letter ever came into the hands of the Collector on the 4th of June.

"Even had it been deposited in a box which was shown to be accessible to the Collector, and from which he received the mail by messenger at regular intervals, sufficient service would not be proved by showing that the letter was deposited in said box.

"There is no law requiring the mail to be collected at any definite or specified time, and a multitude of accidents might prevent its actual delivery to the Collector. The mere mailing of a protest, unless it is received by the Collector within the statutory time, is not a compliance with the statutory requirements. We conclude that this protest was filed too late. It is therefore dismissed. We deem it unnecessary to consider the question of the classification of the merchandise."

GIVES ADVICE TO TOMKINS.

Controller Tells Dock Commissioner to "Lie Low, Keep Cool."

Controller Prendergast sent the following letter to Dock Commissioner Tomkins yesterday in acknowledgment of his notice that he will appear before the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-morrow to defend his joint freight railway terminal plan:

April 4, 1911.

The Hon. Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, City of New York.

My Dear Mr. Tomkins: Your letter of April 3 has been received. In it you say: "At Thursday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce I shall attack the majority report of the West Side Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which committee I am a minority member. I deem it fair to advise you, the Chairman of the committee, of my intention so that you may reply if you wish to, and I trust you will."

Your declaration of hostilities has been generally accepted by the press, judging from the comments this morning, as a challenge to me to debate. I am not in the habit of declining such invitations, as some of your very eminent friends can testify. I feel very much honored that you should have selected me as the recipient of your challenge, but I have no desire to usurp a place that I am sure could be more worthily filled by my distinguished friend, Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, who is the Chairman of the committee.

I appreciate you intended no discourtesy to Mr. Mitchel in transmitting your challenge to me. Under the circumstances I presume you will prefer to discuss the matter with Mr. Mitchel. In the meantime I beg of you to accept the advice of Rudyard Kipling and "lie low, go slow, and keep cool." With best wishes, as ever, very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Controller.

The Board of Estimate's Committee reported against Mr. Tomkins's plan, declaring that there is no immediate need for its being carried out.

Western N. Y. & Penn. Has Deficit.

The report for 1910 of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania system, made public yesterday, shows operating revenues of $8,458,268, an increase over 1909 of $663,655; operating expenses, $7,701,283, an increase of $1,068,715, giving a net operating revenue of $756,985, a decrease of $435,060. With taxes deducted, the operating income was $572,606, a decrease of $433,301. Fixed charges of $1,745,193 left a net deficit of $1,172,587, an increase of $521,660. To this should be added extraordinary expenditures of $539,556, making the aggregate deficit $1,712,144.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following promotions, officers Coast Artillery Corps, are announced: F. S. Strong, from Lieutenant Colonel, (detailed Adjutant General), to Colonel, March 11, 1911; W. P. Newcomb, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, March 11; C. L. Phillips, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, March 13; C. J. Bailey, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel, March 11; M. F. Harmon, from Lieutenant Colonel, (detailed Inspector General,) to Colonel, March 13; H. L. Hawthorne, J. D. Barrette, E. W. Hubbard, and G. W. S. Stevens, from Major to Lieutenant Colonel, March 11; R. P. Davis, from Major to Lieutenant Colonel, March 13; J. Wheeler, Jr., R. E. Callan, E. Landon, C. H. McNeil, J. P. Tracy, P. M. Kessler, and J. Hagood, from Captain to Major, March 11.

Col. W. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, detailed for consultation or to superintend construction or repair of any aid to navigation in the Sixth Lighthouse District, to relieve Capt. E. M. Adams.

Capt. T. B. Hacker, Commissary, will proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume duties of Purchasing Commissary, vice Major G. W. Ruthers, who will proceed to Philippine Islands.

Special orders, March 29, relating to First Lieut. A. O. Davis, Medical Corps, is suspended until completion of his inspection duty.

Capt. J. P. Cook, Commissary, to duty at San Francisco as assistant to Purchasing Commissary.

Col. R. G. Evert, Medical Corps, detailed a member of Army Retiring Board, to meet at San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, during examination of Second Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, Jr., Eighth Infantry only.

First Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps, to command cable boat Cyrus W. Field, relieving First Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps.

Capt. R. H. Allen, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to this city and report to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Col. C. A. Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, retired from active service April 8.

The Navy.

Commander J. Strauss, to duty as assistant to the Aid for Material, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. Commander H. J. Ziegemeier, to General Board, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. J. W. Timmons, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. L. C. Johnson, Jr., to duty as assistant to Superintendent Naval Ammunition, Norfolk.

Lieuts. (junior grade) W. B. Madden, continue treatment in Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Ensign G. Loerns, to the Iris.

The United States steamship New Jersey has been ordered placed in full commission at the New York Yard, Boston, on June 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Pentucket, at Norfolk; Perkins, Smith, Lamson, Flusser, and Preston at Solomon's Island; Rocket at Washington; Sterrett at Hampton Roads and Mayflower at Norfolk.

Sailed—Machias from Navy Yard, New York, for Key West; Yamacraw from Cape Gracias-a-Dios for Swan Island.

BETHLEHEM STEEL DOES MORE BUSINESS

President Schwab Reports Operations Above 90 Per Cent. of Capacity and Outlook Good.

NET EARNINGS INCREASED

Market Conditions for the Year Found Unsatisfactory, Though Earnings and Orders Booked Were Much Greater.

President Schwab said at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's annual meeting in Newark yesterday that operations in all departments were averaging something above 90 per cent. of capacity and that earnings for the first quarter of 1911 were at about the same rate as in the same quarter of the year ended Dec. 31. He put the production of finished steel in March at 87,000 tons.

About 270,818 shares out of a total outstanding of less than 300,000 shares were represented, and the stockholders approved the agreement by which the Didier-March Company is to erect a by-product coke plant at the Bethlehem plant and sell gas and coke to the steel company.

President Schwab declared that the contract was of great advantage to his company and that the low rates at which gas and coke would be supplied should have a favorable effect on future earnings.

On the subject of dividends President Schwab declared that it was not thought advisable to make any disbursement until the company had decreased its indebtedness and increased its working capital.

The annual report shows substantial gains over the previous year, of which the President says:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the general market conditions in the iron and steel trade for the year were most satisfactory, the figures above reported show a steady advance in earnings, orders booked, and unfilled orders on hand. The diversity of the products manufactured by your corporation is undoubtedly an element that makes for stability in earnings. Its output consists of tonnage products, such as pig iron, blooms, structural shapes, and rails; more highly finished commercial products, such as machined forgings, large special machine tools, gas engines, and the like, and armor and ordnance mater ial for our own and foreign Governments.

"In a period of depression the business in tonnage products is the first to fall off, while contracts for finished forgings, special machinery, &c., require, in some cases many months for completion, and work consequently continues during the earlier stages of a depression on contracts previously placed. Further, it is only rarely that a falling off in requirements of our own and foreign Governments for armor and ordnance is coincident with an unfavorable commercial market. As a result of this condition, the plants of your corporation have during this year been running at a better proportion of their capacity than most of the other mills of the country.

"Total net earnings were $4,343,862, compared with $2,836,592 in 1909. Interest and other charges totalled $1,672,250, compared with $1,535,781 in 1909, leaving a balance of $2,671,612, compared with $1,300,811 in the previous year. Appropriation for depreciation and accruing renewals totalled $670,000, against $500,000 in 1909, and left a surplus for the year of $2,51,612, compared with $800,811 in 1909. The surplus at the close of the year was $5,369,687."

Three new Directors were added to the board, Harry Bronner of the banking house of Hallgarten & Co. and two officials of the corporation, B. H. Jones and E. G. Grace.

SAY RATES ARE UNFAIR.

Charges Say Thirty Railroads Discriminate Against This Port.

Complaints against thirty railroads alleging unjust rates against New York and in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Boston, were filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Produce Exchange, and the Board of Trade and Transportation, which have been fighting for lower rates for several years.

The avowed purpose of the differential is to allow roads to other ports to share the traffic which would concentrate upon the railroads to this city. The commercial bodies contend that the traffic of other ports is built up at the expense of this city's and that but for the alleged discrimination this city would have substantial advantages in foreign commerce over rival ports here and in Canada.

It is alleged that the rates are not based upon cost but are increased arbitrarily. The complaint prays the commission to determine the just and reasonable rates and eliminate all additional charges imposed to divert traffic from New York, and that no preferential rate shall be given to other ports.

Among the railroad companies made defendants in the proceedings are the New York Central, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Lackawanna, Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Ontario & Western, Jersey Central, Reading, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Pacific.

SCHEFTELS CREDITORS LOSE.

Bankruptcy Petition Against Raided Stock Brokers Thrown Out.

The petition in bankruptcy filed against B. F. Scheftels & Co., mining stock brokers of 44 Broad Street, on Sept. 30, the day after the concern was raided by the Federal authorities, charged with having used the United States mails with intent to defraud, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Hand in the United States Circuit Court. William H. Willis, as special master, recommended a dismissal because the petitioning creditors did not put in any proof of their allegations. A motion to open the default was made by Hays, Hirshfield & Wolf, representing the petitioning creditors, but this was denied.

Simultaneously with the raid in this city Government agents raided the branch offices of the corporation in Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee. George Graham Rice, otherwise known as Simon Jacob Herzig, was not caught at the time of the raid, but was later taken into custody. Rice, along with B. H. Scheftels, President; Charles B. Stone, Secretary; Charles J. Belser, cashier; George Sullivan, alias "Red Letter" Sullivan, John Delaney, and Ralph E. Waterman, members of the firm, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. They were arraigned before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court on Nov. 8, entered the plea of not guilty, and were admitted to bail.

MERGING MILLS AND MINES.

Samuel Untermyer in Charge of Consolidation of Southern Plants.

Negotiations for the proposed consolidation of the Southern Iron and Steel Company, the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, the Lake Borgne Canal Company, and other properties in the same vicinity in Alabama are under way, in charge of Samuel Untermyer. Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the Alabama Consolidated Company, which is a subsidiary of the International Power Company, refused yesterday to discuss the progress made, referring all inquiries to Mr. Untermyer.

At the office of Hayden, Stone & Co., who have been mentioned as prepared to finance the consolidation, it was said yesterday that the details were still under consideration.

APPROVES FOUNDRY SALE.

Court Authorizes Receiver of Central Company to Accept $1,659,500 Offer.

Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court, signed an order yesterday in the receivership proceedings against the Central Foundry Company authorizing the receiver, Waddill Catchings, to accept the offer of Frederick H. Buss and Daniel A. Homan to buy the property of the bankrupt corporation in its entirety. The amount named as the purchase price is $1,659,300, this covering all the assets of the Central Foundry except the stock of the Standard Radiator Company.

The purchasers are required by Judge Hough's order to put up $100,000 to bind their offer.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—In the local market Copper Range attracted some attention by its weakness, declining from 65¾ to 61. Notwithstanding that the Copper shares were dull and inactive throughout the day, it was evident that the tone was weaker, although a majority of the losses were only fractional. Osceola and Calumet and Arizona shared to some extent the weakness, both of these issues recording a loss of 1 point each in the midday period. In the general list United Fruit gained fractionally on small sales, and American Telephone was slightly firmer.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	106	106	106
8,000	Arizona Com. 6s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
6,000	A., G. & W. I. R. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,000	C., I. & E. 1st 6s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101	101	101
1,800	Copper Range 5s	100	100	100
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Common Arizona 6s	98	98	98
1,000	Union Pac. 1st 4s	107	100¼	100¼
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	96	96	96

RAILROADS.

1	Boston Elevated	128¾	128¾	128¾
7	Boston & Lowell	211½	211½	211½
61	Boston & Maine	116	115¾	116
25	Boston & Wor. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	157½	157½	157½
8	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	107½	107½	107½
25	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
125	Lake Shore	177½	177½	177½
10	Mass. Electric pf.	87½	87½	87½
47	N. Y., N. H. & H.	147	146¾	146¾
55	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. 75% paid	145¾	145¾	145¾
75	Rutland pf.	46½	46½	46½
10	Union Pacific	179¾	179¾	179¾
95	West End	90	90	90

TELEPHONES.

1,194	American	144¼	144¾	145
20	New England	145	145	145
70	Western	20	20	20
5	Western pf.	93¼	93¼	93½

MISCELLANEOUS.

305	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	101¾	101	101½
33	Am. Sugar Ref.	119	118½	118¾
58	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	117	117
100	Am. Woolen	34¼	33¾	34¼
711	Am. Woolen pf.	90¼	89½	89
	East Boston Land	9¾	9¾	9¾
105	Western S. S.	81¾	81	81
12	Edison	283½	282	282
28	General Electric	148¾	148	148
15	Mass. Gas	92	92	92
20	Mass. Gas pf.	97	96¼	96¼
20	Mergenthaler	215¾	215¾	215¾
85	N. E. Cot. Yarn	115	114¾	114¾
295	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼
52	Pullman	156½	156½	156½
15	Reece Buttonhole	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Reece Folding Mach.	5	5	5
3	Seattle Elec. pf.	98	98	98
10	Swift	101¾	101¾	101¾
32	Torrington, Class A	32	32	32
104	Torrington pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
75	United Fruit	133	132½	132½
122	United Shoe Mach.	56¼	55¼	55¼
15	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29¾	28¾	28¾
730	U. S. Steel	78¼	77¾	78
80	U. S. Steel pf.	119	118¾	118¾

MINING.

120	Algomah	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Alloues	82	82	82
870	Amalgamated	63	62¾	62¾
300	American Zinc	25	25	25
250	Arizona Com.	13¾	13¼	13½
140	Atlantic	2	2	2
150	Boston Corbin	12¼	12	12
525	Calumet & Arizona	51	50	50¼
145	Con. Mercur	7c	5c	7c
860	Copper Range	65	60	60
25	Daly-West	4¾	4¾	4¾
570	East Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Giroux	6	6	6
124	Granby	82	80	80
	Greene-Cananea	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Hancock	22½	22½	22½
100	Hedley Gold	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
100	Helvetia	1¼	1¼	1¼
120	Indiana	13	12¾	12¾
45	Inspiration Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Inland Creek Coal	30¼	30¼	30¼
250	Inland Creek Coal pf.	88	87¾	88
100	Isle Royale	13	13	13
100	Kerr Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼
190	Lake	32¾	32¼	32¼
50	La Salle	4	4	4
200	Mayflower	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
110	Miami	19¼	19	19
10	Mohawk	38	38	38
305	Nevada	19¼	19¼	19¼
70	Nipissing	10¾	10¼	10¼
611	North Butte	28½	27¾	27¾
20	Ojibway	6	6	6
5	Old Dominion	37	37	37
25	Osceola	106	106	106
5	Quincy	67¼	67¼	67¼
185	Shannon	10¾	10¼	10¼
10	Shawmut, Arizona	18	18	18
110	Superior	34¼	34	34¼
95	Superior & Boston	4	3¾	3¾
525	Superior & Pitts.	14¼	14¼	14¼
150	South Utah	85c	85c	85c
20	Tamarack	40	40	40
60	Trinity	5¼	4¼	4¼
155	U. S. Smelting	34	33¾	33¾
760	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¼	45¾	45¾
55	Utah Apex	3½	2¾	2¾
	Utah Consol.	18¼	18	18
100	Winona	7¼	7¼	7¼
88	Wolverine	110	110	110

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

6,494. CASCALOTTE HUSKS.—An exporter in Mexico informs an American Consulate that he wishes to get in communication with tanners, or others, in the United States who will use cascalotte husks, which are said to contain 45 per cent. tannic acid.

6,495. BRIDGE MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION.—Supplementing his report, which appeared in foreign trade opportunity 6,007, an American Consul in Spain writes that the engineer who is authorized to select plans for the building of the movable bridge referred to requires a general idea of the style of bridge which the American builders propose to construct, and the cost of the same; that is, the bridge proper, without taking in account duties on materials; of the construction of the foundations and support, and the time required in the construction of the bridge is necessary. Bids called for will be received until April 15, 1911. It may be of interest to American constructors to note that the imported materials can be discharged from the carrying vessels direct at the point of construction of the bridge.

6,496. ELECTRIC MOTOR CARRIAGE.—A report from an American consular officer in Great Britain states that he has an inquiry for the names of American manufacturers of electric automobiles from a correspondent who would like an American automobile for town uses.

6,497. MACHINERY AND HOUSEHOLD LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.—A business man in South Africa requests the names of American agricultural papers relating to fruit, poultry, sheep, and pigs. He would also like to get in touch with American manufacturers of machinery used in connection with these lines.

6,498. REPRESENTATION IN CHINA.—An American university graduate connected with a Government school service in the Far East writes to the Bureau of Manufactures that he would like to hear from American firms looking for a man who is well acquainted in the Orient, to act as representative. He states that he has traveled extensively in North and South China and the Philippines and furnishes references. He writes that he is especially prepared to push American goods in the machinery line.

6,499. LIGHT, PORTABLE, CHEAP TYPEWRITERS.—An English gentleman in Mexico informs an American Consulate that he would like the agency for a light, portable, cheap, American typewriter, on terms which will allow sales to be made on installments.

6,500. COTTON SEED.—An American Consul in China reports that he has received a number of requests for the names of American dealers in cotton seed. Now that the cultivation of the opium poppy will be soon prohibited, considerable interest is being manifested in the finding of a substitute and the people of his district are being very much interested in growing cotton on a large scale. If American dealers in cotton seed will forward their catalogues and other advertising literature to the Consulate, they will be distributed to those Chinese particularly interested.

6,501. NATURAL GAS APPLIANCES.—A report from an American Consulate in Canada states that the installation of natural gas, expected in his district by the latter part of the Summer of 1911, will offer a good opening for the sale of gas stoves, ranges, and heaters, suitable to the use of natural gas. New gas stoves have been and heretofore are being sold, save cooking ranges, using manufactured gas. American manufacturers should send catalogues and appoint agents at once. List of firms that would be pleased to know of the merits of different gas stoves and ranges and that would doubtless purchase a supply is on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.

GOING INTO COMMERCE BANK.

Nine of First National and Vanderlip of National City to be Directors.

National Bank of Commerce directors will hold a meeting to-day and elect two and possibly three new members of the board. It was said yesterday that the proposal to elect Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, and F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, as Bank of Commerce Directors will be carried out. It is possible also that A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, may be elected a Director.

The resignation of Valentine P. Snyder as President took effect on April 1, and that post is now vacant. It had been expected that a new President would be chosen at to-day's meeting, but the present plan of the board, it was understood in the financial district yesterday, is that a final determination of the choice of Mr. Snyder's successor has not yet been reached. The actual transfer of the Bank of Commerce stock recently purchased from the Mutual and the Equitable Life took place on Monday, when payment was made in full to the insurance companies for the half of their holdings purchased by the Morgan-First National-National City bank group, with the co-operation of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market was dull and without much interest. Better foreign markets and some gossip of a moderately bullish character regarding the crops on the continent led to some rally in prices. The fact that Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Kansas City, and Omaha were closed on the Spring elections restricted business generally. The New York, Northwestern, and Canadian markets opened at a little advance, and there was some covering of shorts, and the offerings were not very heavy. The Western crop and weather news was favorable. There was general snow in the American and Canadian Northwest and heavy rain in the Winter wheat belt, particularly in the Southwest in the sections which have complained of drought. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,333,000 bushels in the United States and an increase of 643,000 bushels in Canada. The world's visible decreased 1,471,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,987,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,402,000 bushels last year. The Kentucky State report was in line with the other State reports which have been received. It made the April condition 95 against 90 last December and 94 last April. There was a little export business in Manitoba wheat, five loads, but no interest was shown in American wheat. No. 2 red was quoted at 95¾c, fob at Duluth; No. 1 Northern, $1.04¼; No. 2 hard Winter, 96c; No. 1 Manitoba, 99¼c.

CORN.—The fact that the Western and Southwest corn markets were closed limited interest in the corn market during the day, and there was no export business reported. The weather conditions were unfavorable for moving corn, and this resulted in a better tone to the cash market. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase, however, of 147,000 bushels, against a decrease of 420,000 bushels last week, and a decrease of 1,462,000 bushels last year. Cash corn was quoted at 52c, free on board, for No. 2; No. 3, 52¼c; steamer, 51¼c; No. 4, 49¼c, all in elevator, export basis.

OATS.—In the absence of the Western future markets there was but little interest shown in the cash oats market. Prices were steady with trade fair. The visible supply showed a decrease of 698,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 803,000 bushels last year. Standard oats were quoted at 36c; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 3 white, 33½c.

PROVISIONS.—There was a little breathing spell in the cash interest provision products during the day owing to the absence of Western future prices. Live hogs were lower in the Western centres, but the receipts were not heavy, and the spot markets showed a fairly steady undertone.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
May	92¾	92¼	92¼	91¾
July	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	54¼	54½
July	..	..	55¼	55
Lard—			Closed	Mon. Closed
Spot			8.00@8.30	8.20
April			8.10@8.15	8.20
May			8.05@8.15	8.20
June			8.00@8.15	8.20
July			8.00@8.15	8.20
September			8.00@8.15	8.25
November			7.90@8.00	8.00
January			7.90@8.00	7.95

OTHER FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Minn. Wheat—				
May	91	90¼	90¾	90¼
July	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
Duluth Wheat—				
May	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
July	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
September	89¼	88¾	88¾	88¾
Duluth Wheat—				
May	93¾	93¼	93¾	93¾
July	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
May (dur.)	89	81¾	81¾	81¾
Winnipeg Wheat—				
May	89¾	89¼	89¼	88¾
July	91	90¾	90¾	90¾

COTTONSEED OIL.

The effectual support which was in evidence on Monday was conspicuous for its absence during yesterday's session, and while there was some buying, thought to be for the account of refining interests, this in the aggregate was not sufficient to prevent a decline to new low levels. The holiday at Western centres naturally restricted the volume of business, but nevertheless it was thought that part of the pressure emanated from outside interests, on which account bullish advices were not available, big news was not of a character stimulating to values. Selling in the oil market was by interests which have been active on that side for several weeks, with a small amount of bear pressure also noticeable, probably encouraged by the reluctant bid for crude, which was quoted at 33 to 33c. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.00@6.15	6.19
April	6.20	6.11	6.09@6.15	6.20
May	6.23	6.14	6.12@6.15	6.22
June	6.25	6.16	6.14@6.19	6.23
July	6.33	6.27	6.24@6.29	6.33
August	6.31	6.31	6.29@6.32	6.32
September	6.33

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL LEVY, dealer in carpets and oilcloths, 102 First Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,977, assets $901.

DAVID BRENNER, 21 Delancey Street, formerly a dealer in dry goods, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,570 and normal assets $415, in accounts.

JACOB SILPA.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition with creditors of Jacob Silpa, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 101 Prince Street, at 20 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $12,100.

HECSH & SEMPLE.—Schedules of Hecsh & Semple, women's hats, 149 East Sixteenth Street, show liabilities of $2,875 and assets of $1,800, consisting of stock $750, fixtures $250, accounts $824, and cash $56.

RITARO REALTY COMPANY.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Feb. 24 against the Ritaro Realty Company of 150 Nassau Street, which owned a twelve-story loft building at 146-144 West Twenty-second Street.

SAMUEL CHRISTIE HAYNE CREAMERY.—Judge Holt has appointed Herbert B. Royce receiver for the Samuel Christie Hayne Creamery, at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y., bond $5,000. Liabilities estimated at $50,000, assets at $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Hayne made an assignment on March 23 to Theodore F. Northrup.

A. ROSENER & CO.—A petition has been filed against Angie Rosener and Harry Ballabus, composing the firm of A. Rosener & Co., tallow, 840 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, by Beckie Ornitz, $213; Elias Goodman, $385, and Osias Goodman, $195. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

D. HOPPENFELD & CO.—A petition has been filed against D. Hoppenfeld & Co., a corporation, manufacturer of fancy leather goods at 104 and 108 Wooster Street, by J. E. Mergott Company, $609; Samuel Eiseman & Co., $30, and David Pellman, $127. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000. Judge Holt appointed John L. Lockwood receiver.

G. SORGI GENOVESE MARBLE WORKS.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge to the G. Sorgi Genovese Marble Works, 251 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, which filed a petition on Sept. 29, 1909, with liabilities of $4,459 and assets of $3,607. The reasons for the denial were that he transferred the business immediately before his bankruptcy, and that a house in his wife's name belonged to him.

STRANSKY & CO.—A petition has been filed against Stransky & Co., a corporation, importers of enameled ware at 45 East Seventeenth Street, by Ferdinand Herbig, $600; Jacob E. Bak, $720, and Julius Horwitz, $1,440. Assets, (estimated,) $10,000. Bradstreet's took away the rating on October last. A statement of the corporation's financial condition of Nov. 30, 1909, showed assets of $353,000 and liabilities of $148,000.

AMRRICAN PEDAL COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the American Pedal Company, manufacturer of automobile accessories, rubber pedal grips, and horseshoe pads, with offices at 1,733 Broadway and factory at 511 and 513 West Forty-sixth Street, by Ferdinand D. Stidham, $253, salary; Isaac A. Cary, $209, salary, and G. W. Giannini, $285, merchandise. Assets, $4,000.

NEW YORK ROYAL RUBBER COMPANY.—Schedules of Durst & Weingarten, doing business as the New York Royal Rubber Company at 94 Chambers Street, show liabilities $72,012 and assets $31,370, consisting of stock, $15,000; machines and fixtures, $529; accounts, $12,000 (assigned); cash, $3,100; checks, $550, and a claim for loss of goods in shipment, $200. Among the creditors are the Jefferson Bank, $12,604; National India Rubber Company, Bristol, Conn., $12,899; Plymouth Rubber Company, Stoughton, Mass., $6,629; Combination Manufacturing Company, Bloomfield, N. J., $5,968, and House, Stowe & Co., $5,498.

JACOB HYMAN.—Schedules of Jacob Hyman, skirt manufacturer, 22 West 18th Street, show liabilities $54,685 and assets $30,118, consisting of stock, $10,000; machinery, $1,000; accounts, $6,006; claim, $4,000; cash, $110, and an interest in a mortgage on 430 East Seventy-ninth Street, $9,000. He also has a six-story apartment house, 308-310 West 151st Street, subject to a mortgage of $57,150. Among the creditors are Joseph Horwitz, $11,000; Joseph and Meyer Horwitz, $10,000; H. B. Claflin Company, $2,426; Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, $2,366, and James H. Dunham & Co., $1,821.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ackerman, Charles F.—W. Forman, $175.
Anselmo, Joseph, administrator—R. A. B. Brown, costs, $107.
Abelowitz, Abraham—Aiken-Lambert Co., $460.
Allison, E. Clare—W. H. Mayer, $581.
Alma—W. W. Mayer, $282.
Alexander, Annie, (not summoned,) et al.—N. Kobeloff, $254.
Acker, Joseph B., et al.—B. Lamberta, $383.
Beckwith, Charles F.—Western Reserve National Bank, $636.
Berliner, Julius, et al.—B. B. Simons, $4,674.
Bielweles, Joseph, (not summoned,) et al.—R. Auerbach et al., $116.
Burstein, Julius, et al.—Same, $116.
Barragoto, Antonio—M. Coffaro, $244.
Blumenthal, Siegfried—Frederick S. Lapond Co., $569.
Blumenfeld, Morris, et al.—H. Kattelson, $173.
Blank, Nathaniel A.—Mutual Beer Pump Co., $232.
Cohen, Israel M., et al.—American Radiator Co., $262.
Christian, William—Gifford Wood Co., $513.
Carmichael, Vivien L.—E. F. Bliss, $307.
Cascio, Sebastian, (not summoned,) et al.—B. Lamberta, $383.
Cronheim, Walter, (not summoned,) et al.—E. J. Kelly, $324.
Cooper, Jane A., administratrix—Bronx Gas and Electric Co., costs, $107.
Dicarlo, Leonardo—City of New York, $126.
Duff, Thomas F.—James Butler, Inc., $186.
Elias, Axel E.—E. M. Rabenold, $219.
Evans, John O.—H. B. Babcock, $2,757.
Ebert, George A.—G. Griepenkerl, $133.
Fitz, Harold G.—L. W. Wieber, $268.
Flanagan, William C. and Anna E.—C. Carman et al., $208.
Ford, John—J. H. O'Connell, $113.
Fenton, Thomas, et al.—E. J. Kelly, $324.
Greenberg, Adolph—City of New York, $245.
Grinstein, Jacob—H. Filbert, $392.
Gillies, Thomas J.—O'Neill-Adams Co., $164.
Greenberg, Max, et al.—B. B. Simons, $4,674.
Gasparrini, Frank and Mary—J. Roeber's Sons Co., $165.
Holden, Edward—H. L. Blodgett, $773.
Hall, Sarah S.—City of N. Y., $373.
Hagen, Minnie S—J. B. Brown et al., $167.
Hohn, Regina—Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co., $540.
Kasts, Margarita—City of N. Y., $238.
Keppler, Rudolph, President—F. Sullivan, $3,948.
Kramer, Paul, et al.—Anheuser-Busch Agency, $4,194.
Klein, Derso, et al.—N. Y. Edison Co., $224.
Love, Samuel—Burns Brothers, $336.
Lange, Henry F.—Berasheim Distilling Co., $185.
Liepe, Rudolph—City of N. Y., costs, $184.
Lewis, Frank—C. Krekey, $430.
Lazaroff, Abraham and Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—John F. Boyle Co., $320.
Lichtenstein, Sam, (not summoned,) et al.—M. Horowitz, $283.
Levine, Morris and Samuel, et al.—H. Katznelson, $173.
Lipkowitz, Charles—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., $149.
Mayham, Henry J.—O. Kuhneman, $1,076.
McKinley, John—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., $455.
McGrath, Thomas—City of N. Y., $537.
Moore, Edward W.—Same, $2,174.
Mass, Louis, et al.—M. Horowitz, $283.
Malle, William—City of N. Y., $111.
Marks, Isidore M.—American Druggist Syndicate, $154.
Nobleit, Edward A.—N. Y. Edison Co., $529.
O'Brien, James—J. W. Brennan, $167.
Olenberg, Kathryn H., (not summoned,) et al.—M. Kobeloff, $254.
Pape, Frederick—G. Altfelix, $1,716.
Rosen, Isidor, et al.—M. Horowitz, $283.
Raul, Leo, (not summoned,) et al.—Anheuser Busch Agency, $4,194.
Reichert, Wilhelm—E. Melhling et al., costs, $171.
Rishelle, John D.—H. W. Shoemaker et al., $1,248.
Savage, George M. J.—City of New York, $245.
Samuels, Joseph—Same, $340.
Simpson, Frederick J.—Royal Bank of New York, $140.
Silberstein, Harry, (not summoned,) et al.—M. Horowitz, $283.
Schoenberger, Samuel P.—M. Stanley, $5,044.
Stewart, Walter D.—Lowell Realty Co., $408.
Sperson, Gus, et al.—Dairy Products Co. of New York, $263.
Simons, Berry B.—P. Klahr, $161.
Schwarz, Max—Sharp & Dohme, $197.
Spero, Jonas V., et al.—N. Kobeloff, $254.
Schmidt, Gottlieb and Rose—M. Marcuse, $262.
Smith, Samuel J., et al.—Bronx Gas and Electric Co., $107.
Stark, Max, (not summoned,) et al.—N. Y. Edison Co., $224.
Traynor, Bernard—City of New York, $234.
Tompkins, Edward De V., et al.—L. A. Delser, Jr., $1,489.
Vito, Secrito—J. Gallagher et al., $102.
Valco, Gus, et al.—Dairy Products Co. of New York, $263.
Weil, August J.—City of New York, $459.
Civic Realty and Construction Co., et al.—American Radiator Co., $262.
Herrington Brothers—Dimock & Fink Co., $457.
American Safe and Lock Co.—City of New York, $234.
Atlas Loan Co.—City of New York, $639.
Bradshaw Pottery Co.—Same, $234.
Incorporated Real Estate and Credit Co.—Same, $143.
New York Taxicab Co.—J. Foley, $2,140.
Prospect Auto and Garage Co., $327.
G. & W. Manufacturing Co.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Co., $215.
United States Trading Co., S. A.—Parsons Trading Co., $626.
Furlong-Tompkins Co. et al.—L. A. Delser, Jr., $1,489.
C. L. Gray Construction Co.—John C. Orr Co., $2,176.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Cohen, Isidor L.—N. Y. and Albany Lighterage Co., Oct. 20, 1910, $492.
D'Auria, Pasquale—B. A. Soule, Feb. 11, 1911, $315.
Epstein, Ida—M. Krane, July 31, 1909, $520.
Forster, Oscar—M. Horowitz, et al., Feb. 4, 1909, $106.
Harris, William S.—P. A. Nolan, Feb. 28, 1907, $402.
Harvey, John E.—H. Elliott, et al., Feb. 9, 1907, $136.
Horn, Margaret—A. De Baum, Feb. 8, 1911, $118.
Kieran, Katherine, Wethered J. Boyd—Kingston Securities Co., June 20, 1910, [illegible]
Lamm, Elizabeth—E. Steinfeld, May 31, 1910, $[illegible]
$294.
Pelham, Eugene T.—Aetna Life Insurance Co., May 20, 1908, $283.
Rothberg, Joseph, and Jacob Moccgwitz—A. Josephson, March 6, 1911, $303.
Rowland, E. Pierpont—F. MacNee, et al., April 19, 1905, $138.
Sheibel, Bertha—J. Jonasson, June 7, 1897, $1,110.
Upton, King—E. S. Raiss, June 7, 1910, $1,157.
Van Cleef, Elliot E.—Richmond Cedar Works, Dec. 30, 1910, $116.
Pelham, Eugene T.—Aetna Life Insurance Co., March 11, 1907, (vacated,) $239.
United Cloak and Suit Co.—W. Brown, March 31, 1911, (vacated,) $733.
Germania Bank—B. Maldorsky, April 28, 1910, (reversed,) $592.
Cohen, Isaac—H. Stepensky, March 10, 1911, (released,) $583.
Teplitz, Harry L., Emma I., and Lillie L.—L. N. Diskin, Feb. 15, 1909, (canceled,) $5,755.
Same—P. H. Pfotenhauer, et al.—Feb. 15, 1909, (canceled,) $288.
Same—J. L. Keating, et al.—Feb. 15, 1909, (canceled,) $420.

Judgment Against Nordica's Husband.

In the Third District Municipal Court, in West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday, Justice Murray rendered a judgment for $63 by default against George Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, the suit being brought by Julian Dahlitz, a photographer at 289 Fifth Avenue. The court, however, gave counsel three days to reopen the case.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Rarely in the meteorological history of the United States has there occupied such unchanged area of low pressure and widespread precipitation as has been recorded in the last twenty-four hours. Pressure is low from the Pacific to the Appalachians, and rains and snows have occurred over practically the entire country.

A severe storm is moving northeastward with the centre at present over Illinois. There were severe local thunder storms in Tennessee and the Gulf States, accompanied by heavy precipitation, Chattanooga, Tenn., recording 5.56 inches during the last twelve hours.

The weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in the Southwest, but elsewhere there is no prospects of material change from present stormy conditions during the next two days.

It will be warmer Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, but colder in the interior. In the West temperature will change but little.

Winds along the New England Coast will be increasing southeast to south, becoming high; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk to high southeast to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, brisk south to southwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have increasing southeast to southwest winds, becoming high, with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow in northern, rain in southern portion Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday; colder Thursday in western portions; brisk to high southeast winds shifting to southwest and west by Thursday.

New Jersey—Rain Wednesday and Thursday; brisk to high south winds becoming northwest Thursday.

New England—Rain or snow and warm Wednesday. Thursday rain; brisk to high southeast to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and warmer Wednesday. Rain Thursday; brisk to high southeast to south winds, becoming northwest Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	49	37	4 P. M.	52	37
6 A. M.	50	36	6 P. M.	55	37
9 A. M.	52	39	9 P. M.	56	40
12 M.	54	38	12 P. M.	53	49

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 P. M., yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees, at 3:00 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent at 8 P. M.

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FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North, week days only, leave Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M., Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.
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NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

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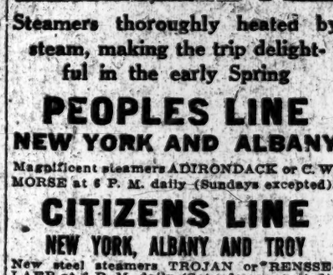
Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., week days for NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE. For KINGSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
SUNDAYS, For Newburgh 9 A. M., West 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
CATSKILL Evening Lines Steamers from pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M., for Catskill-Hudson. Cossackie and intermediate landings. Passenger Service Mon., Wed. & Fri.—Freight Service daily.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.



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For the Easter holidays why not enjoy the delight of sea bathing with all the exhilaration that the blue skies and bluer waters of Jamaica can give?
Leave New York next Thursday on one of our new magnificent steamers and reach Jamaica the following Tuesday morning—a five-day trip on a perfectly appointed steamer, with the glamour of the Tropics at the journey's end. Write for handsome illustrated booklet.
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Coronation Naval Review, by R. M. S. P. "DANUBE."
Bermuda, Cuba, Jamaica Panama Canal
Regular Weekly Sailings.
Superior accommodations for 250 first-class passengers. Orchestra, excellent cuisine, wireless and all other safety appliances.
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Write for interesting book telling you how best to reach them and some of the things you will enjoy en route. Address
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TWO GRAND CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD
These cruises will be made by the large new transatlantic steamship "CLEVELAND" (17,000 tons), 110 DAYS' duration each, the first to leave New York on NOVEMBER 1, 1911, and the second from San Francisco on FEBRUARY 17, 1912. Rates $650.00 and up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.
REGULAR SERVICES
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†AMERIKA.....April 8, 2 P. M.
BLUECHER.....April 13, 10 A. M.
‡PRETORIA.....April 15, 11 A. M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA, April 20, 10 A. M.
‡Hamburg direct. †Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. Second cabin only.
Direct Service PHILADELPHIA—HAMBURG.
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. HAMBURG.....April 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.....April 25
S. S. HAMBURG.....May 29
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
SUMMER CRUISES To Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, North Cape, etc. 13 TO 24 DAYS. Sailing from Hamburg During June, July, and August. $62.50 up.

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ALL YEAR AROUND
On PRINZ STEAMERS (5,000 Tons) OF THE
ATLAS SERVICE
25 DAYS — $140 AND UP.
CUBA, HAYTI, JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA.
NEXT SAILING
PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM APRIL 8, 2 P. M.
SANTIAGO, KINGSTON, COLON, PORT LIMON.
Write for Booklet of All Cruises.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT

New York,	April 8, 9:30 A. M.	Baltic,	April 8, 11:00 A. M.
Minnetonka,	April 8, 1:30 P. M.	Majestic,	April 12, 3:00 P. M.
Finland,	April 8, 10:00 A. M.	Philadelphia,	April 15, 9:30 A. M.

*The World's Largest and Finest Steamer, New S. S. OLYMPIC, (45,000 TONS) Sails June 28

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York.Apr 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
Philadel'a.Apr. 15; May 13; June 10; July 8
St. Louis...Apr. 22; May 20; June 17; July 15
St. Paul...Apr. 29; May 27; June 24; July 22

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnetonka.Apr. 8; May 20; June 17; July 15
Minnehaha.Apr. 29; May 27; June 24; July 22
Minnewaska.May 6; June 3; July 1; July 29
Minneapolis.May 13; June 10; July 8; Aug. 5

Red Star Pier 59, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland....Apr. 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
Kroonland..Apr. 15; May 13; June 10; July 8
Lapland....Apr. 22; May 20; June 17; July 15
Vaderland..Apr. 29; May 27; June 24; July 22

White Star Piers 60 & 61, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*OLYMPIC (New).....June 28; July 26
†New York.Apr. 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
Majestic...Apr. 12; May 10; June 7; July 5
Adriatic...Apr. 19; May 17; June 12; July 12
Oceanic....Apr. 26; May 24; June 21; July 19
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic.....Apr. 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
Celtic.....April 15; May 13; June 10; July 8
Laurentic.Apr. 22
Arabic.....May 20; June 17
Cedric.....Apr. 29; May 27; June 24; July 22
Teutonic...May 3

New York & Boston To the MEDITERRANEAN
The Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Canopic...Apr. 8, 5:30 P. M. Cretic....May 10
Romanic...Apr. 29, 10 A. M. Canopic..May 20
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 RECTOR,) AND PIER 52, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

EASTER VACATIONS
AFFORDING PLEASURE AND REST
DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIPS TO
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR BALTIMORE
Via OLD DOMINION LINE
THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK WITHOUT CHANGE
Steamers are all equipped with the United Wireless Telegraph System.
Hot or Cold Sea Water Baths can be procured on steamer without charge.
Round Trip Tickets, including meals and stateroom berth, on Old Dominion Steamer.
Old Point Comfort or Norfolk. $14 Richmond, Washington or Baltimore. $15
STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEK DAY AT 3 P. M.
Tickets and stateroom reservations, Pier 25, N. R., ft. of North Moore St., N. Y.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
General Offices, Pier 25, N. R., N. Y.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD
Polar Cruise, within less than 10 degrees of the Pole, from BREMEN, July 18 to August 16.
Independent Around-the-World Trips.
London-Paris-Bremen
Express Sailings Tuesdays.
Ss. Kronprinz Wilhelm Sails April 11.
Ss. Kaiser Wilhelm II. Sails April 18.
TUESDAYS.
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse.April 25 / Kronprinzessin Cecilie..May 2 } 10 A. M.
THURSDAYS.
*Roon.....April 6
Prinz Friedr'h Wilhelm..April 13
Bremen.....April 20
*Rhein.....April 27
} 10 A. M.
*Bremen direct.
GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
Sailing Saturdays
Ss. Friedrich der Grosse
Sails April 8.
Friedrich der Grosse....April 8
Princess Irene.....April 15
Koenig Albert.....April 29
†Koenigin Luise.....May 6
} 11 A. M.
†Omits Algiers.
Connections by Company's Steamers for Egypt, India, and Far East. Wireless & Submarine Signals.
Baltimore-Bremen Direct. One-Class Cabin Twin-Screw steamer Sailing Every Wednesday.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine..April 6 / *La Savoie....April 27
*La Provence.April 13 / *La Lorraine..May 4
*La Touraine.April 20 / *La Provence.May 11
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
La Bretagne.....April 15
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only $60.00 To ROTTERDAM 1st Class on new twin-screw S. S. KURSK, APRIL 8
27 B'WAY., N. Y. 8½ dys to Rotterdam-Libau 11½ dys
Next sailing New Twin-Screw S. S. KURSK, May 27 & July 8. S. S. BIRMA, June 24. New York, London, Paris, via Rotterdam. Send for Booklet. A. E. JOHNSON & CO.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Strs., direct to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
United States Apr. 15 / Oscar II....Apr. 27
C. F. Tietgen...May 4 / Hellig Olav....May 11
United States..May 25 / Oscar II....June 8
All Steamers equipped with Marconi Wireless.
First cabin, $75 up; second cabin, $40.
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$20 UP ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK
Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5,530 tons, sails every Wednesday, 10 A. M.
Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda. For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 32 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 205 Broadway, 540 Madison Av., 563 and 264 Fifth Av., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM URANIUM S.S.CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS.
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $45.00 & UP.
Uranium.....April 12 / Companello....May 11
Voltaire.....April 27 / Uranium.....May 25
Vesely & Co., Genl. Agts., 11 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest Fastest Finest Ships
Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT, via FISHGUARD
Fishguard and Liverpool
MAURETANIA LUSITANIA
April 6, 9 A. M. April 19, 9 A. M.
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool
CARONIA, CARMANIA,
April 12, 10 A. M. April 22, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR *ALGIERS GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
*Calls either Madeira or Algiers. For complete itineraries see extended sailing list. Sailings noon.

Pannonia	Apr 13	June 1	July 29
Carpathia	Apr 27	June 15	Aug 3
Ultonia	May 11	June 29	Aug 17
*Saxonia	May 18	July 3	Aug 24

LOWEST RATES BEST SERVICE TO **BERMUDA**
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD.
ONE DAY (TWO NIGHTS) NEW YORK FROM
BY THE MAGNIFICENT FAST MAIL
Twin Screw S. S. "Oceana"
SAILING EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 P. M.
14,000 Tons Displacement; 8,000 Tons Register; 535 feet long; 55 feet wide; over 200 staterooms, many with brass bedsteads; Six Suites-de-Luxe with private baths. Orchestra, Gymnasium, Marconi Wireless, Bilge Keels, Submarine Signals.
LARGEST, FASTEST & FINEST STEAMER
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP FARE, $20 up
including Stateroom, Berth and Meals.
1,400 MILE SUPERB SEA TRIP.
FINEST CUISINE ON THE ATLANTIC.
Tours at Lowest Rates, including Best Hotel Accommodations. Shore Excursions, Drives, &c. Booklet & Tickets of BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 B'way, N. Y. Phone Worth 710.

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NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS
On elegantly appointed 10,000 Ton Steamships
$35.00 One Way
$60.00 Round Trip
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
366 Broadway, New York

Holland America Line 19 Broadway, N. Y.
To Great Britain
Regular weekly sailings to Plymouth (London) during May and June, in connection with the coronation of his Majesty King George V.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM
Every Tuesday by magnificent twin-screw steamers
†NOORDAM.....April 11
*ROTTERDAM.....April 18
†RYNDAM.....April 25
*POTSDAM.....May 2
†Via Boulogne. *Via Plymouth & Boulogne.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Furnessia..April 8, 3 PM / Columbia...April 22, 2 PM
California..April 15, 9 AM / Caledonia...Apr. 29, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.
H

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Robert E. Dowling Mortgages his Latest Broadway Purchase for $3,900,000—West Side Apartment Deals —Crawford Estate in Bronx Sold for Cash— New Record for Newark Property.

Several good sales were recorded in the realty market yesterday, the buying of new law tenements for investment and continued activity in apartment house property on the upper west side and in the Harlem district being the features of the day. On the west side, in the vicinity of Eighty-sixth Street, where some of the most important deals in that part of the city have lately been made, another big transaction was closed, whereby the six-story apartment house known as the Carlisle Dwellings, on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, has been sold to a realty company, of which Franklin Pettet is President. The property was owned by Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and has been held at $350,000. The annual rental value of the apartments is said to be about $40,000.

The plot has a frontage on West End Avenue of 102.2 feet and 100 feet on Eighty-second Street. The brokers in the deal were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and Mark Rafalsky represented the buyers. Three blocks to the north, on the corner of Eighty-fifth Street, a row of five handsome dwellings was lately sold to be torn down for a high-class apartment house improvement.

$3,900,000 Mortgage on Broadway Corner.

A mortgage of $3,900,000, one of the largest that has been made on New York realty for some time, was recorded yesterday in the Register's office. This mortgage has been taken by the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company on the property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, the sale of which to Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, was announced a few days ago. Title to the property also passed yesterday by which the owner of record appears of the Sherman Square Realty Company, one of Mr. Dowling's subsidiary companys, and of which he is President. At the time the deal was made it was said to represent close to $4,500,000, which is clearly indicated by the mortgage now taken back by the sellers. The property consists of the eighteen-story Washington Life Building and the adjoining three-story structure occupied by the Liberty National Bank. The entire property takes in 139 to 145 Broadway, having a Broadway frontage of 76.11 feet, extending 159.4 feet on Liberty Street and 82.2 feet on Temple Street. The $3,900,000 mortgage is due April 15, 1936, and bears interest at 5½ per cent.

Another Theatre Planned for Times Square.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the property 113 to 123 West Forty-third Street, owned by the Jones estate, to George W. Lederer, who is considering the erection of a theatre on the site.

The property, which is located opposite the Elks' new clubhouse, is covered by six four-story dwellings, and has a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 100.5. At the office of Charles H. Ivins it was said that no definite action of any kind had been taken in the matter as yet.

Moving Picture House for Theatre Block.

An important lease on New York City's greatest theatre block was recorded yesterday when Joseph Reinhorn leased for a term of twenty years from Klein & Jackson 216 West Forty-second Street, at an aggregate rental of about $165,000. The building occupies a plot 25 by 100, adjoining the New Amsterdam Theatre. It will probably be altered into a moving picture house. There are seven big theatres on the block and a couple of moving picture houses.

Tenement Property in Demand.

East side tenement house property was an important factor in yesterday's market. This class of realty is rapidly growing in favor with investors, for the reason that it yields a good return on the amount invested and costs but little to maintain. Many new-law tenements have also been leased since the first of the year for five and ten years terms, this being a new feature in the handling of this class of property. Among the most important transactions was the sale of the block front on Seventh Avenue, between 131st and 132d Streets, 200 by 125.5, by the Fischel Realty Company to Selma Alexander. In exchange the purchaser gave a row of five six-story new-law tenements at 307 to 319 East Ninety-fifth Street. Each house occupies a plot 37.6 by 100.8. The Fischel Company acquired the Seventh Avenue property last Fall from the Kip estate in a trade for the twelve-story loft structure 48 and 50 East Twenty-first Street.

Another trade in the same vicinity was that of 343 and 345 East 101st Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100, owned by the Nowa Realty Company, of which Samuel Wacht is President.

In part payment the buyer, who is an investor, gave 380 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, on a plot 30 by 100, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn.

On the west side, Calvin G. Doig purchased from the Levy & Weinstein Realty and Construction Company the five-story single flat 158 West Ninety-sixth Street, on lot 19 by 101.5. This is one of the parcels taken in exchange in the sale of the six-story elevator apartment house 611 West 141st Street, sold recently. J. C. Hough & Co. negotiated the sale.

James J. McCourt and others sold through William A. White & Sons 538 Tenth Avenue, at the northeast corner of Fortieth Street, a four-story tenement, with stores, on a plot 29.5 by irregular.

Loft for Murray Hill Section.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for a client of George R. Read & Co. the property 32 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9, south side, 200 feet east of Madison Avenue. The purchase has been made for use and occupancy by a firm long established in one of the art industries. The present building, a private stable, will be removed when the present leases expire, and a nine or ten story fireproof building erected in its place.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The four-story dwelling 152 East Thirty-seventh Street, on a lot 20 by 98.9, has been sold by Martha L. Bishop to an investor.

Emily P. Regensburger has sold to Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Mulqueen 888 Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 75, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. John J. Clancy has purchased from Madeline Lieb 317 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.5.

Apartment to Replace Dwellings.

Klein & Jackson have sold 155, 157, and 159 East Eighty-first Street, three three-story and basement dwellings, on a plot 64.9 by 102.2, to the John M. Slattery Building and Construction Company, which will improve the site with an eight-story elevator apartment house. Froman & Taubert negotiated the sale.

Big Bronx Deal for Cash.

One of the largest deals in property in the upper Bronx section has just been made by the Crawford estate, which has sold for cash, through David Stewart, to the North Side Investing Company, ten large parcels on White Plains Avenue and adjacent streets. The sale includes the fine Crawford mansion, on a plot 201 by 229 feet, fronting on both 231st and 232d Streets, 280 feet east of White Plains Avenue, and the plot with the stable, 90.6 by 114.6, on the north side of 232d Street, 103.6 feet west of the old White Plains Road. The eight vacant parcels are: White Plains Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of 213th Street, 100 by 117 and irregular; White Plains Avenue, northeast corner of 230th Street, 114.6 by 181; White Plains Avenue, northeast corner of 232d Street, 114.6 by 130.6; White Plains Avenue, northeast corner of 234th Street, 114.6 by 80; Old White Plains Road, west side, 282d to 283d Street; 283d Street, south side, 9.6 feet west of Old White Plains Road, 100 by 64.6; 238d Street, south side, 109.6 feet west of Old White Plains Road, 100 by 64.6.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 36 Seventh Avenue, between Sterling and St. John's Place, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for a client to Leicester Allen of Manhattan for a term of years; also, 528 Bergen Street, a two-story brick stable, for a client to the Hroman Manufacturing Company for a term of years.

Buys Long Island City Factory.

A. J. Bradley of Manhattan has purchased through the T. B. Ackerson Company a factory occupying an entire block width, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. The building is of four stories, with a foundation 40 by 200 feet. It is of Mill construction, fire proofed, and provided with an extensive system of fire sprinklers. Stairways, elevators and fireproof vaults are all in inclosures outside of the main-floor dimensions, thereby leaving an unobstructed manufacturing space on each floor of 40 by 200 feet.

The factory occupies a ground area of 80 by 200 feet. Sale was made subject to existing tenant leases. Mr. Bradley, however, will occupy a part of the building in the manufacture of stencil machines. This building is one of a group of factories erected by the T. B. Ackerson Company in 1908.

New Record for Newark Property.

A new record for Market Street property in Newark's business section has just been established in the sale of the small plot at 115 Market Street, occupied by the Owl Café. The plot has a frontage of but 13.6 feet by 85 feet deep. It has been sold for $87,000 to Frank X. Kelling by Albert Babcock. Kelling has been the lessee of the place since 1894. It was bought by Mr. Babcock in 1904 for $50,000, the previous owner, Julius Vogel, having paid $15,000 for the parcel in 1885. In a little less than seven years since Mr. Babcock bought it the property has risen nearly 75 per cent. in value.

Suburban.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Lincoln McCormack his home at Irvington-on-Hudson, consisting of fourteen acres, stone house, outbuildings, &c. The property is on Sunnyside Lane, having a river frontage, and adjoins Sunnyside, the estate of Washington Irving. The property was held at $60,000.

The Bayside-Flushing Company has sold to the Emoh Construction Company of Manhattan a parcel having a frontage of 100 feet on the north side of Lawrence Boulevard, and 100 feet on the east side of Kingston Avenue, Bayside; subject to a mortgage of $13,000.

George Duer has sold to L. Olwell Byron a parcel, 75 by 100, on the south side of Van Wyck Avenue, 225 feet southwest of Sixteenth Street, College Point.

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company has sold to Meyerhoff & Hollstein a plot, 95 by 120, on the northeast corner of Garden and Fourteenth Streets. Meyerhoff & Hollstein for many years were located on West Twelfth Street, New York. The land will be used as a storage house and stable. The sellers took a mortgage of $45,000.

New Stores for Stewart Building.

Plans have been filed for putting in store fronts in the old Stewart Building, at 280 Broadway, at a cost of $10,000 for Felix Isman, owner. Thomas W. Lamb is the architect.

Increasing Fire Protection.

Plans have been filed for removing the outside fire escapes on the twelve-story loft building on the south side of Fourteenth Street, 225 feet west of Sixth Avenue, and replacing them with an outside stairway and changing windows into doors to lead to the new fire escape. Samuel Weil is the owner. Buchman & Fox are the architects.

Downtown Workshops for Offices.

Plans have been filed for making over the five-story workshop at 28 Bridge Street and 39 Pearl Street into offices at a cost of $15,000, and the four-story workshop at 32 and 34 Bridge Street and 45 and 47 Pearl Street into offices at a cost of $5,000 for the Bush Terminal Building Company. Henry J. Kirby and John J. Petit are the architects.

Notes.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has renewed for four years its lease of premises, 137 West 125th Street. The company has used these premises for a number of years for its Harlem office.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is reported to be the buyer of the four-story dwelling 15 East Forty-first Street, reported sold last week.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

72d St, 28, s s, 40 ft e of Madison Av, 18.8x80, five-story dwelling; foreclosure sale adjourned sine die.

72d St, 502 to 508, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 100x102.2, one and two story stables and vacant; foreclosure sale adjourned to April 20.

Avenue A, 1,534 to 1,544, e s, block front between 71st and 72d Sts, 204.4x198x irregular x98, two, six, seven, and nine story buildings of brewery; foreclosure sale adjourned to April 20.

Perry St, 8, s s, 107.8 ft w of Greenwich Av, 22x55, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Catharine McDermott; $14,000.

Baychester Av, e s, 100 ft s of Central Av, 23x80, Eastchester; partition to Charles Pope, $776.

By Samuel Marx.

Cypress Av, 82 to 86, n e corner of 132d St, 70x75, one-story office and buildings of stoneyard; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Augustus Garliss, $8,000.

Broome St, 316, n s, 23 ft e of Chrystie St, 22.5x100.8x22.9x100.5, three-story tenement and store and one-story hall in rear; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Excelsior Brewing Company, $16,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Cherry St, 277 to 281, s w corner of Jefferson St, 75x94x75x94.6, six-story loft and store building and one and three story shop, ¼ interest; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Germann Bank, $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

139th St, 518, s s, 122.4 ft e of Brook Av, 37.6x100, six-story flat; foreclosure sale to the Stonington Realty Company, $37,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

235th St, 266, s s, 235 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale to the Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Company, a party in interest, $3,125.

235th St, 268, s s, 210 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the same buyer, $2,225.

235th St, 270, s s, 185 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the same buyer, $2,225.

234th St, 267, n s, 234.10 ft w of Katonah Av, 25.2x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the same buyer, $2,225.

234th St, 269, n s, 210 ft w of Katonah Av, 24.10x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the same buyer, $2,150.

234th St, 271, n s, 185 ft w of Katonah Av, 23x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale to the same buyer, $2,125.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

BROADWAY, w s, 428.8 ft n of 123d St, for a six-story brick apartment house, 55.2x84.6; Indiana Construction Co., owner; [illegible] Construction Co., architects; cost, $[illegible].

[illegible] AV, e s, [illegible] ft s of [illegible] St, for a one-story brick garage, 35x35; Arves Transfer Co., James Ames, Kingsbridge, President, owner; William A. Kenny, architect, cost, $500.

FOREST AV, w s, 154.2 ft n of 161st St, for a four-story tenement, 23.7x85; Sherman estate, Edward J. Sheeran, 93 Forest Av, President, owner; Koppe & Daube, architects, cost, $15,000.

FULTON AV, w s, 103.10½ ft s of 168th St, for 2 five-story brick tenements, 40.10½x103.5½; Wahlig & Lonzen, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St, owners; Moore & Lansdell, architects, cost, $120,000.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 575 ft s of 169th St, for a five-story tenement, 25x111.6; Jacob Streiffel, 1,849 Vyse Av, owner; Schaefer & Jaeger, architects, cost, $35,000.

McGRAW AV, n s, 75 ft w of Taylor Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x36; Thomas A. Murray, on premises, owner; B. Seling, architect; cost, $5,500.

STEPHENS AV, e s, 223 ft s of Clason Point Road, for a one-story frame store, 16x20; Clinton Stephens, on premises, owner; Clinton Stephens, Jr., architect, cost, $150.

STEPHENS AV, w s, 580 ft s of Clason Point Road, for an amusement house; Witchka Waves Whirlpool Co., on premises, owner; Clinton Stephens, Jr., architect, cost, $5,000.

250TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Fieldstone Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 26x95; Daniel Sullivan, 503 West 138th St, owner; William A. Kenny, architect, cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

BROADWAY, 280, to a seven-story store and office building; F. Isman, owner; T. W. Lamb, architect, cost, $10,000.

PEARL ST, 32 and 45 and 47, and Bridge St, 28, 32, and 34, to two four and five story workshops; Bush Terminal Building Co., 100 Broadway, owner; Henry P. Kirby and John J. Petit, architects, cost, $20,000.

14TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, for a twelve-story brick loft; S. Weil, 194 Franklin St, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects, cost, $7,500.

42D ST, 228 and 232 West, to a six-story restaurant; Dunmore Realty Co., owner; T. Post, architect, cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 1,250 ft n of Laurel Hill Terrace, 100x271.5 to w s of Fort George Park, x101x253.6, except part for Fort George Park; Robert Weber and others, executors, &c., John Weber, to Genaro Carfolite, 200 Wadsworth Av, (mtg $12,800,) April 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Laura A. Weber and others to same, B. & S., April 3; attorney, same.

AVENUE C, e s, 68.2 ft n of 9th St, 25.11x 85; Julia Greif and another to Morris Kronpwet, 19 Avenue C, (mtg $20,000,) March 31; attorney, same.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216.8 ft n of 173d St, 16.8x120; Adelbert S. Nichols and another, executors and others, to Adelbert R. Nichols, 104 Prospect Park W, Brooklyn, held in trust for William D. Nichols, March 28, all.

BROADWAY, 139 to 145, s w corner of Liberty St, runs w 153.4 to Temple St x s 82.2x e 53.7x n 8.9x e 102.4 to w s of Broadway x n 76.11 to beginning; Washington Life Insurance Co. to Pittsburg Life and Trust Co., 15 Liberty St, Pittsburg, Penn., corrective of deed, April 3, attorney, E. F. Clark, 165 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Pittsburg Life and Trust Co. to Sherman Square Realty Co., 141 Broadway, April 3; attorney, same.

EAST 178TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Clason Point Road, for a one-story frame shop, 16x20; Clinton Stephens, on premises, owner; Clinton Stephens, Jr., architect, cost, $150.

EAST 178TH ST, s s, 200 ft e

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THE HOUSE A superb summer home of stucco, the most artistic and weatherproof of materials, far cooler than others. These graceful Long Beach homes, with their uniform red tiled roofs, their artistic designs, are the Aristocrats of modern architecture, worth the weight in beauty, in comfort, convenience, richness and that air of exclusiveness and good living which is so eloquent of the good taste and good judgment of the inmates.

The few houses of which the home above is a fair example are most attractively furnished and decorated and their interior design and finish further carry out the elegance of their exteriors. They have eight rooms, two baths, laundry in cellar, hot and cold running water, salt water baths, two bathrooms, are lighted by electricity, have perfect sewerage, and have all the fireproof qualities of stucco construction. They are in the midst of a most artistically grouped community of summer homes, side by side with $20,000 and $40,000 houses, and differ from their costlier and more pretentious neighbors in size only. They are every bit as graceful, as artistic, as exclusive and as expressive of the excellent good form of their inmates.

THE RESORT Long Beach is the ocean resort of the wealthier Manhattanites. It is the ONLY exclusive ocean beach near New York City. It is reached in 40 minutes from the new Pennsylvania Station, in clean, comfortable electric trains, without change of cars.

The beach is superb, fronting the ocean, a broad beach of the finest sand, the bathing the best, the beach the safest on the Atlantic coast, with a brisk tonic surf that has been famous for years. The beach is ten miles long, and, compared with other portions of the Long Island shore, projects outward three miles at sea. Merely to sit or stroll on the great four-mile boardwalk at Long Beach is to have as bracing and beneficial effects as an ocean voyage. There is still water bathing, too, for those who prefer it, and no end of motor boating and sailing.

Long Beach is a colony of beautiful homes, grouped near the great HOTEL NASSAU, which is now open for the season, as modern and fully equipped as the best Broadway hostelries. Its Casino, its Orchestra, its well-filled boardwalk, a four-mile ocean promenade of beauty, exquisite gowns and good form, glorious ocean breeze and tonic health, its wealth of color, its exclusive charm, its week-end visit of a thousand motor parties, all combine to give the touches that have appealed to the best in Manhattan. It gives the refinement of Newport, the gayety of Monte Carlo, the holiday spirit and bathing features of Atlantic City, and the coolness, the invigorating, bracing health of the broad Atlantic itself.

Government reports show that Long Beach is cooler in summer than Atlantic City, cooler than any resort this side of Nantucket. On days when people in New York City are dropping dead from heat young folk are playing tennis at Long Beach at midday on five of the finest dirt courts in the country.

Although Long Beach is known as a resort of the wealthy, it is no costlier for living expenses than any other suburban resort on Long Island. The stores maintain the same prices, and the house accommodations are far superior to those the same amount of money will purchase elsewhere.

It is as easy to step into the Pennsylvania Station and roll quietly and comfortably to Long Beach, with always a seat for you, as to step into the elevated and strap-hang your way to uptown Manhattan, and the time is about the same. The commutation to Long Beach is low, only 87c. a day, the trip a pleasure, and the resort itself a summer Paradise.

Of course you will want to know about our homes for sale on most advantageous terms, and about our lots. This information will be of interest from the standpoints of both home-owning and investment.

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Queens, L. I., 28 minutes from Broadway; new house, just completed; beautiful restricted property; every city improvement; three minutes from station, trolleys, schools, libraries, &c. Small amount cash; easy monthly payments. Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt.
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11 miles out, overlooking L. I. Sound; deeded with permanent water-front privileges for boating, bathing, etc.; $500 cash needed. BEECHHURST, 2 E. 125th St., N. Y. Tel. 2620 Harlem.

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Ten-room house, garage, overlooking Sound; parquet floor; tiled bath; shore front right; $7,500, $1,000 cash; balance to suit, or might lease to responsible party. H 96 Times.

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Plot 185x100; two baths; steam heat; gas, city water and all improvements; high ground; elegant neighborhood; shrubs, grapevines, fruit, and shade trees.
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SUBURB OF HACKENSACK.
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NEAR STATION AND TROLLEY.
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ON THE RIVER—$75.

BUNGALOW Farm, 3,750 sq. feet of land, high, dry; 35 minutes from Broadway; one minute from station; fare 13c.; mountain scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; title guaranteed; $10 down, $5 monthly. Address LACKAWANNA, 63 Times Downtown.

Furnished House To Let—Rooming house, 55 rooms; elegant dining room, furnished; improvements; steam heat; centre of city; rent $10 day. Beyer, 762 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Hotel To Let—Hotel or rooming house, 55 rooms; elegant dining room, furnished; improvements; steam heat; centre of city; rent $10 day. Beyer, 762 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

$300 cash, $25 monthly; elegant new six-room cottage; every improvement; hardwood trim; restricted; photo sent. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL,"
a little booklet about Nutley, N. J., "the ideal home town," free on request.
NUTLEY REALTY CO., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, in a very high-class apartment, centrally located, now to Oct 1st; Summer rates; excellent service; breakfast optional. Superintendent, 1,730 Broadway, corner 55th St.

Just completed, attractive bachelor suites, two rooms and bath, $45-$65, service included, at Nos. 34-36 East 58th St.; special rates for Summer months.

For Sale.—Newly furnished five-room apartment; elevator; 55th St., near Broadway. Call Columbus, 1527, after 10 o'clock A. M.

ELEGANTLY furnished five rooms; elevator apartment; telephone, electricity; $55; convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

ELEGANTLY furnished five rooms; elevator apartment; telephone, electricity; $55; convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

76th St., 53 East, (Central Park.)—Seven rooms, two bathrooms; improvements; fully furnished; South; $85.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; bath; $30-$50 month; meals; Subway; elegantly kept.

Will sublet cheap, eight finely furnished rooms; telephone 299 Riverside; shown by appointment.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses

Seven large, all light rooms with bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65 and $70. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that amount. 20 minutes from Park Row. Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON
326 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

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Delightful 6 and 7 room apartments, $42 to $48; steam heat; hot water; every modern convenience. Apply branch office on premises. Send for booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO.

PARK SLOPE APARTMENTS.
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Six light rooms, bath, separate toilet, steam heat, hot water supply, telephone; 15 blocks from Prospect Park. Apply 511 9th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

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DUPLEX STUDIO, HOUSEKEEPING APT.
8 large, light rooms, 3 baths.
Most delightful apartment in N. Y. City.
RENT $3600 3 to 5 years lease only.
Non-Housekeeping Apartment
2 large, light rooms and bath; highest class service.
RENT $1,500.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
316 W. 20th St.
ADRIAN.
All improvements; elevator service; suite of five rooms and bath; rent, $630 to $660 per annum; one suite, two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $420 per annum.
Apply on premises, or
CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

THE CLARENDON,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 86TH.

Ninth corner flat to sublease; most desirable apartment on Drive; eleven large rooms; four baths; liberal concessions. Apply own broker or HUBERTH & GABEL, 147 4th Av.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

SOUTHWEST CORNER
BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Elevator, etc. J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
105 WEST 40 ST.

Sublet.—Six rooms and bath; housekeeping, or two or three rooms and bath not housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; river view. Apartment 157, 15th floor, Hotel Ansonia.

At 67 West 96th St., an unusual apartment of seven extra large, light rooms and bath, in a private house, with owner; all improvements; $55 per month.

A few desirable suites of 3 and 4 rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class apartment house. Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St.

84TH ST., 21 WEST.—Seven splendid, large, bright rooms; decorated to suit; bath, steam heat, hot water; excellent neighborhood, near Park; $90.

21st St., 328 West.—6 light rooms, bath; hot water supply; halls heated; reasonable rent.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—Handsome, unfurnished apartment; gentlemen; reference.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

FOUR, FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN ROOM APARTMENTS, $40 TO $65; MODERN, ELEVATOR, NIGHT, DAY SERVICE; SUBWAY STATION. 606 W. 137TH.

TWO HOME BUILDINGS

Numbers 521 and 523 West 112th Street are now completed. Discriminating people invited to inspect these most livable apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms.
ROE & GOULD, Agents
262 Fifth Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7145.
Renting agent on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

Account of going West will sublet to responsible party at very reasonable figure six-room apartment in first-class apartment house; all outside rooms, splendid view, fine location. Apply Johnson, Paul Jones Apartments, 134th St. and Wadsworth Ave.

515 & 523 W. 122nd St.

Elevator apartment, 4, 5, 6, and 10 rooms. Electric light. All modern improvements.

Van Praag, 522 West 113th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway; 5 rooms, $43; one flight up; telephone, &c.

118th St., 423 West.—To sublet from May 1, Apartment 42; five outside rooms overlooking Columbia campus.

YONKERS

In beautiful location near Van Cortlandt Park
THE BELFORT
Yonkers' finest modern elevator apartment; also apartments in select three-family dwellings.
GERBEREUX COMPANY,
369 South Broadway, Yonkers.
Telephone, 1999 Yonkers.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON,
144-146-148 East 23d St.
Sub-lease attractive large apartments, 7 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
REDUCED RENT.
References; lease. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

66 EAST 77TH ST.

Modern 7 room light apartments; hall service, telephone, &c.; rent, $600.
Hibson Co., Lexington Ave., cor. 34th St.

Apartment to sublet, unfurnished; immediate possession; central location; low rent; all light rooms. At 148 East 36th St. Apply janitor.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th STREET.

Handsome apartment; eight large, light rooms.

BRONX.

8 ROOM APARTMENTS in Single Flat.

Up to date in every respect; rent, $30. Inquire Superintendent, 949 Av. St. John, 942 Leggett Av., 4 blocks from either Prospect Av. or Jackson Av. stations.
WM. OPPENHEIM, 778 Westchester Av.

4, 5, and 6 large, light rooms and baths; all improvements; rents, $21, $26, and $30; finest flats in Bronx; 1,282 and 1,284 Stebbins Av.; 3 short blocks west of Freeman Street Subway Station.

Eight-room apartment; upper two stories private house; all improvements; on block entirely of private homes. Apply premises, 1,045 Clay Av.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Six-room, front apartment, one flight up; parlor and library en suite; short hallway; near "L" station; west side, not above 116th St. Address Verkerk, 417 Manhattan Av.

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CORNER STORE
GOOD LIGHT; SIZE 25x60.
225 PEARL ST.
IMMEDIATE POSS.; RENT LOW.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST. TEL. 1132 CORT.

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SMALL and LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

For sale or rent for a term of years a very modern factory, containing 40,000 square feet, with land to add; exceptional light; 30 minutes from Manhattan; insurance less than 10 cents; sprinkler system and electric light. H 48 Times.

88-90 Walker St.; 25x90; steam, power, heat, elevator service; adjoining Canal Street subway. Hellinger, 300 Broadway; 9045 Worth, or engineer.

Just completed, very desirable stores, 20x60, ground and parlor floors, at Nos. 34-36 East 58th St.; attractive rents for immediate occupancy.

28th St., cor. 1st Av.—Two lofts, 100x100; light on four sides; steam power; large elevator; all improvements. Apply on premises.

Half of 1st floor to rent; business building; 172 East 78th St. Inquire V. Morris, 969 Madison Av.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

140—Dennis C. Shea, appellant, vs. Henry B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioner of the District of Columbia et al.; and

141—Arthur Briscoe, appellant, vs. Henry B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioner of the District et al. Filed and entered.

635—Christopher Strassheim, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Milton Daily. Continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

916—Charles West, Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma, appellant, vs. The Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al. Commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellees.

Day call for April 5: Nos. 916, 941, 944, 112, (and 113,) 115, 116, 117, 120, (and 121,) 122, and 123.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. General Calendar. 248—Confectioners' Machinery Co v. Panoulias. 254—Simplex Ry Appliance Co v. Pressed Steel Car Co. 255—McWilliams v. Gangoa. 163—Int. Banking Co v. Payne. 224—J. M. Guffey Pet. Co v. Noreithman. 225—Texas Co v. J. M. Caffrey Pet. Co. 228—Am Mfg Co v. Bigelow. 238—Bolognese v. U S. 239—Christopherson v. Donald S S Co. 240—Donald S S Co v. Aurora. 241—U S v. Nassau. 242—Rohma v. Merrill C Hart. 243—Dunn v. Seminole. 244—Cornell St Bt Co v. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J. Preferred causes. 116—U S v. Paakl. 183—Ryan v. N Y, N H & H R R R. 165—Brauman v. same. 104—Seaman v. same. 105—Same v. same.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT, APPELATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Scott, Miller, and Dowling JJ. Enumerated motions. 503—Kaucher v. City of New York. 508—Urchs v. New Amsterdam S S Co. 510—Kettle v. Cooper. 511—Brendlin v. Boston Ins Co. 518—Wood v. Department of Health. 514—Arnold v. Schmiedler et al. 516—Cogan v. Donnelly. 517—Marsh v. Exempt Firemen's Ben, &c. 518—Williams v. Robinson. 523—Browning, King & Co v. Terwilliger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J. Litigated motions. 1—Manelly v. City of N Y. 2—Harris v. Wexler. 3—Tack v. Fitzsimmons. 4, 5—Singer v. Kovner. 6—Merc Nat Bank v. Heinze. 7—In re Ballow. 8—Hill v. A S Const Co. 9—Reinecke v. Feldman. 10—Farmer v. Keller Farmer Co. 11—Maneely v. City of N Y. 12—Wolfenden v. same. 13—Wyckoff v. same. 14—Williams v. Brown. 15—In re Gilbert. 16—In re Walsh. 17—In re Frank. 18—Avery v. Avery. 19—Kaplan v. Lewis. 20—N Y Life Ins Co v. N Y Newspaper Union. 21—Gillies v. Earle. 22—Lange v. Simon. 23—Mulroy v. Mansfield. 24—Heumann v. Penn R R. 25—In re Andrel. 26—Murphy v. Kapelsohn. 27—M Fleischmann Co v. same. 28—In re Schleicher Co. 29—In re Royal Bank. 30—Donohue v. Lawyers' Adv. Co. 31—Behlmer v. Kingston Sec Co. 32—Rose v. Flig. 33—Dixon v. Arbelt. 34—Windman v. Flig. 35—First Nat Bank v. Longstreth. 36—McCoy v. McCoy. 37—Ventriniglia v. Elobner. 38—Wolpin Bath Co v. Friedman. 39—Anhalt v. Burrell. 40—Walton v. Bowman. 41—Gaudenzi v. Liebler. 42—Young v. Armstrong. 43—Dienst Co v. Palladino. 44—Rosebault v. Ford Leather Co. 45—Beyer v. N Y C & H R R R. 46—Alexander v. Bennett. 47—Manohades v. Manohades. 48—Unterberger v. Heymann. 49—Atlantic Dock Co v. Force. 50—Kopelman v. Man Sav Inst. 51—Eichel v. Bickman. 52—In re Mount. 53—Quinn v. Burr Co. 54—Schindler v. Muller. 55—Nugent v. Morris & Co. 56—Bernstein v. Cohen. 57, 58—Salisbury v. Imperial Storage Battery Co. 59—Cohen v. Cohen. 60—Jackel v. Stephens. 61—Simon v. Laidlaw. 62—Same v. Martin. 63—Tilden v. N Y Realty Owners. 64—Weber v. Sporn. 65—Kellogg v. Baird. 66—Gissell v. Janker. 67—Fischer v. Fischer. 68—Myers v. Schiller. 69—Sln v. Wall. 70—Goodman v. Goodman. 71—Bankers' Surety Co v. Meyer. 72—Huttfeldt v. Smith. 73—Norton v. Livingston. 74—Guterman v. Wexler. 75—Frooks v. Flig. 76—United Metals Selling Co v. Am Smelting, &c, Co. 77—Metzger v. Llewellyn Realty Co. 78—Archer v. Archer. 79—Bird v. House. 80—Margolies v. Greeley Square Co. 81—People v. Ribando Co. 82—Klar v. Levine. 83—Allen v. Nat Surety Co. 84—Drummond, v. Norton Co. 85—Hudson & Man R R v. Minder. 86—Cartucci v. Smith. 87—Gerken v. Sonnabend. 88—Levine v. Klar. 89—Butterfield v. Dutton. 90—Brown v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 91—People v. Novielli. 92—Collins v. Polatschek-Spencer Realty Co. 93—Duffy v. Higgins.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newberger, J. Motions. Demurer. 169—Schloss v. Kraushar. Undefended divorces. 97—Hickey v. Hickey. 396—Banks v. Banks. 477—Cornell v. Cornell. 479—Battaglio v. Battaglio. 262—Ida Cohn v. Cohn. 377—Cammarata v. Cammarata. 530—Schmalholts v. Schmalholz. 2610—Hawkins v. Hawkins. 2620—Hartman v. Hartman. 2632—Puglisi v. Puglisi. 2764—Elliott v. Elliott. 2778—Weiss v. Weiss. 2758—Le Gallieese v. le Gallienes. 579—Deitz v. Deitz. 2906—Heilmlinger v. Holmlinger. 2900—Kerbel v. Kerbel. 2010—Leff v. Leff. 3011—Benedict v. Benedict. 3012—Smith v. Smith. 3013—Basil v. Basil. 3014—Sterne v. Sterne. 3015—Kutrik v. Kutrik. 3016—McHardy v. McHardy. 3017—Hemmerich v. Hemmerich. 3018—Alexander v. Alexander. 3019—Paskess v. Paskess. 3020—Yarchover v. Yarchover. 3021—Clowser v. Clowser. 3022—Nieb v. Nieb. 3028—Luckenbill v. Luckenbill. 3024—Becker v. Becker. 3025—Kirkpatrick v. Kirkpatrick. 3026—Fisher v. Fisher. 3027—Josephson v. Josephson. 3028—Boothe v. Boothe. 3029—Lutz v. Lutz. 3030—Cuneo v. Cuneo. 3031—Fugle v. Fugle. 3032—Hart v. Hart. 3033—Rosensteel v. Rosensteel. 3034—Wald v. Wald. 3035—Kugler v. Kugler. 3036—Kappes v. Kappes. 3037—Randall v. Randall. 3038—McVey v. McVey. 3039—Fullerro v. Fullerro. 3040—Mintz v. Mintz. 3041—Abden v. Abden. 3042—Patterson v. Patterson. 3043—Tearle v. Tearle. 3044—Detore v. Detoro. 3045—Shilbersky v. Shilbersky. 3046—Bernia v. Bernia. 3047—Baldwin v. Baldwin. 3048—Schmeckenbrecher v. Schmeckenbrecher. 3049—Van Eaton v. Van Eaton. 3050—Kenny v. Kenny, Jr. 3051—Flynn v. Flynn. 3052—Guistiniani v. Guistiniani. 3053—Hahn v. Hahn. 3054—Shimkin v. Shimkin. 3055—Lake v. Lake. 3056—Taub v. Taub. 3057—Kolander v. Kolander. 3058—Hamm v. Hamm. 3059—Koskela v. Koskela. 3060—Nicolosi v. Nicolosi. 3061—Dimapt v. Dimant. 3062—O'Connell v. O'Connell. 3063—Orlando v. Orlando. 3064—MacLachan v. MacLachan. 3065—Judels v. Judels. 3066—Jones v. Jones. 3067—Krumholz v. Krumholz. 3068—Lasky v. Lasky. 3069—Morgan v. Morgan. 3070—Lass v. Lass. 3071—Kieserling v. Kieserling. 3072—Kehoe v. Kehoe. 3073—Zushke v. Zushke. 3074—Casario v. Casario. 3075—Blond v. Blond. 3076—Klopman v. Klopman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McCall, J.—Certiorari Cases. 2333—Thorne v. Purdy. 2334—Sterling v. same. 2335—Stillman v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Davis, J. 1—Simon Katzenstein. 2—Mazzerano Anlita. 3—Charles Newman (2.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Guy, J. 619—Penunzia v. Central R R of N J. 231—Quill v. B H R R. 181—Zanner v. Whitridge. 200—Goldsmith v. Jolina. 158—Huntley v. N Y C & H R R R. 180—Allenstein v. Nassau Elec R R. 28—Anderson v. same. 85—Zint v. Int R T Co. 210—Collins v. Jolina. 230—Flynn v. same. 206—Bernstein v. B H R R. 212—Martin v. Whitridge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J. 1462—Lauser v. Frederick Hollender Co. 1466—Lanman v. Evers. 1290—Rosek v. Wise. 1495—O'Connor v. City of N Y. 1216—Walker v. Weil. 1409—Potach v. Litstein. 1469—Milligan v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 1397—Bernstein v. Rodgers. 21—Reynolds v. N Y Transp Co. 1504—Hennessy v. Hauser. 1534—Rimmer v. Golde & Cohen. 1535—Manning v. Ready. 1013—Getter v. Brooks. 1628—Wellbacher v. Gross. 1665, 1666—Nelson v. Koppie. 1675—Breen v. City of N Y. 849—Baudouine v. Mann. 1382—Cappell v. N Y Transp Co. 1896—Connors v. Galbraith. 1503—Failla v. Norton. 2814—Smith v. Simpson. 1041—Vigoritto v. Press Pub Co. 1444—Fitzpatrick v. Korn. 1307—Ulshen v. Weil. 1643—McShane v. Terry & Tench Co. 1647, 1648—Golenfaul v, ——. 1659—Zwerdling v. George Hays & Co. 1660—Ginsberg v. Neely. 1675—Klein v. Cornen. 1674—Gottlieb v. Horowitz. 1682—Glastone v. Greenhaut. 1548—O'Connor v. City of N Y. 1549—Gondolfo v. same. 1568—Reily v. same. 1572—Gartner v. same. 1580—Graham v. same. 1588—Whitcomb v. same. 1589, 1590—Boynton v. same. 1606—Schleier v. same. 1607—Realty Co of America v. same. 1626—Georgi v. Gahrmann. 1649—Gross v. Kaplan. 245—Trainor v. N Y Inst for Deaf & Dumb. 1470—Claps v. Wilgus. 1528—Leavitt v. Schöles Co. 4715—Kalisher v. Browning, King & Co. 4716—McGowan v. N Y Cont Co. 1536—Hirshfield v. Hirshfield. 1538—Brawne v. Lauderbach. 1541—Schaefer, Jr. v. N Y Taxicab Co. 1543—U S School of Music v. Collier.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Page, J.—817—Kilgallon v. Coles. 2192—Mann v. Fraser. 2067—First nat Bk of Pitts v. Hart. 1778—Freeman Elec Co v. Irish Elec Co. 1779—Same v. Hudson Elec Supply Co. 2304—McCarthy v. City of N Y. 402—Woodruffe v. Eustis. 619—Reilly v. Burkelman. 2075—Hyatt Roller Bearing Co v. Gerrigan. 2240—Heinze v. Northern Bank of N Y. 2629—Taylor v. Hefi. 1768—Rathers v. Hefi & Hamm Co. 2044—Feistein v. Siff. 2065—Berry v. 1,465 Broadway Co. 1447—Thompson v. Desser. 1574—Druicklieb v. Elsenberg Cigarette Co. 1603—Same v. Elsenberg. 1520—Davis v. Lee & Co. 1547—Wells v. Gordon. 1592—Koch v. Isotis Import Co. 2282—Pinski v. Jaffe. 1235—Carnegie Trust Co v. Klerboite. 2179—Melcer v. same. 2319—Leavitt v. Williamsburg Sav Bank. 2387—Bates & Co v. Margolins. 2356—Ward v. Rainey Pier Co. 2490—Spehner v. Vacheron. 2583—Barnett v. Schwartzreich. 2302—Lee v. Crase. 2622—Wading River Realty Co v. Palmer. 2626—Neighbors v. Northern Bank of N Y. 2642—Schleicher v. Klein. 2735—Wolf v. Brody. Adler & Koch Co. 2738—Balfour v. Ford. 2746—Gilbert Iron & Steel Co v. G & W Mfg Co. 2705—Reis v. 17th St Realty Co. 2706—Carnegie Trust Co v. Judson. 2778—Maddocks v. Maddocks. 2782—Coutant v. Mason. 2792—Cole v. Cole. 2806—Graves v. Bustanoby.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estates of John I Glasson, Henry Bischoff, James H Skillman. Wills for probate. John Hallen, John forney, Ida Robbins, Johann F Muller, Henry Callenburg, Julia Murphy, John H Rutherford.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Green, J.; Part II., La Fetra, J.; Part III., Finnlitz, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., Lynch, J.; Part VIII., O'Dwyer. C. J.—Calendar called in Part III. at 9:45 A. M. 1091—Wood v. Watson. 4747—Miller v. Miller. 2311—Patish v. N Y Cab Co. 2508—Rabinowitz v. De Jong. 2783—Smolle v. S Harris Mfg Co. 2717—Cohen v. Karakbensian. 2718½—Mayer v. N Misel Inc. 4291½—Levin v. Schneitzer. 2753½—Peres v. U S Grand Lodge B & A. 2121—Culbane v. Int R T Co. 2594—Caramelli v. Eppelheimer. 2672—Morgan v. Pelham Park Ry. 2673—Wegman v. same. 2686—Ford v. Schrader. 2695—Forman v. Busilk. 2700—Rosen v. Slonas. 2685—Nye v. Sonntag. 494—Stark v. Martin. 2702½—Neier v. Loft Realty Co. 2703½—Treadwell v. same. 2584—Liers v. Epping Carpenter Co. 656½—Brendlin v. Beers. 4609½—Roettinger v. McCluskey. 240—Cohen v. Am Credit & Ind Co. 4705½—Harris v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co. 859—N Y Taxicab Co v. Jolina. 3395½—Zetekopf v. Levine. 1106—Livingston v. Erie R R. 1404—Guttman v. Storch. 1185—Jennings v. Lemon. 1195—Seidman v. N Y Taxicab Co. 1218—Moser v. Liebman Sons Brew Co. 1234—Ennis Rubber Mfg Co v. Frawley Taxi Co. 1300-1301—Rosman v. Person. 1313—William E Leuchtenberg Co v. Stelner. 1397—Clemence v. Holday. 1413—Alfred Nelson Co v. Burt. 1451—Jacobsen v. Armstadt. 1504—Davis v. Hammerstein. 1636—Brett v. Rieser. 1645-1646—Miller v. Daniels. 1647—Duffy v. Zanino. 1655—Walker v. Chace Trucking Co. 1674—Harrington v. Harporthaus. 2070—Robinson Mfg Co v. Duhrenheimer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schmuck, J.—3015—Poynton v. Knabis. 2496—Cohen v. Goldstein. 2877—The Abbaye v. Rosenblatt. 2012—Meyer v. Groof. 2980—Cax v. Stadler. 3021—Keller v. Beare. 3031—Colonial Bank v. Krakauer. 3032—Solomon v. Block. 3033—Putnam v. Prisse. 3035—Federal Adv Agency v. Edgerton Mfg Co. 3037—Horn v. Blumenfeld. 3041—Bigelow v. Joos. 3042—Same v. Bueter. 3043—Same v. Wellman. 3041—Same v. Keller. 2951—Knox v. Birdseye. 3004—Nicholas v. Finger. 2915—Mendelson v. Jefferson Bank. 3017—Mintz v. Goldbaum. 2923—Collman v. Degnan. 2923—Schulman v. Luria. 2965—Resnick v. Silverstein. 2971—Sullivan v. Wise. 3013—Wells & Newton Co v. Ellinger. 3045—Saltzman v. Lebetkin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Stein vs. Jordan—Philip J. McCook. Jantzen vs. Walker—Augustine R. McMahon. Haffen vs. Haffen—William H. Peck.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Jacob Horowitz vs. Jacob Ginsberg—Adolph L. Goldner.

CITY COURT—Smith, J.—Isaac Kraus vs. Barney Fineglass—Sigmund Wechsler, Man Leasing Co vs. Maurice I. Strunsky—Nicholas W. Ryan.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. 470—Smith v. Amer Auto Assn. 881—Knowles v. McKee. 879—Goldblatt v. Herman. 904—Ibmels v. Rohrer Drug Co. 905—Kalchoff v. Kalthoff. 914—Magdeburg v. Dry Dock Svgs Instu. 926—Russo v. Nicholson. 944—Manning v. Manning. 846—Goldenburg v. Radsky. 457—Abramqwitz v. Abramowitz. 512—Sheehan v. Somerville. 695—Frank-Byron Co v. Bush Terminal Co. 892—Ames v. Selkin. 876—Parshelsky v. Krasnow. 906—Rosen v. Edison Elec Ill Co. 671—Street v. Beekman. 685—Waldan v. Graham. 845—Getman v. Getman. 781—Morreale v. Kiendl. 948—Kraft v. Kronenguld. 950—Sheffield-Farms-Decker Co v. Fox. 891—Cobiliz v. Mahway. The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 951—Henry Small Realty Co v. Shapiro. 952—Byrne v. Byrne. 953—Fuller v. Fuller. 954—Kronenguld v. Kronengold Const Co. 955—Halverson v. Smith. 956—Barnett v. Barnett. 957—Wulff v. Wulff. 958—Bimson v. Burnhell. 959—Rosenstein v. Rosenstein. 960—Sayer v. City of New York. 961—Waldo v. Grant. 220—Biedler v. Emricht. 1002—Mandell v. Temes. Highest number reached on the regular call, 961.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Kapper, J.; Part VI., Putnam, J.; Part VII., Scudder, J. 6724, 5725—Mandell v. Nassau R R and City of N Y. 5741—Guyon v. Brooklyn R R R. 5746—Meronello v. Fuchs. 5745—Insinger v. B H R R. 5770, 9431—Osborne v. Ettelson. 5812—Shaler v. Nassau R R. 5814—Evans v. Brooklyn El R R. 5824—De Paola v. Cary Mfg Co. 5831—Bals v. Walker. 5690—Mc-Lelah v. B H R R. 5844—Ledwith v. Coler. 5847—Morrisey v. B H R R. 5848—Breckiert v. Brooklyn El R R. 5851—Brown v. Artman. 5854—Same v. Duhamiel & Sons. 5855—Tracy v. Bingham. 5857—Scott v. Linnemy. 5863—Goldberg v. Graf. 5865—Prendeville v. Rodgers et al. 5877—McBride v. Pearl. 5870—Roth v. B H R R. 5839—Spencer v. Williamsburg Savings Bank. 5880—Mochman v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 10222—Schott v. Smith et al. 10500—Cohn v. Davis. 10606—Speight v. Plant et al. 8280—Moore v. Jacobson. 11198—Jackson Bros Realty Co v. Phillips. 5233—Leonard v. Dugre. 4728 —Weiss v. Weiss. 4482—Mahoney v. Conay I & B R R & L I R R. 10680—Twichell v. same. 3694—Corcoran v. Kaplan et al. 4675—Simon v. Steeplechase Co. 5804—McGahan v. P R R R. 11067—Sikorskey v. Martin & White Co. 8567—Biamati v. B H R R. 5472—Barron v. Commonwealth Roof Co. 8448—Moore, Jr. v. Long Island R R. 4187—Clonen v. Michaels.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5803—Kopy v. West. 4950—Schlafter v. Kuhn. 4181—Mahoney v. Lathrop. 5048—Geidel v. Conay I & B R R. 5617—Miller v. City of New York. 11484—Madsen v. Madsen. 5324—Scott v. Richmond Light & R R. 1848—Yacobs v. Board of Education. 1727—Campbell v. City of New York. 8236—Warkowitz v. Rosenberg. 3645—Barretta v. Salzano. 8166—Salvenson v. B H R R. 8681—Garaway v. Downing. 8278—Beyer v. Transit Development Co. 8417—Jankelowitz v Abramovitz. 10160—Same v. Gordon et al. 5894—Guyon v. B H R R. 5896—Hildenbrandt v. Hildenbrandt. 8929—Peterson v. B H R R. 4943—Driscoll v. same. 8723—Spitzenberg v. Seitz. 8240—Creighton v. Fray. 5616, 8261—Dooling v. City of New York. 11062—Mould v. Wilcox. 5595, 5900—Braun v. Butler. 5901—Walsh v. Sullivan et al. 5902—Van Name v. Foster. 5904, 5905—Beahn v. City of New York. 5909—Tanny v. B H R R. 5911—Dicker v. same. 5912—Klein v. Nassau R R. 5913—Berry v. same. 5917—Bonnerwith v. Lord & Taylor. 5927—Maneely v. Prudential Ins Co. 5930, 5931—Alexander v. Holman. 5934—Kmerelen v. Interborough Rapid Transit. 5935—Leap v. Multi-Seal Mfg Co. 5936—Whitesky v. Nassau R R. 5940—Epstein v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5940.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 122—Lacomarits v. Fiore. 118—Lynch v. Gagliardi. 124—Mulwits v. Stockman. 127—Steinart & Sons Co v. Gironda.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 12—Miningham v. Broderick. 80—Schutherdt v. McVickar. 65—New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co v. Lolas. 100—Cronin v. Toras. 130—Mitchell v. Raymond. 131—Narran v. McGain. 132—Farrell v. Swift. 133—Farris v. Seymour. 135—Brown v. White. 136—Cons Water Co v. Leather. 137—Westinghouse Elec Mfg Co v. Haines. 138—Organ v. Rossi. 139—Firone v. Merone. 140—Voling v. City of Mt Vernon. 141—Fighuzzi v. Tierney. 142—Cowen v. Jackman. 143—Tooker v. Fowler & Seller Co. 144—Dogert Co v. Wetmore. 145—Zeanby Co v. Terrace City Hygeia Ice Co. 146—Watson Wagon Co v. Goodman. 147—Nordone v. Millito. 148—Strong v. Berman. 149—Hubbard v. Albro. 150—Callahan v. Castele. 151—Goldowsky v. Turso. 152—Bogart Co v. Wetmore. 153—Rutledge v. Sprague. 154—Healy v. City of New Rochelle. 155—Reynolds v. Stecre, Inc. 156—Freedman v. Petrillo. 157—Hasselman v. Woohrlel. 191—Faldacini v. Newman.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mills, J. 1068—Bunberry v. Receiver Yonkers R R Co. 717—Purdy v. Robinson. 775—Dalzell v. Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co. 1255—Scott v. D, L & W R R Co. 885—Leitz v. Brandt. 893—Arnold v. Trozell. 877—Madden v. B H R R Co. 154—Merris v. Katz. 194—Mandy v. Schleicher Co. 310—Lawyers Title Ins and Trust Co v. Jewell. 891—Valentine v. Brown. 558—Peth v. McAdoo. 870—Falgansman v. Freelich. 896—Risbardck v. Elliott. 640—O'Neill v. N Y Tel Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 696—Hinck v. Village of North Tarrytown. 696—Purdy v. Peel. 698—Rovers v. Teal. 715—Brainin v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 751—Lisanti v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 755—Welsh v. Fargo. 766—Buckout v. Kahn. 767—Conklin v. Birdsall. 777—Galatjus v. Int R T Co. 778—Same v. same. 779—White v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 795—Zely v. Ford. 781—Schmitt v. Sproull. 801—Finnigan v. Hanigan. 802—Tierney v. Ruppert. 806—Regun v. Walker. 807—Coutant v. Int R T Co. 815—Condon v. Schaettel. 816—Same v. same. 823—Haug v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 824—Hunt v. Bidck. 826—Barinett v. Connolly. 844—Briggs v. Willetts. 849—Macolo v. J. Sidlow. 852—Same v. same. 855—Marcy v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 885—Pellecki v. same. 856—Vander Schall v. Erie R R Co. Highest number reached, 900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Morschauser, J. 335—Igleader v. Igleader. 338—Griffin v. Griffin. 342—Wilder v. Wilder. 346—Seiffert v. Young. 347—Risodan v. Tensing. 348—Del Mayer v. Mayer. 349—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co v. West Co Water Works Co. 351—Fosaro v. Ginise. 352—Same v. same. 353—Nora v. Tegretmier. 354—Martin v. Village of Port Chester. 335—Behrens v. Sturges. 357—Park v. Dagg. 359—Upjohn v. Scarsdale Co. 360—Carpenter v. Gaberitt. 361—Dent v. Dent.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. 138—Bergin v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 139—James v. same. 106—Barbera v. B H R R Co. 120—Handelmann v. Berger.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1—Mayer v. Margolies. 2—Biamonti v. L I Elec Ry Co. 3—Martin v. B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 4—Greig v. Ducker and another. 5—Laski v. B H R R Co. 7—Barnes v. L I Elec Ry Co. 7—Schulz v. Arbuckle et al. 8—Natale, an infant, v. Stevenson & Co. 9—Rasquin, Jr., v. Bermel. 10—Dolan v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co and N Y E L and P Co. 11—Tilly v. Ferrell. 12—Murphy v. N Y & L I Trac Co. 13—Mogenburg v. Millito. 14—Zarella v. Nocera. 15—O'Connor, as infant, v. B H R R Co. 16—Rosenberg v. same. 17—Highest number reached on regular call, 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Stapleton, J.—1894—Hoge v. Babcock. 1897—McArthur v. same. 978—Cooke v. Hanson. 1907—Dilluvio v. City of N Y and another. 1295—Kiesday v. B H A R Co. 1901—Fyfe-Hall v. N Y & L I R R Co. A City of N Y. 1363—Rothleder v. Eisemann. 1368, 1369—Flood v. Fryer. 1182, 1876—Roda v. L I Elec Ry Co. Balance of calendar passed until Thursday, April 6, 1911. Highest number reached on general calendar in its regular order, 1423.

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRANSFERS

Transferred.—Patrolmen—William Lalish, from C. O. Squad to Detective Bureau, Manhattan; Theodore Werdann, Thirty-third Precinct to Traffic Precinct C.

Relieved from Suspension.—Patrolman John Harrison, Thirteenth Precinct.

Suspended.—Patrolman Edward P. Fitzgibbons, Nineteenth Precinct.

Dismissed.—Patrolmen—James Hagerty, Twenty-first Precinct; John Jacobs, 174th Precinct; Frederick W. Martin, 180th Precinct.

Resigned.—Patrolman Thomas F. Donnelly, Two-hundred Precinct, April 1.

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Rentals Lower Than in Other First-class Buildings

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Large store and basement, 25x100; rent $6,000. KORN, 31 Nassau, 1 to 5 P. M.

7 EAST 41ST ST.

5-story building; 22x80x100. Korn, 31 Nassau, 1 to 5 P. M.

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50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Taken from gymnasium, gold watch with name inside, chain and oval locket with initials; black pearl pin surrounded by 15 small diamonds; $100 reward; no questions. H. S. Carter, 66 West 55th.

LOST—Gold watch fob with red stone between Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., 6th Av. "L," 33d St. station, and Rector St.; reward offered. Room 101, 26 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, pearl and diamond brooch and pearl and diamond lavalliere, with pear-shaped pearl on the end; liberal reward. 'Phone Morningside—7830.

LOST—Tiffany watch, chatelaine attached; initials "L. B." Saturday, between 145th and 151st Sts., Broadway. Reward, 535 West 151st St., Apartment 65.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, scroll design, Saturday evening, between Winter Garden and Beaux Arts; liberal reward. Letcher, 841 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram "L. G. A.," night April 1, 3d Av., 17th St., 10th St. and Avenue A; reward. W. F. A., 190 3d Av.

LOST—Brooch, shriner's design, with crescent and scimitar in diamonds; liberal reward. Return to W., Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Monday, gold bangle bracelet, 3 diamonds, in box, 63d, near Lexington Av.; liberal reward. 26 East 73d St.

LOST—Diamond sunburst, Saturday night, in Lyric Theatre or to Rector's; liberal reward. Rice, 175 West 78th St.

LOST—Monday, point fox muff, Macy's; reward, no questions. Armstrong, 275 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold enameled tiger head, diamond eyes and tongue; liberal reward. Horton, 2,881 Broadway.

LOST—Monday evening, between 5 and 7, gold chain; liberal reward. Eland, 256 West 23d.

LOST—On Kingsbridge car, grip containing tools. Asbill, 602 West 145th St.

$50 REWARD

for return of small jeweled purse with chain, lost April 3, 5th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Monday morning, April 3, black Pomeranian, (male,) weight twelve pounds. Reward of $50 for return to 43 East 57th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 1024 St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, March 28 to April 3.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at Property Clerk's office, 300 Mulberry St.: Two automobiles, baby carriage, pair of eyeglasses, bag containing gentleman's clothing, broken white metal key-winder, double-case watch and a fob; 10 pairs of gray trousers, boy's suit, 15 boxes of candy, 3 boxes of cigarettes, box containing postage stamps and a box of cigars, bunch of keys, brass automobile lamp, Public hack license No. 1,121, pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses, gold bracelet marked "Louise" on outside and "Aug. 30, 1908" inside, lady's black leather handbag containing check for $5 and 5 keys, 3-wheeled pushcart, baby's blanket and pillow, automobile seat, 2 Yale keys, 5 bars of solder, 14 cases of eggs, 10-gallon can of grease and 8 small boxes marked "A. F. Grease, W. A. A. A., Johannesburg via Durban," 7 small fur skins, 29 keys, peanut-vending machine, package of paper bags, 62 bottles of creosote carbonic.

FOUND, April 3.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.; 2D AV. ELEVATED—Shopping bag, book, slippers, overalls, trousers, opticoat, muff, frame, wire, wrench. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, purse, wall paper, glove, pawn ticket, hat, hat frames, cap, shoes, quilt, underwear, apron, exerciser, wood, lamp-black, box. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Purse, beads, book, glove, pair gloves, drawing, catalogue, dry goods, flowers, cloth, pattern, apron, &c., veil, muff, overalls, barette, coffee, paint. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Jello, purse, overalls, brace. SUBWAY—Umbrella, pin, satchel, bank book, necklace, purses, 3 books, 3 catalogues, photo, gloves, keys, picture, shoes, corsets, overalls and plates, laundry, feather, truss, belt, hardware, bills, &c., meal, basket fishing.

FOUND—April 1, 2, and 3, HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 187 Christopher St.: Two packages, patterns, cap, umbrella, hand bag, sign, brooch, ledger.

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20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

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COMPANION.—Attendant for gentleman; $75, home; tall, American. Mrs. Pillsbury Agency, 507 5th Av.

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Supplies housekeepers, governesses, competent household servants. Houses opened, cleaners installed. Circular sent on request.

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COLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.; telephone 8875 Madison Square.—Domestic servants; references investigated.

COMPETENT HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 90th. 'Phone 1536 Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 50th St. 'Phone 4785—Columbus.

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An old established manufacturing firm with large following desires to dispose of their entire business and fully equipped plant at a very reasonable price. No brokers. H 115 Times.

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EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS ON MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES WANTED BY BEST & CO., 1 WEST 35TH ST.

EXPERIENCED SKIRT HAND wanted. Address 36 West 45th St. Tel. 5635—Bryant.

HOUSEWORKER.—General; competent; reference; 3 adults; $20. Clark, 60 East Kingsbridge Road, near Jerome Av.

PHARMACIST.
R. H. MACY & CO. have a vacancy for a licensed drug clerk.
Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN and demonstrators, over 25 years of age, who wish to travel demonstrating to a fine line of women's trade; expenses advanced and liberal commission bonuses paid; rare chance for big money. Call afternoons, 118 East 28th St., Room 704, City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced, capable English and German stenographer; must be able to take dictation and write in either language rapidly and accurately; a knowledge of French also desirable; state age, nationality, experience, reference, and salary desired. "Importer," Box 108, 617 5th Av.

WANTED—COMPETENT HOUSEWORKER, (WHITE:) SMALL FAMILY; NO WASHING; GOOD WAGES; CITY CARFARE PAID. APPLY UP TO 1 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY, MRS. W. W. STRASSER, 255 WEST 90TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—Junior sales clerks. Apply Superintendent, balcony.
O'Neill-Adams Company,
Sixth Av., 20th to 22d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, 25, educated, of good address and initiative, for special work in the financial districts; preferably one not opposed to traveling. The Century Co., Union Square.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A MAN of superior executive ability, having had responsibility of a general nature in merchandising and management in connection with retail dry goods houses of the first order, can learn of a very desirable position with a promising future by addressing, with specific details, Management, Box H 114 Times.

ASSEMBLERS on fine machine work and photographic shutters. Apply, by letter, stating experience, H 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Give age, experience, and wages expected. J. R. C., 224 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT American boy about 16 years of age in office of large corporation. B. H. C., 227 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED PACKET MAKERS wanted. Apply J. Heffer, 736 Lexington Av.

IN LAW OFFICE, boy with experience. Write particulars to "Legal," C 229 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Ice cream parlor and restaurant, in San Juan, Porto Rico, catering to best American and native trade; business, about $50,000 annually, requires Manager with all around experience and plenty of self-reliance, tact, and originality; knowledge of bookkeeping required; a good opening for first-class man; state age and qualifications. H 62 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few energetic men, of education and good appearance, are desired as salesmen, for one of the highest class, established residential developments in the city; best season is just opening, and an aggressive advertising campaign is planned; liberal commissions paid, and personal assistance given; previous experience not necessary; splendid returns for hard workers. Call to-day, before 11 A. M., Mr. Green, Room 217, 334 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Three well-educated men to travel as salesmen in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey; will be thoroughly instructed as salesman, then advanced to position as manager; small guarantee paid at start. George L. Shuman & Co., 156 5th Av., Room 528.

SALESMAN.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good paying, steady position. 277 Broadway, Room 601; ask for Mr. Routh.

SALESMEN on auto tops, slip covers, and wind shields; commission basis. See Mackey, 244 West 49th St.

SOLICITORS WANTED for general insurance; all branches; no experience necessary; must have good connections and ability to influence accounts; references required; furnish bond. Solicitor, E 302 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERY auto-trimmer wanted; specialist on slit covers. Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 149 10th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—In office of corporation, lawyer's assistant familiar with tax report and corporation reports generally and filing. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, H 116 Times.

AGENTS WANTED

50c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity and inducement for one managing agent and a few experienced life insurance or real estate agents to handle an easy selling suburban building lot development close to New York; good leads furnished. Apply between 7 and 9 P. M., any day, Room 1116, 59 Cortlandt St., New York City.

POSITIONS OPEN.

Short, terse statements of definite needs of employers are the expressions found in the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times. Such opportunities but a moment to read. If ready for which you

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

50c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, anything in the clerical line; quick, correct at figures; understands switchboard; best references. Assistant, 209 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT double entry bookkeeper; knowledge of stenography; capable taking charge payroll, &c.; references. H 110 Times.

LADY of refinement, desires position as companion to young girl or elderly lady; no objection to travel; highest testimonials given and desired. H 89 Times.

MANICURE.—Refined young lady wishes position manicuring; also does face massage and takes care of the hair. J. A., 153 6th Av.

NINE years' experience; American young woman executive ability; capable handling technical dictation; familiar with office routine; first-class references; $15. Miss G., 15 East 33d St., Bayonne, N. J.

OFFICE WORK and typewriting (Underwood) beginner desires position. Clara Nelson, 183 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Competent stenographer and typewriter, desires position with an established firm; capable of taking charge of correspondence; would also consider position as secretary to professional man; willing to go out of town; excellent references. H 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; refined young woman of executive ability, rapid typist, versed office routine, wishes position first-class firm; salary $15; references. Qualified, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position where neatness, accuracy, and intelligence are desired; best of references from last employer; salary $12. Competent, 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Five years' commercial experience; rapid; intelligent transcriber; refined; businesslike. C 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; spells and punctuates well; typewrites neatly and quickly; understands office work; references; salary $8. Miss Ethel, 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; long experience, competent to take entire charge office details, accurate, reliable, seeks position in reliable house. C 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class in every respect; handle any work, no matter how technical; unquestionable references; no agencies. Integrity, 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Export experience; highly educated; discreet; Christian; highest credentials; $14. A 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Educated; refined; experienced; desires position of responsibility; literary work preferred. H 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, desires afternoon and evening employment; expert copyist, dictation called for; literary work preferred. H 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; excellent speller; understands office work; best references; salary, $8. Capable, 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; experienced; good English scholar; Christian; $12; punctual. Reliable 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert; no social engagements; possesses common sense; best references. Merryfield, 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, competent; three years' experience, general lines; moderate salary. Anxious, 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Six months' experience; well educated; correct; intelligent; girl, references. Milford, 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' business experience; very best references furnished. Miss K., 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; position with competent firm. C 225 Times Downtown.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER wishes care of house in absence of family. H 97 Times.

YOUNG LADY will do stenography, typewriting, clerical work at home; moderate rates. H 105 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed; balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR. — Books opened, audited, system installed; firm not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 309, 302 Broadway. Tel. 3423 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 1,317, 320 Broadway. Phone Worth—1819.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTING—AUDITING.
Systems; moderate terms. Rogers, 504 W. 139th.

AN ELDERLY MAN, active and willing, with years of experience in mailing room and office work in weekly and daily newspaper, seeks employment in similar work; best of reference; moderate salary expected. William Davis, 40 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, accurate, experienced at double entry, manufacturing accounts, profit and loss statements, trial balance prepared with accuracy and ease, excellent corresponsent, desires position. Address L., K 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 18, just graduated, desires position, to start for low salary, with chances for advancement. Kawalick, 35 Leonard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; correspondent; good penman; typewriter; notary; excellent recommendations. H 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; can take full charge; references, recommendations; write. B., 107 West 27th.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; personal. H 112 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, licensed, wishes position, assistant; reference. James, 300 West 29th St., care of Devoluy.

CLERK desires position, general office work; reliable, competent. Anderson, 144 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA students are anxious to secure part time or Summer employment as tutors, secretaries, typewriters, salesmen, etc. For further information address The Employment Committee, 302 East Hall, Columbia University. Telephone 1400 Morningside.

DETECTIVE, (licensed,) accepting day's pay; strictly confidential. Frederick Wagner, 1,243 Lexington Av., near 86th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ex-coachman, 35, single, strictly sober, wishes position; best of references; city or country. Carlson, 408 West 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; good mechanic. H. Panlon, 847 East 57th St.

GARDENER.—German, single, 10 years' experience under glass; flowers, vegetables, fruit, lawns, &c.; private place; best references. G. G., 6 State St., New York.

GARDENER.—Useful man; understands garden and housework. Gardener, care Pingleton, 256 3d Av.

House cleaner, with vacuum cleaner; by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3283 Harlem.

LICENSED ENGINEER.—Hotel or factory engine or dynamo. Wm. McGuire, 1,189 2d Av.

MASSEUR.—Graduated in Sweden, with thorough knowledge of massage, open for engagements. H 87 Times.

PAINTER, DECORATOR wants work, day or contract; city or country. Feinberg, 2,200 7th Av.

SALESMAN wants perfume or kindred line to carry in conjunction with line of toilet brushes; have established drug and department store trade in large cities of South; firm must be willing to advance part traveling expenses; unquestioned references. H 102 Times.

SALESMAN.—Shirts or kindred line to jobbing and department store trade; have ten years' experience with big Pennsylvania railroad contractor and two years as bookkeeper with big contractors of this city, desires position in either of above capacities; well educated, capable, trustworthy; salary, $125 at start. H 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ability, college graduate, experienced, desires responsible opening, mercantile or manufacturing house; able to invest moderately. Box 150 Times, 80 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position in fur house; understands fur line well. H 71 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

A.—47 5TH AV.
Second floor suite; private bath; also single rooms; table boarders accommodated.

19TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms, well-furnished; unexcelled board; telephone; table guests.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.
Good rooms, with good board; 'phone; references.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private bath, house, table; strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and doube rooms; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; transients; table board. Tel. 2104 Col.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; refined surroundings, home cooking; reasonable; telephone; Subway, elevated.

58TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large, airy sunny, well-kept room; good, substantial board; 'phone; references.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; bath; $30-$50 month; meals; Subway; elegantly kept.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive hall rooms; clean, quiet house; excellent German table; homelike; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.
'PHONE COLUMBUS 4418.

71ST ST., 203 WEST.—Attractive accommodations for gentlemen; suite two rooms; bath; also single room; unusual table; home cooking; fresh vegetables, salads, old-fashioned desserts; telephone; convenient to Subway express, elevated, surface cars; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—Freshly furnished, light, airy rooms; running water, electric lights; "L," Subway, trolley; board optional; Summer rates; references.

72D ST., 210 WEST.—ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; WITHIN 20 FT. OF SUBWAY, STAGE; ALL SURFACE CARS; TABLE BOARDERS.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, lavatory; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable one, two room suites; high-class accommodations; table guests desired.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Desirable, large hall room; southern exposure; with board; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST, 'phone 1336 Columbus.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable two; private bath; home cooking; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; private bath; hot water day and night; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Christians.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high class; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large room; also single room; with board; reference.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table guests; transients accommodated.

79TH ST., 132 WEST,
THE BONHEUR.
Special Summer prices low as consistent with first-class service. Rooms now ready for occupancy in three houses connected, opened as one after extensive alterations; all new furniture, carpets, and decorations; rooms en suite or singly; private baths; telephone every room; smoking room; cheerful dining room; small tables.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; superior table board; near Subway; reasonable.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; special rates for permanent; parlor dining.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Delightful large and small rooms, for Summer; convenient transportation; table guests.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant room; southern exposure; private bath; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Suite of two rooms with hot, cold water; reasonable for Summer.

93D, 25 WEST.—Nice large front rooms, well furnished, second floor; also small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; pleasant surrounding; near Park, "L" station; terms reasonable; telephone.

93D, 132 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms; closets, running water; home cooking; table guests.

96TH ST., 14 WEST.—Double room, running water; Park; Subway express; dining room; telephone.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable furnished room, with bath; suitable for bachelors or married couple; select neighborhood; near Riverside Drive.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (Broadway, West End.)—Superior accommodations; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table.

104TH ST., 257, (West End Av.)—Rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, light rooms, with board; facing Columbia; refined home; convenient to Subway and "L" stations.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Ideal location; large room, lavatory; small room; excellent table; Broadway Subway.

117TH ST., 115 WEST.—Handsome rooms; delicious cooking; $6 up; suite, private bath; two, $15.

121ST ST., 149 WEST.—Handsome large room; every convenience; excellent board; telephone.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Airy, large, second-floor rooms; 'phone; first-class board optional; references.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large room; closets; good table; American family; two gentlemen; telephone; references.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful front room; bathroom same floor; superior home cooking; 'phone.

145TH ST., 618 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone; moderate; references.

149TH ST., 540 to 546 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Most beautiful, healthiest section.—The Audubon, four small, select, modern equipped houses in one; bright rooms; delicious meals; single, $7 up; large, for two, $14 up; telephone every room. Booklet on request.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, (519 West 123d St.)—Single or en suite; good table board.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 WEST 44TH ST.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and waiting rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

AMERICAN private family offers refined gentleman high-class suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; opportunity to learn English; Subway, elevated; telephone. Epicure, E 145 Times.

COUPLE (stenographer, refined surroundings) can accommodate with large, newly furnished room; private family; use of 'phone; meals if desired; 5 minutes from Subway; 15 minutes from Times Square; $5 per week. 'Phone 7000 Audubon.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th.)—Desirable accommodations; large, connecting, sunny rooms, overlooking Hudson.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Sq.)—Handsome back parlor; private bath, also single room; telephone; excellent table.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, small adjoining rooms; elegant board; steam heat; references.

76TH ST., 52 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170, (Brooklyn.)—Very desirable second floor front; also rear room on parlor floor, overlooking harbor; house, table, and appointments substantial and attractive; table guests accommodated; references. Telephone 2507 J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

BOARD WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

GERMAN LADY wishes room and board; private; moderate price. A. B., 856 9th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; large wing; absolutely fireproof; rooms, with bath; steam heat; private bathing beach and dock; tennis courts; opens May 27; references. Address 53 Irving Place, New York. Tel., 2128 Stuy.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Arverne.—Board, with private family near ocean from May 1 to Sept. 1; couple and nine-year daughter; full particulars. Alca, 364 West 50th St.

Wanted.—Four furnished rooms on farm; do own cooking; commuting distance of New York; adults. H 109 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large front room; private bath; second floor; also smaller rooms.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR.

23D ST., 431 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished single and double rooms; conveniences; private house.

34TH ST., 241 WEST.—Large, absolutely clean rooms; conveniences; high-class house; parlor floor for doctor or dentist. Telephone 6821—Murray Hill.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; clean, comfortable; tiled bath; refined people; references. Hughes.

45TH ST., 27 WEST, (NEAR 5TH AVENUE.)—NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE, BRIGHT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH.

45TH ST., 36 WEST.—Rooms; handsomely, newly furnished; exclusive; references. 5635—Bryant.

47TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; 'phone; meals if desired.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, $8; hall rooms; near bath, telephone.

52D ST., 43 WEST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)—NEWLY, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; PRIVATE BATHS; RUNNING WATER EACH ROOM; $5 AND $10 WEEKLY.

52D ST., 234 WEST.—Newly furnished, bright rooms, with bath; references, 6504 Columbus.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms with or without bath; all improvements; Summer rates.

69TH ST., 145, (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished room; small private family; first-class apartment; gentlemen. Manning.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Elegantly furnished sunny room for bachelor seeking superior accommodations; private residence.

70TH ST., 65 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, hall room; elevator; 'phone; board optional; reasonable. Mrs. Tipton.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large single room, hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 141 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL; TELEPHONE.

71ST ST., 281 WEST.—Sunny single, double front rooms; conveniences; Subway; private house; very reasonable.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; also front parlor.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; high-class accommodations; table guests.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Comfortably furnished hall room; Southern exposure; all modern conveniences.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences. 'Phone 8124—Schuyler.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Small front room adjoining bath; electric light; private house; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor room, suitable two; also single, with running water.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Desirable large room with bath on second floor, private house; telephone.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room in private residence; all conveniences; references. 'Phone 7514 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, heat, bath, near "L," Subway. Mufich.

83D, 63 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, cheerful, front room; all conveniences; suitable two; $7 weekly.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished, hot and cold running water. 'Phone Wolters; $4.50.

84TH ST., 120 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, bedroom, and hall room; reasonable. Griessel.

84TH ST., 52 WEST.—Furnished room in private house. Call.

85TH ST., 158 WEST.—Elegantly furnished private house, offering accomodations that appeal to hotel guests; large front room; twin beds, large closet, $8 one, $10 two people; large front hall room, large closet, $4; gentlemen only; references exchanged; one block from 86th St. Subway; select neighborhood. Telephone, 4101—Riverside.

85TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, outside room; private family; references. Horgan.

86TH ST., 15 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, nicely furnished; closets; running water; telephone; suitable for two gentlemen, or business women.

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and adjoining bedroom in private family; block from Subway; gentlemen only. Brown.

89TH ST., 174 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room for one or two business women; references. Janitor.

93D ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE.
Lady having unusually attractive home, beautiful residential section, convenient to Subway, would rent one, two, or three rooms; this is rare opportunity; refined home where there is every comfort and convenience; best of references required; breakfast if desired; telephone 848—Riverside. M. H. C., 171 Times.

102D, 19 WEST.—Three large, sunny rooms; steam heat; hot water; use kitchen. Brenen.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Front room, suitable two; quiet, refined surroundings; references; elevator; 'phone. Cook.

114TH ST., 422 WEST, (corner apartment, between Columbus and Morningside.)—Large room and kitchenette, and two front rooms; southern exposure; modern improvements; dining room.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; dining room on premises; near Columbia. Apartment 33.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Attractive front suite; southerly exposure; near Subway. Apartment 5.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

117TH ST., 430 WEST.—Columbia College neighborhood; large front room; telephone; elevator service. Apartment 41.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, together, separate; beautiful view; restaurant; Subway. Apartment 21.

121ST ST., 176 WEST.—Sunny corner, four windows; newly furnished; conveniences; telephone; $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very attractive outside rooms; elevator; telephone; references. Apartment 61.

123D, 109 WEST.—Large front rooms, southern exposure; every convenience; quiet, refined home; reasonable.

129TH ST., 409 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room; new elevator apartment; two gentlemen; breakfast. Cook.

135TH ST., 601 WEST.—Superior and attractive room; southern exposure; everything new; all modern improvements; reasonable to business man or woman; Subway express. Telephone 5080 Morningside. Montague. 1 H.

138TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single room, private house; all conveniences; block from Subway; references.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; private family.

144TH ST., 473 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant room, quiet modern house; convenient, accessible; excellent table.

146TH ST., 419 WEST.—Several nicely furnished rooms; private residence; convenient Subway, elevated; gentlemen only; telephone.

Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, in a very high-class apartment, centrally located, now to Oct. 1st; Summer rates; excellent service; elevator service. Apartment 41.

Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, in a very high-class apartment, centrally located, now to Oct. 1st; Summer rates; excellent service; breakfast optional. Superintendent, 1,730 Broadway, corner 55th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, (Corner 127th St.)—Elegantly furnished high-class five, six rooms elevator apartments; low Summer rate $12.50 weekly upward; beautifully furnished room, bath, kitchen, $4, $6.

THE HAROLD,
48 West 28th St.; newly furnished, clean rooms, with or without private bath.

WEST END AV., 678.—Corner, private residence; front room; bath; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

East Side.

17TH ST., 118 EAST.—Large, clean, front; also smaller rooms; running water; near Union Square.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large and small, for gentlemen.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms and bath; also small room; well

PILSENER—Very Light
DORTMUNDER—Golden
MUENCHENER—Dark
THE THREE IDEAL
GERMAN
LAGER BEERS
BOTTLED DRAUGHT
PIEL BROS'
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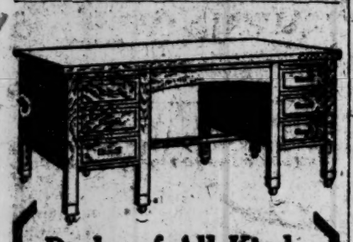
Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Brewers who have never used other materials than the choicest hops and finest barley-malt in the manufacture of their beer.



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OFFICIAL WAR OVER BRONX BOULEVARD

President Miller Refuses to Allow Water Mains to be Laid Under the Roadway.

HINTS AT CONTRACT GRAFT

Commissioner Thompson's Insistence Is Due to Tammany's Interest in the Work, He Asserts.

Bronx Borough President Miller and Water Commissioner Thompson have become involved in a lively controversy over delay in the laying of the water mains in the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, about which Bronx citizens have been protesting for many months. President Miller says the delay is the Commissioner's fault and charges that the principal reason for Mr. Thompson's insisting that the pipes be laid in the street instead of under the sidewalks is that the Hanover Contracting Company holds the $330,000 contract for the work. Mr. Miller hints that the controlling influence in the company is Philip J. Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall.

The Commissioner says he does not know or care whether Donohue is interested in the Hanover Company, but insists that the plans and specifications for the work call for the laying of the pipes in the street instead of under the sidewalks and cites an opinion of the Corporation Counsel to show that he has no choice in the matter.

President Miller has refused to grant permits to lay the pipes in the street, and for a year the Concourse has been torn up and impeded by the contractors' material. Only about 400 feet of the work has been completed.

The digging is much easier under the street than under the sidewalks, and Mr. Miller declares that the contractors will save about $20,000 if Commissioner Thompson's idea is carried out. His reply is that it is not his fault if they were wise enough to find this out before bidding on the contract. The plans and specifications were drawn before he came into office.

The trouble broke yesterday when President Miller issued this statement:

The bid of the Hanover Contracting Company was an unbalanced one—that is, it bid 50 cents a yard for rock excavating, which is worth $3 a yard; 1 cent a yard for restoring the pavement, which is worth 40 cents a yard, and 1 cent a yard for restoring the curb, which is worth 15 cents a yard.

The rock excavating was under the sidewalks, while there was practically none in the roadway. In other words, it bid a nominal price for the work under the sidewalks, because it expected to be able to induce the authorities to allow it to put the service pipes in the old sewer trench in the roadway where there would be no rock excavating, and the large prices were made on the water pipe and earth excavation which it expected would be in the roadway, so as to give it larger profit.

On March 14, 1911, I issued a renewal of the permit to the Water Department to place the service pipes under the sidewalks, so there is nothing to hinder the contractor from going on with the work. It was only my flat refusal that prevented the pipes from going in the roadway.

The anxiety of the Water Department to serve the contractor is inexplicable. Perhaps an examination of the membership of the Hanover Contracting Company will throw some light upon it.

When the President's statement was shown to the Commissioner he made public a letter which he had just mailed to Mr. Miller in which he said that he was "surprised and disappointed" that Miller had declined his invitation to meet him and talk the matter over. He also says that he would like to know why, if the disturbance of the roadway was his reason for refusing to issue the permit, a permit was recently issued to a gas company to tear up the street. He adds:

The Corporation Counsel is my legal adviser, and before I passed on the point at issue, I submitted to him copy of the plans, contract, reports of my engineers, and copies of correspondence between your office and mine.

His opinion was that the plans clearly show the mains should be laid in the roadway, and that I was the sole official to select and designate the location of water mains, and that, having ordered that the mains should be laid in the roadway, I should adhere to my decision.

While I am Commissioner of this department I shall prevent, wherever possible, the laying of mains under sidewalks. It deprives the city of considerable revenue obtained for vault privileges. Thousands of dollars have been lost to the city as a result of mains laid many years ago under the sidewalks in upper Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The contractors, it is said, will ask the courts for an order to compel President Miller to issue the permit.

HIS CHARGE A MISTAKE.

Brewer Fergg Admits He Was Wrong in Accusing U. S. Commissioner Jones.

Declaring that a mistake had been made, Joseph Fergg of the John Fergg's Brewery, Incorporated, of Newark, N. J., through counsel asked that the charge of embezzlement made against United States Commissioner S. Howell Jones of that city be dismissed yesterday in the First Precinct Police Court.

Judge Simon Hahn ruled that since so much publicity had been given to the case and that there was a question as to why such a charge should be made against a man of the standing of Commissioner Jones, he did not feel justified in dismissing the charge, but would refer the papers in the case to the Grand Jury and parole the defendant on his own recognizance.

The charge of embezzlement grew out of a loan of $65,000 obtained by Fergg through Commissioner Jones from Mrs. Caroline Powers of this city. Fergg alleged at the time of Mr. Jones's arrest last week that the defendant had unlawfully withheld $7,800 belonging to him. The Commissioner said he was restrained from turning over the money to Fergg by mortgages.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05	205 7th Av.; S. Forster	$3,000
2:25	396 West Broadway; E. Grieco	$100
6:30	178 West 127th St.; City of New York	Slight
7:10	574 and 576 Morris Park Av.; Charles Nimson	$1,000
7:45	783 Tiffany St.; Warner Construction Company	$10
9:50	57 West 71st St.; A. E. Schroeder	Trifling
10:25	322 East 117th St.; Tessie Lombardi	$5
P. M.		Loss.
4:20	128 Pitt St.; Jacob Feinbly	$5
4:30	59 Prospect Place; W. Vogel	None
5:15	146 East 150th St.; Joseph Miller	$25
6:10	127 West 61st St.; J. Wall	None
6:30	135 Franklin St.; Edman Brothers	$1,000
6:40	420 East 163d St.; Samuel Huber	$50
6:50	117 1st Av.; David Weinstock	Trifling
7:50	1,049 1st Av.; A. Becker	$25
8:00	Vermilye Av. and 207th St.; unknown	Trifling
9:00	44 Leroy St.; unknown	Trifling
9:15	29 West 17th St.; Noble Waist Co.	$300
9:15	134 Suffolk St.; E. Schaermsack	$10
11:05	1,521 Lexington Av.; unknown	Trifling

HORSE THIEF SENTENCED.

Plea That Woman Hypnotized Him Did Not Save Young Denning.

A plea that a woman had led him astray and hypnotised him into horse stealing did not save Sidney Denning, 24 years old, from a sentence of not less than four nor more than nine years in Sing Sing, which was imposed by Judge Burt J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, yesterday. Young Denning was the companion of Mrs. Edna Henry Mann, wife of a surgeon aboard one of the steamers of the Ded D Line, and who was tried and convicted a few weeks ago of horse stealing. In her defense Mrs. Mann said she was led astray by young Denning while her husband was at sea. She was sentenced to Auburn Prison, and then young Denning pleaded guilty.

"I do not believe that you were led away by that woman," said Judge Humphrey in passing sentence, "and I will give you not less than I gave her."

NEW HOME FOR SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Belmont Buys a House in East 41st Street, to be Used for Offices.

September of this year will see the Political Equality Association in a big home of its own. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has bought the home of Reuel B. Kimball, 15 East Forty-first Street, which will become the first suffrage office building in the city.

Mrs. Belmont has started suffrage settlements in different parts of the city, which occupy parts of buildings, but her office has been at 505 Fifth Avenue, where are the offices of the National and State Woman Suffrage Associations.

The new suffrage house is a three-story brownstone structure just off Fifth Avenue and a short distance from the office of the Political Equality Association. The house will be put in order and arranged for its new occupants this Summer.

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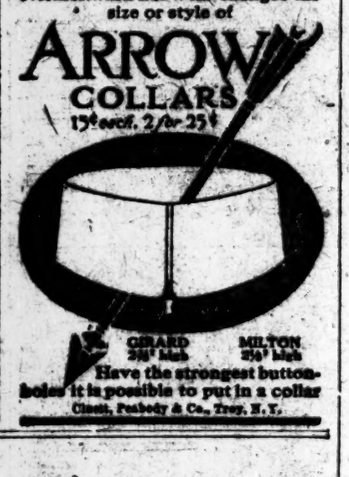
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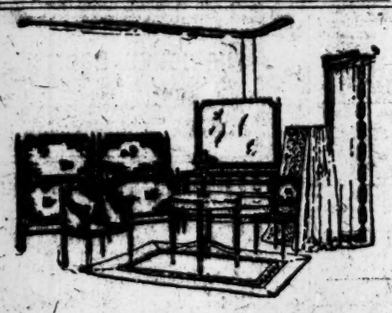
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Faithful and spirited reproductions of all the great historic styles and Period Groupings with Draperies, Wall Papers and Rugs in artistic accord.
Those about to furnish or refurnish summer homes can profitably spend an hour in consultation with our experts whose advice insures the
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Charming *chapeaux* direct from the Salons of noted Parisian modistes—Reboux, Poiret, Talbot, Lanvin, Guy, Georgette and others of equal fame. In this establishment one may gratify her preference without compunction—for *sensible* prices prevail.
Correct Hats in all correct styles for morning and tailored gowns, at— *$18, $22 and $25*
Dress Hats with flowers and plumes, for all occasions, at— *$28, $35, $45 and upwards*
Motor and Steamer Hats a specialty.
Correct Mourning is a subject with which we have carefully dealt, offering the accepted styles of the day in French and English *Mourning Toques, Bonnets* and *Round Hats*, as well as *Veils* in all lengths.
Bandeaux are shown in a profusion of newest Paris effects.

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JUST what *is* value?
We were asked that question the other day, by a man who had seen the oft-repeated word in our advertisements.
"Sir," we said, "value is the ratio of what you get to what you pay."
Then we turned to one of our tables, from it we took a Suit.
"How much would you expect to pay for this?" we said.
He looked at it, examined it carefully.
"'Why about $35,'" he said.
"$25 is our price," said we—
"Now do you see what we mean by Wallach value?"
He did—and we made another friend.
Simply because Hart, Schaffner & Marx have bent their best efforts to help us give you New York men more for your money than like sums ever bought before.
We want you who have the custom-made habit to look at our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes priced at $30, $35, $40 and $50.
We can FIT you perfectly and give you far more for your money than any custom tailor soever.
Spring Styles are here—
Come and see them.
Suits, $18 to $50
Overcoats, $15 to $40

EASTER SPECIALTIES
Our up-to-date cutaway coat and vest made from black or oxford English thibet with striped trousers to measure $28.00. Magnificent overcoat, silk lined to edge, $25.00. Suits of the new blue gray hopsacking weave, and a special variety of silk mixed and fancy worsteds, $25.00. Samples for the asking.
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Advertisement of JOHN DAVID
ENGLISH RAINCOATS
SPECIAL
High-grade double texture Raincoats, Plain or Raglan Shoulders..... $6.75
Regular price $10.00
245 of these Smart Raincoats were advertised and sold last Friday and Saturday. Another lot of 100 Coats from the manufacturer enables me to repeat my offer.
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NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON APRIL 11 FROM NOON UNTIL SIX.
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A PARTIAL LIST OF ARTISTS WHO HAVE ALREADY VOLUNTEERED
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DRAMATIC
WILLIAM GILLETTE, BLANCHE BATES, GEORGE M. COHAN as "GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD," CONSTANCE COLLIER, TYRONE POWER & ARTHUR FORREST & Co. in a Scene from "THAIS."
MUSICAL COMEDY
EMMA TRENTINI, ORVILLE HARROLD, CHRISTIE MACDONALD & "THE SPRING MAID" CO., NORA BAYES & JACK NORWORTH, MEMBERS OF "THE PINK LADY."
VAUDEVILLE
GEO. (HONEY BOY) EVANS, McINTYRE and HEATH, MONTGOMERY & MOORE, HOWARD and NORTH, CRESSY and DAYNE, McMAHON & CHAPPELLE'S PULLMAN PORTER MAIDS, TEMPEST & SUNSHINE, ROONEY and BENT, VICTOR MOORE, EMMA CARUS, LILLIAN SHAW, MAGGIE CLINE, BELLE BLANCHE, GRACE HAZARD, RICE & COHEN, WINSOR McCAY.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOLUNTEERS WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW MORNING
SALE OF SEATS Opens To-morrow (Thurs.) 9 A. M. Regular Metropolitan Opera House prices. First Come, First Served

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.
HIPPODROME Entire Block, 6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Ev. at 8. Daily Matinee at 2. Best Seats $1.00.
GREAT CIRCUS 12 Big Acts
Marching Through Georgia
The International Cup
Ballet of Niagara
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & Av. Evs. 8:30. Last 2 Wks. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30.
Charles Klein's New Play, THE GAMBLERS with George Nash.
CASINO B'way and 39th. Evenings 8:15 $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
Louise Gunning or Christine Nielsen in THE BALKAN PRINCESS
BROADWAY Theat., B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
NEW FIELDS IN THE HEN PECKS
William Collier's COMEDY Thea. 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COLLIER in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do."
THURS. APR. 13 MR. COLLIER in THE DICTATOR
Seats on Sale To-morrow.
Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:20.
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(Her Pilgrimage in Quest of Love)
"PICTURESQUE NOVELTY, ATTRACTING ALL LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE UNUSUAL."—Press.
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
THOS. A. WISE in AN OLD NEW YORKER
AS LOVABLE AS OLD ROSE LEAVES IN A CHINA JAR.
"Aroused the enthusiasm of the audience."—American.
"Charm and humor. Audience enjoyed it thoroughly."—Times.
"Mr. Wise's portrayal of the old-school hotness man was delightful.—Herald.
"Tom Wise as lovable as ever. The Old New Yorker, as he impersonates him, won the audience."—Sun.
"Altogether delightful."—Tribune.
"Broadway is refreshed by 'An Old New Yorker.' Will appeal with a genuine charm."—Press.
39TH STREET THEA. 39th, nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
JOHN MASON In Augustus Thomas' best play AS A MAN THINKS.
HACKETT 43d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
A Laugh a minute.—Eve. Mail. OVER NIGHT
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE DEEP PURPLE By Armstrong and Mitzow.
"Action swift enough to play the long roll on a snare drum."—Metcalfe, in Life.
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.00 Matinee To-day 2:30.
"Best Farce in ten years."—Eve. Mail. BABY MINE Direct from Daly's Thea.
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DIRECTION OF LEW FIELDS
STARS OF MOST BRILLIANT LUSTER AND SELECTIONS FROM THE MOST POPULAR PLAYS ON BROADWAY.
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JOHN MASON and Company in Augustus Thomas' Best Work, "AS A MAN THINKS."
THOMAS A. WISE and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Joint Stellar Appearance.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON and JACOB WENDELL, JR., from THE NEW THEATRE.
NOAH'S ARK from THE NEW THEATRE.
One Act from "THE GAMBLERS," with GEORGE NASH and JANE COWL from Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
One Act from "EVERYWOMAN," with LAURA NELSON HALL from the Herald Sq. Theatre.
MUSICAL
LEW FIELDS and THE HEN-PECKS COMPANY in the Barber Shop Scene.
BLOSSOM SEELEY, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, VERNON CASTLE, FRANK WHITMAN
From the BALKAN PRINCESS COMPANY
LOUISE GUNNING, ROBERT WARWICK and VIDA WHITMORE in "Dear Delightful Women," MAY BOLEY and TEDDY WEBB "Arms and The Man."
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KITTY GORDON, BARNEY BERNARD, STELLA MAYHEW, AL JOLSON, THE BANDBOX NUMBER, CLIFF GORDON, THE DUEL SCENE with MLLE. DAZIE and GRACE WASHBURN, THE BALLET OF PIERROTS and HARLEQUINS.
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10 CIRCUS ACTS FROM THE HIPPODROME.
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$3,500,000 CAPITAL
400 CIRCUS ARTISTS
1,000 NEW CIRCUS WONDERS
A Whirlwind of Fun by 50 CLOWNS.
$7,500 DAILY EXPENSE
1280 PERSONS
108 CAGE ZOO
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REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mats. To-day & Saturday 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
NEXT MONDAY—Seat Sale To-morrow. FRANCES STARR in THE EASIEST WAY.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. IRENE FRANKLIN, Maud Lillian Berri, Rooney & Bent, Lee Lloyd, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. VICTOR MOORE & CO., Paul Dickey & Co., McMahon & Chappell, etc.
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KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5th Ave. B'way & 28 St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. PAUL ARMSTRONG'S "ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD" BESSIE WYNN and other feature acts.
MANHATTAN Opera House, 34 St. & 8 Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.00. To-day Mat. 25c & 50c. TRENTINI NAUGHTY MARIETTA
Hammerstein's Victoria, 42d St. Daily Mat. Bailey & Austin, Gus Edwards' School Boys & Girls, Louis Simon, others.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
AMPHION The Volunteer Organist Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. 15, 25c. Evening Prices, 15, 25, 50c.

The New Theatre Evgs. 8:30. 'Phone Mats. at 2. 5800-Col.
LAST 3 TIMES OF THE PIPER
Mat. To-day, & To-night & Fri. Night.
LAST 2 TIMES OF THE BLUE BIRD
Thurs. and Sat. Evgs.; Sat. Mat.
Friday 3:30, Last Mat. Performance ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA. Lectures by Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. to $1.50.
POMANDER WALK The Comedy of Happiness. From first to last you are pleased, or nothing on this earth can please you.—Tribune.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Last 6 Times. To-day Mat. HOLBROOK BLINN in THE BOSS. 50c.-$1.50.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK But ONE of Opera Season.
TO-NIGHT at 8, OTELLO. Mmes. Rappold, Mattbourg; MM. Slezak, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
TO-M'W AFT. at 2, GALA PERFORMANCE AT REGULAR OPERA PRICES. BARTERED BRIDE (Act III.); LA BOHEME (Act III.); ARMIDE, (Act I.); IL TROVATORE (Act IV.); Mmes. Alten, Destinn, Farrar, Fremstad, Gadski; MM. Amato, Gilly, Gorits, Jorn, Martin, Reiss, Scotti, Segurola, Witherspoon. Cond's, Hertz, Podesti, Toscanini.
TO-MORROW EVG. at 8, double bill, HAENSEL UND GRETEL and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Alten, Gluck, Mattfeld, Wickham; MM. Jorn, Reiss, Amato, Gorits, Gilly. Conductors, Hertz and Podesti.
FRI. EVG. at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Martin, Amato, Gilly. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. AFT. at 2, ARIANE ET BARBE-BLEUE. Mmes. Farrar; M. Bathier. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. EVG. at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Fremstad; MM. Slezak, Goritz, Hinckley, Hinshaw. Hall, Conductor, Hertz.
NEXT and LAST WEEK, MON. EVG., HOENSELKINDER. Mmes. Farrar, Homer; MM. Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Bidur. Cond., Hertz.
WED. EVG. at 8, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Martin, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini
WEBER PIANO USED.
THE NEW THEATRE
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
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Orchestra Pension Fund Concert
with kind assistance of
MME. GADSKI
A Program of "Cheerful Music" by the great composers. Seats 50c. to $2.
Box Office and 1 W. 124th Room 211.
Mendelssohn Hall, Fri. Aft., April 7, at 3.
Song Recital
Mme. CHARLOTTE LUND
Soprano
Tickets $1.50 & $1.00 at Box Office.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8. Matinees Sats. only, 2.
WM. GILLETTE Farewell in his famous plays.
This & Next Week, SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Week April 17, Held by the Enemy.
April 24, positively farewell week.
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 14 TIMES for the present
Maude Adams in Chantecler
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Begins 2:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
MRS. FISKE in MRS. BUMPSTEAD-LEIGH.
GARRICK 35th St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
FRANCES STARR Last Week This Theatre THE EASIEST WAY.
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES in NOBODY'S WIDOW.
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
SPECTACULAR DRAMATIC TRIUMPH with Tyrone Power, Constance Collier, Arthur Forrest
THAIS
Unequaled Since Bec-Hur.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 50c.-$1.50.
Klaw & Erlanger Musical Comedy De Luxe.
THE PINK LADY
A PULLMAN LAUGHTER TOUR.
AT THE GAIETY "EXCUSE ME" 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
A PERMANENT CURE FOR THE BLUES.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Overture 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
"Unreservedly charming" —Times.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in THE SPRING MAID
ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE? Joe Weber's. B'way & 29 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Pop. Prices.
THE YEAR'S BRIGHTEST NOVELTY
A laugh or a song hit is handed out every minute by the breezy entertainment that has taken the town.
"LITTLE MISS FIX-IT"
"The new stars shine brilliantly. Little Miss Fix-It has the city fixed."—Walter Hawton, World.
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